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Public Law 76--79th Congress

Chapter 175--1st Session

S. 383

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 76

EXTENSION-WORK AUTHORIZATION. Authorizes additional appropriations for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving standards of living, developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, and development of effective programs in canning, food preservation, and nutrition. Authorizes annual appropriations of \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year 1946, an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947, and an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948, making a total of \$12,500,000 for each fiscal year beginning with 1948. Provides that \$500,000 of each annual appropriation under this bill shall be available for allotment on the basis of special needs. Requires that all funds authorized for allocation to the States and Hawaii be matched. Limits administrative expenses to 2% of the appropriations.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF S. 383

January 22, 1945	S. 383 introduced by Senator Bankhead and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
January 23, 1945	H. R. 1690 (companion bill) introduced by Rep. Flannagan and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.
April 18, 1945	Hearings: Senate, S. 383
April 19, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 1690
April 23, 1945	Senate Committee reported without amendment on S. 383. Senate Report 198. Print of bill as reported.
April 26, 1945	S. 383 passed Senate without amendment.
April 27, 1945	S. 383 referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred to Committee.
May 1, 1945	House Committee on Agriculture reported with amendments on H. R. 1690. House Report 498. Print of the bill as reported.
May 10, 1945	House Rules Committee reported House Report 542 and House Res. 253 for consideration of H. R. 1690.
May 14, 1945	House debated and passed with amendment H. R. 1690. Agreed to substitute the language of H. R. 1690 for S. 383 which had been passed by the Senate.
May 15, 1945	Senate requests conference and appointed Conferees.
May 21, 1945	House Conferees appointed.
May 26, 1945	Conference Report, House Report 615, submitted to House.
May 28, 1945	Senate received Conference Report. Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
June 6, 1945	Approved. Public Law 76.

aim to fulfill the vision of the Prophets to bring near the day when swords will be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, when the implements of war will be forged into implements of plenty and of good for all, when nations shall no more learn the arts of war and the fear of fear shall be banished from among men (Isaiah ii: 4; Micah iv: 3-4).

The Synagogue Council feels, however, that the Dumbarton Oaks document, as did the Covenant of the League of Nations, lacks the prophetic passion to stir and capture the universal spiritual and ethical values inherent in the souls of men. The making of an enduring peace is a challenge to these values. "But the work of righteousness shall be peace," says Isaiah (xxxiii: 17), "and the effect of righteousness, quietness, and confidence forever."

The Dumbarton Oaks document provides the machinery for the possible prevention of future wars, not for the establishing of universal peace; proposals for the suppression of international violence after these occur, not for their prevention; a mechanism calculated to rectify and adjudicate international strife, not an instrument to eliminate the bases of strife and violence and war. Unless justice and righteousness are enthroned as the capstone of the aim of any organization that proposes to achieve it, the world can have no hope for an enduring peace. There can be no hope for an enduring peace unless there is a reconversion of the human spirit to the inspired insight of Isaiah that man must work righteousness to earn peace, since only the effect of righteousness can assure to mankind perpetual quietness and confidence.

Peace predicated on such foundations would mean the cessation of the racial or color injustices by which one-third of the world's population, which happens to be white, denies rights and opportunities to the other two-thirds of the population which happens to be black or brown or yellow. It would mean an end to the exploitation of primitive groups by enlightened peoples. It would mean that nations economically disadvantaged are helped to self-improvement and economic reconstruction, even as we bring such aid to the disadvantaged in our own midst. It would mean the spiritual regeneration of the human family to that concept of just and righteous interrelation in which the aggressors within each nation would desist from squeezing and oppressing their neighbors and fellow citizens for their own personal aggrandizement. All the most perfected, practical machinery in the world for maintaining peace will not avail until within men and nations there is created the spirit of the will to peace.

This hope and possibility, one may say, belongs in the realm of religion rather than practical statesmanship. Perhaps what the world suffers from most is a condition in which the prophetic principles do not animate statesmanship. Statesmanship, the Synagogue Council of America holds, must be animated and governed by the great principle first enunciated in the Old Testament (Leviticus 19: 17-18) and then spread the world over through its quotation in the New Testament, "Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Nonetheless, the Synagogue Council of America welcomes the proposals of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference as marking a most significant step forward in human striving to answer the question long ago propounded by the prophet (Malachi 2: 10): "Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us all?"

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA,
RABBI HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN, *President*,
RABBI AHRON OPIER,

Assistant to the President.

RABBI ISAAC LANDMAN, *Chairman*,

RABBI LOUIS FINKELSTEIN,

RABBI DAVID DE SOLA POOL,

Committee on Peace Studies.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 18th instant,

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat, reported it on January 20, 1945, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 12) thereon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 311. A bill for the relief of Philip Kleinman; without amendment (Rept. No. 13);

S. 312. A bill for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards; without amendment (Rept. No. 14);

S. 315. A bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 15);

S. 317. A bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer for the Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 16); and

S. 335. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amy McKnight; without amendment (Rept. No. 17).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 219. A bill to amend section 1442, Revised Statutes, relating to furlough of officers by the Secretary of the Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 18); and

H. R. 621. A bill to further amend section 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, entitled "An act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes," by changing the limitation on the total personnel of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 19).

AUTHORIZATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO SUBMIT REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, at half past 3 this afternoon there is to be a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary on a very important matter. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may file its report during the recess of the Senate, assuming that the Senate takes a recess at the conclusion of the day's work.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 350. A bill granting a pension to Lottie Flint; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

S. 351. A bill to promote on the retired list all line officers of the Army who have or may be specially commended for performance of duty in actual combat; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALL:

S. 352. A bill authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Has-

tings, Minn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 353. A bill for the relief of Carl Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 354. A bill for the relief of Fred S. Hondros; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. REED:

S. 355. A bill to restore standard time; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 356. A bill to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide a limitation on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by, or against, common carriers by motor vehicle; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WHERRY:

S. 357. A bill for the relief of the Forward Columbus Fund, of Columbus, Nebr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 358. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Josephine Lisitano; and

S. 359. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ellen McCormack; to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I introduce a bill providing for an annual audit by the General Accounting Office of the financial transactions of certain governmental agencies and corporations, and for other purposes. This refers to the corporations created by the R. F. C. or under its authority.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Vermont will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. 360. A bill providing for an annual audit by the General Accounting Office of the financial transactions of certain governmental agencies and corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 361. A bill for the relief of C. Owen Welch; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 362. A bill amending the Fact Finders' Act of 1924 relative to costs of investigations of certain reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GURNEY:

S. 363. A bill to further amend the provisions of the acts authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of persons in the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'DANIEL:

S. 364. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act;

S. 365. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; and

S. 366. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 367. A bill to provide for the compilation and publication of a list showing the names and addresses of taxpayers relieved from liability for the payment of taxes under the provisions of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 and the amounts of taxes from which such taxpayers are relieved from liability for payment; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 368. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941, to prohibit the use of any pipe line constructed under such act for the transportation or distribution of natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 369. A bill to amend certain provisions of law relating to overtime pay, and for other purposes; and

S. 370. A bill relating to the hours of employment, compensation, and conditions of employment of employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for such commerce or employed in the performance of any Government contract; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 371. A bill making unlawful the use of force or violence, or threats thereof, to prevent or attempt to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful vocation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 372. A bill granting a pension to Mary Alice Pridgen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'DANIEL (for himself and Mr. BUTLER):

S. 373. A bill to incorporate The Navy Mothers' Clubs of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 374. A bill to amend the Act of October 29, 1919, entitled "An Act to punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. GEORGE introduced Senate bill 375, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to regulate the use of certain listening devices, and call attention to the fact that a new listening device has been invented which is revolutionary, and under which, without the use of wires, individuals can listen in on a private conversation held as far as 3½ miles away.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from North Dakota will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 376. A bill to regulate the use of certain listening devices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 377. A bill to reclassify and adjust salaries of supervisors in the first- and second-class post offices; and

S. 378. A bill amending sections 7 (a) and 12 (b) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 379. A bill to authorize the presentation of an appropriate medal to J. Edgar Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. O'MAHONEY) introduced Senate bill 380, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 381. A bill to provide for recognition of active-duty members of the Civil Air Patrol as veterans of World War No. 2; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 382. A bill granting to certain dismissed governmental employees the right to hearings before the Civil Service Committees of Congress; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

S. 383. A bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BANKHEAD (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND):

S. 384. A bill to provide for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. BUSHFIELD, and Mr. LANGER):

S. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution to aid in maintaining agricultural production essential

to the prosecution of the war, to clarify the application of existing law relating to the utilization of agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. O'DANIEL:

S. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to freedom to work; and

S. J. Res. 21. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the tenure of office of President and Vice President of the United States and Members of Congress to 6 years and imposing limitations on the appointment or election of certain persons to office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL LENDING AGENCIES

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I introduce a bill for appropriate reference, and wish to make a statement regarding it.

The bill does not create any new agency, but simply recognizes the existence of an existing agency, to wit, the Federal Loan Agency, created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 under the Reorganization Act of 1939. It reestablishes that agency, which now is a skeleton agency, since the transfer by the President under the Second War Powers Act under date of February 24, 1942, of most of the agencies and the functions of those agencies theretofore operating under the Federal Loan Agency. The purpose of this bill is to return and restore to the Federal Loan Agency all those agencies and activities which were transferred by Executive order of the President under date of February 24, 1942, to the Department of Commerce.

The bill does not affect the status of the National Housing Agency or of housing agencies which were transferred to the National Housing Agency at the time of the Executive order, nor does the bill deal with the Export-Import Bank, which seems to have been transferred by subsequent Executive act to the R. E. A., and is not now under the Department of Commerce.

Since this bill creates no new agency and does not enlarge the power or responsibility of any of the existing agencies, but merely takes out of the Department of Commerce or from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce all the loaning agencies heretofore transferred to that Department, I think the bill should go to the Committee on Commerce, and I request that it be so referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 375) to provide for the effective administration of certain lending agencies of the Federal Government; was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DRAFTING OF FARM WORKERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, commencing more than 2 years ago, I have repeatedly since called the attention of the Senate to the desperate situation caused by the drafting of farm workers into the service. The Tydings amendment was finally adopted and the situation, to some extent, bettered. So far as I know, nothing was done about the 375,000 able-bodied men who were deferred

to take jobs in the Government. The best I could do was to get a list of such individuals sent to the Speaker of the House and the Vice President. In my opinion, thousands of these men occupy places which could be filled by those who are unfit, or who are too old for combat service, and the able-bodied released.

Since the Selective Service has directed local draft boards to send more farm workers, I have been deluged with letters from every section of my State and the Northwest making clear that the taking of additional farm help, in many instances, means that the farmers must quit farming. I ask unanimous consent to have the letters printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, and that the signatures not be printed, because that might prove embarrassing.

There being no objection, the letters, without the signatures attached, were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BATHGATE, N. DAK., January 10, 1945.

Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing with reference to drafting the few men we have left to do the farm work. I am a farmer and do not have any sons to be drafted nor to do my farm work. Therefore I am writing from a production basis.

I farm about 800 acres and hire two men in the summer. If these men are all taken to the Army who is going to do the work? Inexperienced men from the cities and different parts of the country are not capable of running this modern machinery.

As a farmer I want to be patriotic and do my bit for the war effort, but if these farm boys are taken my farm, like many of my neighbors, will have to stand idle and just grow up to weeds.

BLAISDELL, N. DAK., January 12, 1945.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: From what we hear over the radio it seems likely that all able-bodied young farmers will be in the Army soon if the military get everything the way they want it.

In my case it means that I shall have to quit farming because I am too old to do much work myself.

I mention this because I know there are thousands of farmers similarly situated.

Older men are going to take charge they say. Where are all those older men we hear so much about? All the older men I know of are overloaded with work now and cannot take on any new jobs.

BUXTON, N. DAK., January 14, 1945.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: This is the first time in my life I have written to any of our Senators in Washington, but things are pressing us farmers up here in North Dakota, and I am sure it is not new to you.

As I understand, they are to draft our farm boys who are left, and as we have only a little over 200 boys left in II-C class I for one do not feel it quite right.

We have a hard time taking care of our 1944 crop on account of help.

Had we had enough help from the start of harvest we could have saved a lot more of the grain, but as it happened the heavy rains came and lot of the grain is still out in the field. Many of the boys got disgusted and left for their homes down South. If we had had enough help from the start much of this grain could have been saved before the rains.

I hope you will pardon me for writing a rather long letter as I know you are a busy man, but as you are a man from our own State I urge you to do your best for us.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 383

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22, 1945

Mr. BANKHEAD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
4 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
5 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
6 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
7 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
8 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at
9 the end thereof the following new section:

10 "SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooper-
11 ative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled

1 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension
2 work between the agricultural colleges in the several States
3 receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress, approved July
4 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United
5 States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914
6 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly
7 for the further development of county extension work, there
8 are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money
9 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose
10 of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in
11 agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm
12 people in improving their standards of living, assistance in
13 developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing
14 and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in
15 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm
16 people in improving farm and home buildings, development
17 of effective programs in nutrition, and for the necessary print-
18 ing and distribution of information in connection with the
19 foregoing, the following sums:

20 " (1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
21 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

22 " (2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
23 ing June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

24 " (3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
25 ing June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

1 “(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
2 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii
3 in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and
4 limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such
5 Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

6 “(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum ap-
7 propriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year
8 shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension
9 Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

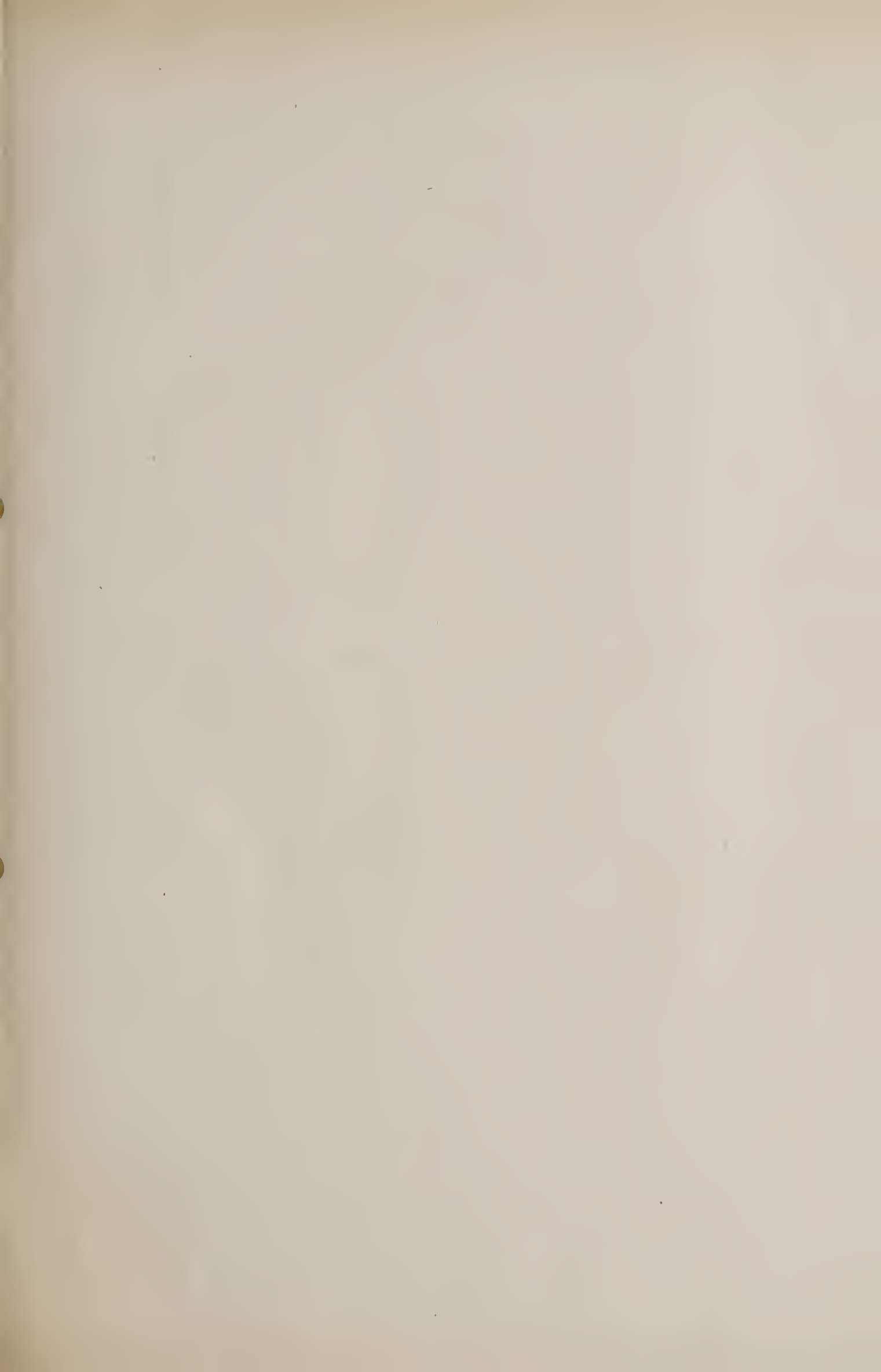
10 “(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each
11 fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the
12 Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture
13 on the basis of special needs due to population charac-
14 teristics, area in relation to farm population, or other
15 special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

16 “(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated
17 for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States
18 and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the
19 farm population of each bears to the total farm popula-
20 tion of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as
21 determined by the census of 1940; and

22 “(4) the several States and the Territory of
23 Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the
24 funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to sub-
25 paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

1 “(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
2 shall be in addition to and not in substitution for, sums ap-
3 propriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended
4 and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agri-
5 cultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the
6 Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropria-
7 tions herein authorized shall be available for payment to
8 such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State
9 or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year,
10 with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations
11 (other than appropriations under this section and section
12 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work.”

13 SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is
14 amended by striking out “(other than appropriations under
15 this section)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(other than
16 appropriations under this section and section 23 of this
17 title)”.



A BILL

To provide for the further development of
cooperative agricultural extension work.

By Mr. BANKHEAD

JANUARY 22, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

14. RATIONING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman, Tex., justifying OPA's cancellation of ration points and including Chester Bowles' statement and letter on the subject and letters to OPA commending this action (pp. A262-4).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 384, by Sen. Bankhead, Ala. (Jan. 22), to provide for disposal of surplus agricultural commodities by refunding duties collected under the Tariff Act of 1930 for imported articles if an amount equal to value plus tariff is used by the importer to purchase and export U. S. agricultural commodities, provide for refunding such duties upon certification by the Secretary of Agriculture, and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe regulations and designate surplus commodities under this bill. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
16. PURCHASING. S. 369, by Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., (see Digest 12, item 58) to remove restrictions in Federal and State laws regarding hours of employment of persons engaged in fulfilling any Government contract. To Military Affairs Committee.
17. BANKING AND CURRENCY. H. R. 1680, by Rep. Crawford, Mich., to amend Sec. 5155, R. S., with respect to the establishment of branches by national banking associations. To Banking and Currency Committee. (P. 465.)
18. REPORTING. H. R. 1682, by Rep. Davis, Tenn., to regulate the practice of short-hand reporting. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 465.)
19. EXTENSION. H. R. 1690, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 465.)
20. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 1700, by Rep. Snyder, Pa., to provide for a system of transcontinental or superhighways, three east and west and six north and south highways. To Roads Committee. (p. 465.)
21. FEDERAL LENDING AGENCIES. H. R. 1706, by Rep. Crawford, Mich., to provide for the effective administration of certain Federal lending agencies. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 465.)
22. VETERANS. (Miscellaneous). H. R. 1685, 1686, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1697, 1702.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G. P. O.

23. RECLAMATION. H. R. 4932, to amend Secs. 4, 7, and 17 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 so as to extend time in which amendatory contracts may be made and for other related purposes. House Irrigation and Reclamation Committee.
H. R. 4808, to amend the Fact Finders Act. House Irrigation and Reclamation Committee.
24. TRANSPORTATION. S. 1385, to provide for the improvement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin. Senate Commerce Committee.
25. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY. Pursuant to H. Res. 102, authorizing an investigation of the acts of executive agencies beyond the scope of their authority. Pt. 7. House Special Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies.

26. BANKING AND CURRENCY. S. 1642 and H. R. 3956, to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits. Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

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For additional information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Building. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised of developments on any particular bill.

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ITEMS IN FEDERAL REGISTER Jan. 23, 1945

27. TAXATION. BIR's amendment to regulations for collecting income tax at source of wages on or after Jan. 1, 1945 with respect to vacation allowances (p. 812).
28. PURCHASING. Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion's policies with respect to contract curtailment, nonrenewal and termination (pp. 867-8).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 1429. A bill to permit the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, and the United States Maritime Commission, during the national emergency, to pay the tax imposed under section 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the \$3,000 limitation; in section 1426 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 35. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1473) granting a pension to Ernest Somers, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 1679. A bill making an appropriation for the relief of areas in the State of New Jersey damaged by the recent hurricane; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. R. 1680. A bill to amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the establishment of branches by national banking associations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 1681. A bill authorizing preliminary examination and survey of Loosahatchie River, Tenn.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

H. R. 1682. A bill to regulate the practice of shorthand reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1683. A bill authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary on June 1, 1946, of the statehood of the State of Tennessee, admitted to the Union on June 1, 1796; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 1684. A bill to provide for the return of unabsorbed premiums for war damage insurance, to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1685. A bill to provide for the issuing of headstones to the next of kin of persons in the armed services who may be killed or lost in action or otherwise unaccounted for; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1686. A bill to prohibit exclusion from cemeteries of grave markers supplied by the United States Government for deceased veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1687. A bill to incorporate the National Safety Council; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1688. A bill authorizing the appointment of X-ray technicians as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the Army and the Medical Corps of the Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. R. 1689. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements located on public lands of the United States in the Anderson Ranch Reservoir site, Boise reclamation project, Idaho; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 1690. A bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 1691. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act (title 50, sec. 1611); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 1692. A bill to exempt from the tax on amounts paid for long-distance telephone messages amounts paid by members of the military and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 1693. A bill to so amend the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, as amended, as to eliminate all statutes of limitations on automatic, yearly renewable term or United States Government life (converted) insurance policies; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1694. A bill to provide that inability of the individual veteran to follow any substantially gainful occupation resulting from service-connected disability shall be deemed to be permanent total disability; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1695. A bill to amend the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

H. R. 1696. A bill to equalize certain disability benefits for Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 1697. A bill to provide for assignment to nonhazardous posts of duty of certain members of the armed forces who have lost two or more members of their immediate family; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS:

H. R. 1698. A bill to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State due process of law and equal protection of the laws; and to prevent the crime of lynching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 1699. A bill to establish an Optometry Corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. R. 1700. A bill to provide for the location, survey, and building of a system of transcontinental or superhighways, three east and west and six north and south highways; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 1701. A bill to amend section 5, Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1702. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to extend the time for awarding decorations to persons for service in the armed forces in any war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1703. A bill to require that the Federal contribution to States for old-age assistance shall be the full amount in cases where the State matches to the extent of its ability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1704. A bill to provide for the appointment of female dentists in the Dental Corps of the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMASON:

H. R. 1705. A bill providing for the appointment of a United States commissioner

for the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. R. 1706. A bill to provide for the effective administration of certain lending agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BUCK:

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 1707. A bill for the relief of Murray W. Moran; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 1708. A bill for the relief of the city of Memphis, Tenn., and the Memphis Park Commission; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1709. A bill for the relief of the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1710. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alma Richards and Mrs. Mary Block; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1711. A bill for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1712. A bill for the relief of A. T. Steele and J. C. Corbitt; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1713. A bill for the relief of Canal Dredging Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1714. A bill for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 1715. A bill for the relief of W. T. Martin Luckett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. R. 1716. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sue B. Bowen, as administratrix of the estate of Clyde Bowen, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1717. A bill for the relief of George Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 1718. A bill for the relief of James A. Kelley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MALONEY:

H. R. 1719. A bill to confirm the claim of Charles Gaudet; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MICHENER:

H. R. 1720. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nora C. Fetterhoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H. R. 1721. A bill for the relief of Eli L. Scott; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 1722. A bill for the relief of the Vermont Stone Products Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1723. A bill granting a pension to Clara L. Garvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 1724. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Nora Ellsworth, guardian of Kenneth Edward Ellsworth, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 1725. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Surface Shaughnessy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 1726. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rosalie C. Hood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

~~H. R. 1727. A bill granting a pension to Margaret McAllister Barron; to the Committee on Pensions.~~

~~H. R. 1728. A bill for the relief of Claude Edwards; to the Committee on Claims.~~

~~H. R. 1729. A bill for the relief of Winston Holder; to the Committee on Claims.~~

~~H. R. 1730. A bill for the relief of John T. Cooper; to the Committee on Claims.~~

~~H. R. 1731. A bill for the relief of Louis and Estelle Thomas; to the Committee on Claims.~~

~~By Mr. THOMASON:~~

~~H. R. 1732. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie A. Shedd, Mrs. Maude C. Denney, Mrs.~~

~~Mabel Glenn Gray, and Mrs. Ruth C. Shedd for injuries sustained when an Army truck was in collision with the car in which they were riding; to the Committee on Claims.~~

~~PETITIONS, ETC.~~

~~Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:~~

~~33. By Mr. SHORT: Petition of Mrs. Vance Bull and others of Jasper County, Mo., opposing (1) legislation for the drafting of 17-year-old boys for military service until~~

~~more effective use is made of available man and woman power and (2) House bills 1806 and 3947 or any like measure committing the Nation at this time to a program of post-war military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.~~

~~34. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Texas School Executives and Teacher Trainers, resolving that it is the earnest and considered conviction of that organization that our 18-year-old sons should not be sent into combat without adequate preparation and training to be construed to mean the equivalent of 12 months; to the Committee on Military Affairs.~~

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1690

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 23, 1945

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for re-
4 search into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
5 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
6 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
7 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
8 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following new section:
10 "SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooper-
11 ative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled

1 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension
2 work between the agricultural colleges in the several States
3 receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July
4 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United
5 States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914
6 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly
7 for the further development of county extension work, there
8 are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money
9 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose
10 of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in
11 agriculture and home economics, including assistance to
12 farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance
13 in developing individual farm and home plans, better mar-
14 keting and distribution of farm products, work with rural
15 youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance
16 of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, de-
17 velopment of effective programs in nutrition, and for the
18 necessary printing and distribution of information in connec-
19 tion with the foregoing, the following sums:

20 " (1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
21 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

22 " (2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
23 ing June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

24 " (3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
25 ing June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

1 “(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
2 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of
3 Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same con-
4 ditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated
5 under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act);
6 except that —

7 “(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum ap-
8 propriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year
9 shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension
10 Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

11 “(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each
12 fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the
13 Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on
14 the basis of special needs due to population character-
15 istics, area in relation to farm population, or other
16 special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

17 “(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for
18 each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and
19 the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm
20 population of each bears to the total farm population of
21 the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as deter-
22 mined by the census of 1940; and

23 “(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii
24 shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted

1 from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1)
2 of subsection (a) of this section.

3 “(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall
4 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropri-
5 ated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supple-
6 mented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural
7 extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of
8 Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein
9 authorized shall be available for payment to such State or
10 the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory
11 of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions
12 with reference to offset of appropriations (other than
13 appropriations under this section and section 21 of this
14 title) for agricultural extension work.”

15 SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is
16 amended by striking out “(other than appropriations under
17 this section)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(other than
18 appropriations under this section and section 23 of this
19 title)”.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1690

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

JANUARY 23, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

**FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK**

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

UNITED STATES SENATE

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 383

**A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT
OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION WORK**

APRIL 18, 1945

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry



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FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1945

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator John H. Bankhead presiding.

Present: Senators Bankhead (presiding), Lucas, Stewart, Hocy, Ellender, Capper, Cordon, Willis, and Young.

Senator BANKHEAD. The food investigating subcommittee has given way so that we may have a hearing on bill S. 383 in this room. They are upstairs in room 424 if there is anyone here who wants to attend that committee meeting.

We will proceed now with S. 383, a bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

(Bill S. 383 is as follows:)

[S. 383, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940; and

"(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out "(other than appropriations under this section)" and inserting in lieu thereof "other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)".

Senator BANKHEAD. Quite a number of Senators are otherwise engaged and some of them will be along shortly. However, we will now proceed to make a record on this bill. Quite a number of people are here from out of town and we want to give them an opportunity to present their statements either orally or in writing and have them placed in the record.

I am going to request Mr. Burch, who is extension director, University of Missouri, and who is familiar with this bill, to make a statement about this bill and to present such other witnesses as he desires in support of the bill.

Proceed, Mr. Burch.

STATEMENT OF J. W. BURCH, DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the first statement I would like to present is one by Homer L. Brinkley, president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Mr. Brinkley has a written statement and I shall not read it.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF HOMER L. BRINKLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY ON S. 383, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

On behalf of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, I welcome this opportunity to commend the effective work of the agricultural extension services during two wars and the intervening 20 years. I wish also to point out the

need for preparing that organization for the heavy responsibilities in the days of reconversion from war to peace. During the continuing longtime readjustments in agriculture during the peacetime years which we are confident are ahead of us, we shall need a strongly functioning agricultural extension service in our local communities.

During the depression and wartime periods we have dealt with farm production as national problems and have applied Nation-wide programs of farm management, credit, production controls, soil conservation, production incentives and limitations, and marketing regulations, with considerable maladjustment at local levels. Actually farm production is carried on by 6,000,000 or more individual farm families, with individual resources and individual skills in management on individual farms varying in size and productivity. The average farm, managed and worked by an average farmer, with average equipment to produce average returns as contemplated in national farm programs, exists only in statistical records.

National progress in using new methods to produce our foodstuffs and raw textiles efficiently is in reality the sum total of the progress of individual farm families on their individual holdings. The agricultural extension service has been for more than a quarter of a century in effective partnership with individual operating farmers in keeping their farm production apace with national needs.

The local approach of the county agricultural agents, county home agents, and 4-H Club leaders is geared to our American system of family operated farms, which has outproduced any other agricultural system during the present war. County extension agents' activities are adapted to local farm conditions, and yet 3,000 county extension services serving each approximately 2,000 farm families, while perhaps not as highly publicized or spectacular as highly centralized national programs, have in the aggregate been a steady basic force in meeting our production emergencies and adjusting our individual farm plants to national needs.

After the war, we face many difficult readjustments in agriculture. The key to effective readjustment is timely education and information. Without knowledge of conditions, problems, and remedies injected into the programs of individual producers, all our national programs of credits, foreign trade, control and incentives will beget confusion as time goes on.

The return of our war veterans will impose a heavy task on the local extension office in advising on farm purchases, production methods, farm building and equipment; and other allied problems.

Another phase of this affects our national agricultural policy. There is considerable complaint about numerous representatives of duplicating or conflicting farm programs overrunning rural areas. Most of these can be logically coordinated at the local level through the county extension office for better effectiveness and more economy in the use of agency personnel and local participants in farm programs.

The county extension agent is a public servant. He is primarily an educator in up-to-date farming and marketing. His unacclaimed work has benefitted consumer as well as producer. The consumer eats more and better at less relative costs than ever before in history. As farmer cooperatives having approximately two and a half million farm members, who are in almost daily contact with the county extension offices of the country, we do not expect our county extension agents to make loans, buy and sell farm products and farm supplies, organize cooperative associations, solicit membership, or otherwise engage in business activities. We do however expect our local extension agents to have or secure for our farmer members information about efficient production and marketing fields, and to sponsor standards, the latest technical developments in those fields, and to sponsor demonstrations of such for the information of both producers and consumers.

In view of what the next few years would seem to portend, the orderly expansion of our local extension offices, as provided for in S. 383 will, I believe contribute much to the effective conversion of agriculture at the grass roots to a peacetime basis. The fact that at the present time, the agricultural extension service is supported more than dollar for dollar by local funds and facilities, I suggest, is a source of confidence and strength. Furthermore it reflects the essential democracy of its organization and functions, something which should be given considerable weight in considering future local, State, and Federal relationships.

Many of our counties have no extension agent personnel. Many others are undermanned for present and future needs. The lack of nutritional instruction among farm families has been reflected in our rural Selective Service rejections.

Future rural and other public leaders get their primary training in club work. I do not know where we can get better returns in rural stability per dollar and unit of effort than when expended in search of enlightenment and information on better production and living.

In view of these considerations, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives believes that the principles of S. 383 should be enacted into law at this time as major preparation for the reconversion of agriculture to peaceful pursuits.

Mr. BURCH. May I say that the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives represents approximately two and a half million farm members and so I think the statement is important. It reads:

On behalf of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, I welcome this opportunity to commend the effective work of the agricultural extension services during two wars and the intervening twenty years. I wish also to point out the need for preparing that organization for the heavy responsibilities in the days of reconversion from war to peace. During the continuing longtime readjustments in agriculture during the peace time years which we are confident are ahead of us, we shall need a strongly functioning agricultural extension service in our local communities.

During the depression and wartime periods we have dealt with farm production as national problems and have applied nation-wide programs of farm management, credit, production controls, soil conservation, production incentives and limitations, and marketing regulations, with considerable maladjustment at local levels. Actually farm production is carried on by six million or more individual farm families, with individual resources and individual skills in management on individual farms varying in size and productivity. The average farm, managed and worked by an average farmer, with average equipment to produce average returns as contemplated in national farm programs, exists only in statistical records.

National progress in using new methods to produce our foodstuffs and raw textiles efficiently is in reality the sum total of the progress of individual farm families on their individual holdings. The agricultural extension service has been for more than a quarter of a century in effective partnership with individual operating farmers in keeping their farm production abreast with national needs.

The local approach of the county agricultural agents, county home agents and 4-H Club leaders is geared to our American system of family-operated farms, which has outproduced any other agricultural system during the present war. County extension agents' activities are adapted to local farm conditions, and yet 3,000 county extension services serving each approximately 2,000 farm families, while perhaps not as highly publicized or spectacular as highly centralized national programs, have in the aggregate been a steady basic force in meeting our production emergencies and adjusting our individual farm plants to national needs.

After the war, we face many difficult readjustments in agriculture. The key to effective readjustment is timely education and information. Without knowledge of conditions, problems and remedies injected into the programs of individual producers, all our national programs of credits, foreign trade, control and incentives will beget confusion as time goes on.

Another phase of this affects our National agricultural policy. There is considerable complaint about numerous representatives of duplicating or conflicting farm programs overrunning rural areas. Most of these can be logically coordinated at the local level through the county extension office for better effectiveness and more economy in the use of agency personnel and local participants in farm programs.

The county extension agent is a public servant. He is primarily an educator in up-to-date farming and marketing. His unclaimed work has benefited consumer as well as producer. The consumer eats more and better at less relative costs than ever before in history. As farmer cooperatives having approximately two and a half million farm members, who are in almost daily contact with the county extension offices of the country, we do not expect our county extension agents to make loans, buy and sell farm products and farm supplies, organize cooperative associations, solicit membership, or otherwise engage in business activities. We do, however, expect our local extension agents to have or secure for our farmer members information about efficient production and marketing methods, and consumption standards, the latest technical developments in those fields, and to sponsor demonstrations of such for the information of both producers and consumers.

In view of what the next few years would seem to portend, the orderly expansion of our local extension offices, as provided for in S. 383, will, I believe, contribute much to the effective conversion of agriculture at the grass roots to a peacetime basis. The fact that at the present time, the agricultural extension service is supported more than dollar for dollar by local funds and facilities, I suggest, is a source of confidence and strength. Furthermore, it reflects the essential democracy of its organization and functions, something which should be given considerable weight in considering future local, State, and Federal relationships.

Many of our counties have no extension agent personnel. Many others are undermanned for present and future needs. The lack of nutritional instruction among farm families has been reflected in our rural selective service rejections. Future rural and other public leaders get their primary training in club work. I do not know where we can get better returns in rural stability per dollar and unit of effort than when expended in search of enlightenment and information on better production and living.

In view of these considerations, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives believes that the principles of S. 383 should be enacted into law at this time as major preparation for the reconversion of agriculture to peaceful pursuits.

You gentlemen are familiar with the work of a county agent and a home demonstration agent. I believe that you recognize without much argument from us that this man and this woman are perhaps the hardest working individuals of any public servants within their respective counties. The county agent is emerging from the war period more beloved by the farmers of their counties than ever before. They are in reality the trusted servants of the farmers of the county.

I think the fact that we have had an approximately 40 percent increase in agricultural production since the war started must indicate one thing, and that is the farmers of this country know how to produce. That know-how came to them pretty largely through these county extension agents, bringing to the farm families the results of the experiment station research and the results of the Department of Agriculture's research.

It is true weather conditions have been good. But the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that not more than half of that 40 percent increase in agricultural production could be attributed to weather. In other words, at least 20 percent increase in food production has come about through the increased efficiency of our farm families and we believe the county extension agents and the men and women out there meeting these farm people in a very large measure are responsible for this affording to farm families the know-how of farming.

To give you a very brief example of how overworked these men and women are, I should like to refer to a concrete case in my own State of Missouri, down in a border Ozark county.

In Polk County, Mo., we have two agents. In 1944 5,064 farm people called on that office to get information on farming and home practices; 968 called by telephone to get information. Those agents wrote 188 news articles. They held 213 method demonstrations. Those demonstrations were attended by 2,717 farm people. They held 210 other meetings. Those other meetings were attended by 6,548 farm people. They talked at meetings to nearly 10,000 farm people during the year. They held there, you see, an aggregate of 414 meetings and, remember, there are only 300 workdays in a year. They trained 107 neighborhood leaders. They assisted with the Fourth, Fifth and Six War Loan drives; they assisted with the Red Cross drive; they assisted with the scrap drives.

The county agents served as secretary of the county, U. S. D. A. War Board, as secretary of the Farm Labor Committee, and as secretary of the County Livestock Transportation Committee.

Senator BANKHEAD. That is a most remarkable record of useful and public activity and service.

Mr. BURCH. Taking the adjoining county, Newton County, Mo., another border Ozark County in Missouri, and giving those figures in perhaps a little more concrete form, each day during the year 1944, each workday, there were 18 farm men and women who came to the county extension office. There were seven persons called by telephone. There was 1 meeting held, with an average attendance of 25 people, that is, on each working day. Those agents wrote 3 circular letters each week. They wrote 6 individual letters each day. They wrote 7 newspaper articles each week. I would like to pay tribute to our newspapers: they printed them even with the shortage of paper. They took these agricultural informational articles and took them without any pay. Two hundred and ninety-one farmers gave a total of 1,068 days to help take that farm program out to the farm people. Those people were, of course, strictly volunteer leaders and received no pay.

In this county practically every single farm family was reached and we often talk in agricultural circles about the low-income farm families and the high-income farm families. Well, this is a border Ozark county and I am not willing to say that they are low-income families. They are low income from the standpoint of cash income but they live pretty well. Practically every one of them has contact with these county agents during the year.

I wanted to develop that to show you how completely every single day, every waking hour of these people's time is taken.

Now, in this bill S. 383, which proposes to undertake additional work and the specific work that is mentioned, are items that the farm people themselves are requesting assistance on. You will note first on page 2 it states these funds are "particularly for the further development of county extension work."

I want to make it clear that these funds are going back out into the respective counties to hire additional personnel to help farm people out with their problems out there where the work is done.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Burch, at this point would you kindly tell us exactly what this bill does?

Mr. BURCH. Well, 10 years ago the Bankhead-Jones Act was passed. That gave additional support to the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, which was the basic law setting up extension work. Then, in June 1935, the Bankhead-Jones Act was approved. It gave \$12,000,000 as an additional sum for extension work.

Senator ELLENDER. What is the total up to the moment?

Mr. BURCH. It is just slightly under \$20,000,000 of Federal funds.

Senator ELLENDER. How much additional does this bill give?

Mr. BURCH. Twelve and a half million dollars. This is an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 10 years ago and provides for a twelve and a half million dollar additional fund.

Senator HOEY. By 1948.

Mr. BURCH. Yes; that is right.

The first point to which this bill directs itself specifically, that I would like to discuss for just a moment, is assistance in developing individual farm and home plans.

Senator WILLIS. Just above that it says "assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living."

What does that mean?

Mr. BURCH. We have particularly in mind this thought, that after the war, if the country as a whole can be geared to full production, then farmers can continue at full production and can, with their crops and livestock, purchase more of the things that they want in their homes and that we extension workers can assist them with plans to improve their farm homes; that we can assist them with better food so that they can have a healthier level, a higher level of nutrition in their homes, and all of the things that go to make better communities and better homes.

Senator WILLIS. You do not mean financial assistance there?

Mr. BURCH. No.

Senator WILLIS. Or purchasing food or anything like that?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir; that is not what we mean.

Senator WILLIS. It seems to me it is worded rather vaguely, it is pretty broad in its statement "assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living."

Senator ELLENDER. Couldn't you do that under the present law?

Mr. BURCH. Yes.

Senator WILLIS. Isn't the same wording in the present law?

Mr. BURCH. I think that particular line may not be included in the original but there is no change in any of the basic principles, no widening of the field of extension in this bill. It remains exactly in the same field as it has been for 30 years in the original Smith-Lever Act.

Senator WILLIS. It is largely an educational program?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; that the improvement of standards of living must come through the educational efforts.

Senator ELLENDER. If you can do it under the present law, why incorporate this language? It may be that you will get a lot of opposition to this.

Mr. BURCH. My thought was, Senator Ellender, that these are the particular things that are right out ahead and that farm people are going to request additional assistance on these particular things in the immediate years right ahead of us.

Senator ELLENDER. It seems to me under the present law you can do that.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; that is right.

Senator ELLENDER. Why burden the bill with this specific language? That is just a suggestion. As far as I am concerned, I am for it as it is written but when you incorporate language such as that it may cause some undue opposition.

Mr. BURCH. On this individual farm home plans in our own State, we have 3,000 that we have been able to observe in the last years during the war. Those farms that were carefully worked out, through a careful management plan, have increased their production 80 percent, with a definite decrease in the amount of labor available.

Our thought is that as time goes on, more and more of our farmers, with the assistance of their county agents, are going to want to develop a carefully worked out farm plan for their farms and as the war

years are over, and as they start down through the years that may not be quite so good, they will have the best plan that will give them the highest economic return from their farm and at the same time give them as near complete soil conservation as we can get.

We hold that the important thing is the standard of living of that family and the highest economic return and, in addition, soil conservation. That farm plan is one that must be developed by the farmer himself with the county agent walking over the farm with him. It will take a lot of time to do that, but we think it is exceedingly worth while. That is one reason why there must be additional personnel so that this work with the farm people can be carried forward.

Senator LUCAS. Do you believe the A. A. A. program ought to be turned over to the Extension Service?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir; I do not. Our work is educational only.

Senator LUCAS. There has been a move afoot from time to time to turn practically everything in the agricultural program over to the Extension Service. We are now appropriating through this bill quite a little money for additional personnel to carry on these educational features. I am just wondering now when you get this additional personnel, get them into the field, whether the clamor won't be greater for this Extension Service throughout the country to take over all of the anticipated features of the agricultural program, which is now being done by the A. A. A. people and others under the agricultural program.

Senator WILLIS. What would be the objection against it?

Senator LUCAS. I am against it.

Senator WILLIS. What is the argument against it?

Senator LUCAS. I do not want to get into the argument, it is a long story.

Mr. BURCH. Our field is traditionally educational and we hope we may be allowed to remain in that field.

Senator LUCAS. I think you are absolutely right in it and I agree with you and concur in that you are an educational institution. My only reason for asking the question was because of the additional amount of money that is being appropriated. That means additional personnel in the field and a larger organization. The larger the organization, the more chance there is of attempting to move into some other field.

Mr. BURCH. We do not have the personnel necessary to do all of the educational work that we are supposed to do, as we see it. As we understand, our obligation is to do the educational work for the United States Department of Agriculture. My own institution signed memoranda with the Secretary of Agriculture 30 years ago stating that the University of Missouri, through its agricultural extension service, would do the educational work for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Senator LUCAS. Obviously there must be a division some place.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

Senator LUCAS. I am for the Extension Service and have been, but the Extension Service could not, in my opinion, ultimately take over all of the agricultural program in these counties and operate it. I just do not believe they should.

Mr. BURCH. It is our desire to stay in the educational field. But we interpret education in extension not as classroom teaching, of course. It means assisting the farmer out on his farm. If he needs

a terrace the county agent shows him how to build the terrace out on his own farm.

Senator LUCAS. Let me ask you, I should know this, perhaps, but where does this money go that we appropriate now, Mr. Chairman? Does it go directly to the land-grant colleges or States?

Senator BANKHEAD. There are different phases. Practically all of it does. Of course, it is under the Director of the Extension Service and the Secretary of Agriculture is the real head of the whole organization. But none of this money is used except through the Extension Service in one way or another.

Senator LUCAS. Is it matched in any way by the States?

Senator BANKHEAD. Yes; it is all matched by the States.

Mr. BURCH. This bill requires that two-thirds of these funds be matched by funds within the States.

Now, as the matter stands today, there is almost exactly the same amount of money being spent on extension work from sources within the State as comes from the Federal Government. It is, in round numbers, \$20,000,000 from each source at present.

Senator HOEY. Do you have a good cooperation between the different State agricultural departments and the land-grant colleges in this extension work?

Mr. BURCH. Very fine; yes, sir.

Senator LUCAS. How are the county agents selected?

Mr. BURCH. In most States there is some little difference but in most of the States they are essentially members of the faculties of land-grant institutions within those States. In my State, for example, Missouri, I recommend to the board of curators of the University of Missouri a man I think is the type of man who would make a good county agent. Then, in turn, we recommend a man to the county board that we think would best do the job out there, and if they think that man will do the job they accept him. If they do not think he will do the job, we recommend a second man to them, until they finally do.

Senator BANKHEAD. They contribute to his pay, too.

Mr. BURCH. Well, that varies with the States. Yes, they contribute to the expenses.

Senator CORDON. Mr. Chairman, I was a little late in arriving at this hearing. This explanation may have been made before I arrived. If it has, I just would like to have some additional information which may shorten the point.

This authorization, as I read it, is for an additional \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending 1946. For the next year it will be in that amount and an additional \$4,000,000 for the year ending 1948, and that will add up to a total of \$12,500,000 and that amount for each additional year; is that correct?

Senator BANKHEAD. That is correct, step it up \$4,000,000 a year until we get up to \$12,500,000 a year.

Senator CORDON. The next question is with reference to subparagraph 4, on page 3, which provides that—

the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a)

Mr. BURCH. I think, Senator, the explanation of that is in the first paragraph at the top of page 3. It says:

The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act).

The Smith-Lever Act required dollar for dollar offset and therefore this paragraph and paragraph 4 is the exception.

Paragraph 1 of subsection (a) on page 2 provides for the first increment of \$4,500,000.

Senator CORDON. That does not have to be matched.

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

Senator YOUNG. I was going to say as to my State that is true.

Mr. BURCH. Some States hold it would be difficult for them to completely match it this first year and if they got going they would be able to match it the second and third years.

Senator BANKHEAD. They have legislative problems, too.

Mr. BURCH. That is correct, there are problems of the State legislatures meeting and making arrangements for that appropriation.

Senator CORDON. Under the wording of this subparagraph 4 which provides they shall not be required to match the funds allotted from those appropriated under paragraph 1 of subsection (a), as I read that, that requirement for matching would never go in any succeeding year to that sum of \$4,500,000. Is that what is intended.

Mr. BURCH. Well, as I understand it, at the end of the third-year period there will be a total of twelve and a half million dollars of Federal funds going out to the States. Now, two-thirds of that would be matched each year.

Senator CORDON. One third would not.

Mr. BURCH. That is right. But the original Bankhead-Jones Act requires no matching at all, but regardless of that, the States now put in as much, they do match it dollar for dollar. In other words, we are quite sure, past experience has taught us, that these Federal funds will be more than matched dollar for dollar even though it is not required by law.

Senator LUCAS. Now, in this bill, Illinois, for instance, where they get approximately \$124,000 additional in 1945 and 1946. Tell me just where that \$124,000 will go, just trace it for me, if you can. What are they going to do with it?

Mr. BURCH. It would be a grant-in-aid. It would be deposited with the University of Illinois.

Senator BANKHEAD. Their land-grant college.

Mr. BURCH. Their land-grant institution.

Those funds then would be used for the employment of home-demonstration agents for those counties that do not have it, let us say. I am not sure if there are any. If they have counties that need assistant county agents or a county club agent to help with the 4-H Club work, they would use it for the employment of those additional people to do that; to pay their salaries and expenses, of those additional workers.

Senator LUCAS. Now, the personnel to be appointed in all these counties, the county agents and their assistants, is lodged in the University of Illinois, the agricultural department, I presume, of the University of Illinois?

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, the department of agriculture there will have control of the hiring and firing of all these employees throughout my State?

Mr. BURCH. With the cooperation of the counties.

Senator LUCAS. What do you mean "the counties"?

Mr. BURCH. Well, the county agent has to be approved by the county, the county board, and it is unthinkable, of course, he would not consult with them and, as a matter of fact, they have a memorandum of agreement in practically all States whereby they will not approve an agent without consulting with the county. If the county wants to move an agent, they can demand it.

Senator HOEY. In my State each county selects its agent. The State land-grant colleges certify capable and responsible people and list their experience and the local county board makes the selection as to who they want.

Senator LUCAS. I understood it pretty well, but I was trying to develop a thought in connection with this.

Senator YOUNG. I might say in my State I was chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and I served a long while on it. We found it impossible to get the State to accept responsibility for any more on a State basis. The county commissioners appoint the board and share part of the expense.

I think you perhaps missed one of the most important functions of the county agents and that is the sponsoring of these new seed varieties, which has meant much to the increased production of all farm products.

Senator BANKHEAD. New seed varieties, did you say?

Senator YOUNG. Yes; wheat, hybrid corn, there are many new varieties.

Senator BANKHEAD. Is there anything preventing the county agents from handling these items?

Senator YOUNG. He is doing it now and it is the most important and most popular part of his work. That part of his work is particularly supported by the board of county commissioners.

When you come to the State, we find it impossible to get the State to help financially very much on it.

Senator CORDON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Senator from North Dakota why that is. What is the matter there? Is there a lack of funds for the purpose or is there just a disinclination to go forward with the program?

Senator YOUNG. There are certain phases of the work that are not very popular with the farmers and they figure there are enough Federal funds for it and they just do not want to do it. I do not think it is right, I think we should put up more. However, we have just found it impossible to put it across.

Senator CORDON. Then, Mr. Chairman, if I may follow that inquiry further with the witness, is there any other reason, other than the situation in the States, why there should be no matching in the case of this first authorization of \$4,500,000?

Mr. BURCH. Well, the additional reason we mentioned, that the State legislatures have to pass upon this and it takes time to do that.

Senator CORDON. If I understand you, then, this authorization, if it finally becomes an appropriation, would be available in this interim before there could be State legislative action in the field of matching?

Mr. BURCH. That could be; yes, sir, depending on when the State legislature would meet.

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any funds now that could be used for Extension Service that need not be matched by the States?

Mr. BURCH. Oh, yes; the funds made available through the original Bankhead-Jones Act did not require matching.

Senator BANKHEAD. Senator Cordon, I want you to get his statement as to matching. The Bankhead-Jones bill did not require matching of any of the funds.

Senator CORDON. I understood that.

Senator BANKHEAD. This requires ultimate matching of at least two-thirds of all the funds, which is a step up to that extent. But in the meantime the States have been matching notwithstanding, they need no mandatory requirement.

Senator CORDON. Do I understand that the county agent extension operation heretofore has been operated without any necessity of State matching?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir. The original Smith-Lever funds, as you see, did require dollar for dollar complete matching. The Bankhead-Jones fund, however, when they passed that, did not require any matching.

Senator CORDON. Just how were the Bankhead-Jones funds related to this extension service?

Senator BANKHEAD. It granted an additional amount of money.

Mr. BURCH. An additional fund went out. If a State received \$100,000 of the Bankhead-Jones funds, they used that to hire county agents and pay expenses, but they did not necessarily have to put in another \$100,000.

Senator CORDON. That was the Bankhead-Jones fund which was simply a supplemental fund for State extension work?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

Senator CORDON. That did not require matching?

Senator ELLENDER. I would like to ask this further to clarify the point. How much of the present funds need not be matched by the States, do you know?

Mr. BURCH. I cannot tell you exactly, offhand.

Senator HOEY. The present fund is around \$20,000,000.

Mr. BURCH. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. I think it would be pertinent for the record to place those figures in at this point.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Walter Conway can answer that question.

Senator BANKHEAD. You might make that statement at this point in the record.

Mr. WALTER CONWAY, of the Federal Extension Service. Approximately \$13,000,000 of the present Federal funds do not have to be matched. The original Smith-Lever Act provided that all except \$10,000 to each State would be matched.

Senator ELLENDER. That means then of the entire fund now made available by Congress about \$7,000,000 must be matched?

Mr. CONWAY. Approximately six and a half million dollars.

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent must it be matched?

Mr. CONWAY. Dollar for dollar.

Senator ELLENDER. Under the bill we are now considering, is it your view that the \$4,500,000 provided for on page 2 of the bill is not to be matched for a specific period or for the entire period?

Mr. CONWAY. It is not to be matched for the entire period the way the bill reads.

Senator ELLENDER. I thought the witness misunderstood the question of Senator Cordon.

As I understand this language in the bill, of the amount that Congress will appropriate from year to year, at least \$4,500,000 of it will not be matched at any time.

Mr. CONWAY. That is right.

Senator BANKHEAD. It provides for a compulsory matching of two-thirds of the amount permanently established, which is more than required under the other fund.

Senator ELLENDER. But the fact remains that this fund, that this \$4,500,000 can be spent by the Extension Service without the necessity of matching that fund with any other State funds?

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. In perpetuity?

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

Senator CORDON. Mr. Chairman, one more question of the witness.

These funds are paid to the land-grant colleges. What authority or control is retained in the Federal Director of Extension or the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. BURCH. To see that those funds are spent in accordance with the law. In other words, they send a Federal examiner to examine the funds each year and see that they interpret the act which made the fund possible, that the funds are spent in accordance with that act.

Senator CORDON. But except to that extent, as I understand it, and as I have understood it for the years I served as counsel for the county, the funds are wholly under control of the land-grant college and its extension service and the identity of the people employed, and so forth, is under the control of that Extension Service and the county board of county commissioners or other county governing body in the county.

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

Senator LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one further question?

Senator BANKHEAD. Certainly.

Senator LUCAS. Let me ask you, sir, what support, if any, do you have from the various farm organizations throughout the country on this program?

Mr. BURCH. Well, in practically most all the States they have a board. It has been the theory from the outset that there should be a board of farmers.

Senator BANKHEAD. He asked you about farm organizations.

Senator LUCAS. I am talking about the farm organizations over the country.

Mr. BURCH. It varies with the States. In my own State, our State law requires that there be a farm organization. It is up to the people within the county to determine what farm organization it will be. In our State we have farm bureaus, we have a Missouri Farmers Association, and we have an agricultural extension association.

Senator LUCAS. Are they all in accord with this program?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

Senator LUCAS. The information came to me that the Farmers Union was going to offer an amendment to this bill.

Senator BANKHEAD. I do not know of it, I have not had any notice of it.

Senator LUCAS. I have learned that they were and I wondered about it. Do you know anything about the amendment that was supposed to be offered by the Farmers Union, and if there is such an amendment?

Mr. BURCH. I have heard the Farmers Union has considered proposing an amendment but I am not familiar with it. I know in our own State we work with all the farmers throughout and the Farmers Union people are our good supporters.

Senator LUCAS. I am glad to hear that.

The information I got was to the end that the Farmers Union would offer an amendment here which would attempt to drive a wedge between the support these farm organizations give to the Extension Service. I do not know just how that was to be done, whether it was an effort to separate them or not. I know the Farm Bureau in my State, which is the chief farm organization, gives excellent support to this program and I certainly would be opposed to any amendment of any kind that would keep the farm organizations from bolstering up and helping this kind of a program go through, because they have done a magnificent job in my State in aid of this extension program, not only in volume of work but also in the contributions of money to help.

Mr. BURCH. That is true in other States. Our philosophy is that the type of board through which the county agents will work should be determined by the local people.

Senator LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I have to leave this committee, I regret to say. I have a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I have a letter here from the Honorable H. P. Rusk, dean and director of the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture. I would like to ask the unanimous consent of the committee to place this letter in the record at the conclusion of the testimony of this witness.

Senator BANKHEAD. That will be done.

Senator CORDON. Mr. Chairman, I have a number of letters from various groups in the State of Oregon, the Farm Bureau, various cooperative organizations, and so forth, throughout the State, and I would ask permission to have them inserted at the end of the testimony.

Senator BANKHEAD. That will be done.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, in order to hurry along, I have here an exact break-down as to the number of people that we believe necessary and that these additional funds will make available to the States.

Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics—Additional county and State extension workers—Needed and estimated cost in Federal funds

100 county agricultural agents.....	\$320, 000
1,010 county home demonstration agents.....	2, 626, 000
2,365 assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents.....	6, 508, 000
652 assistant home demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents.....	1, 479, 000
120 supervisors of county extension agents (\$3,600 salary; \$1,500 travel and clerical).....	612, 000
141 State field agents in marketing, rural housing, nutrition, rural youth, farm management (\$3,500 salary; \$1,500 travel and clerical)-	705, 000
Total.....	12, 250, 000

This will provide the funds necessary for the employment of a county agricultural agent and a county home demonstration agent in each agricultural county in the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii, that is now without such agents; assistant agricultural or 4-H Club agents in the counties where such agents are badly needed; assistant home demonstration agents in counties having more than 3,000 farms or counties with the greatest need; necessary supervision of the additional county workers; State field agents in marketing and distribution of farm products, rural housing, nutrition and foods, rural youth and farm management to supplement the work of county extension agents and instruct them in recent developments.

Senator ELLENDER. I would like to clarify another point with respect to the matching of these funds.

As I understand, Mr. Burch, all States are treated similarly, that is, where there is no matching under certain circumstances in one State and an adjoining State is treated similarly.

Mr. BURCH. That is my understanding.

Senator ELLENDER. So that when we say in this bill that a State may not match, that does not mean that some other States are able to get services without matching and others not.

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. They are all on the same basis?

Mr. BURCH. That is right, it adds up that way.

In the aggregate, some States more than match dollar for dollar, so that in the aggregate it is pretty much equal, as at present. That is because some go over and some go under.

Senator Young. In other words, Senator Ellender, we are missing out on quite a little good work we should not be. Right now these men are very much overworked. One of these men is taking care of a rehabilitation program of soldiers and he is doing very fine work in the county, out looking for farms that might be available, and so on. They are taking over the labor problem, helping bring in workers to help us, and that has been a tremendous help to us. The State should contribute more but we have not been able to get them to see it that way.

Senator ELLENDER. My only reason for clarifying the point was to make it certain that all States were treated similarly so that we can have a unified support in the Senate.

Senator STEWART. Looking at this statement you have just filed showing a break-down of the expenditures, the first item is 100 county agricultural agents, \$320,000. Do you know offhand where they are to be located? Is that for new county agricultural agents?

Mr. BURCH. Those are for counties that do not have any county agents.

Senator STEWART. There are just 100 that need them?

Mr. BURCH. That is the information that the Federal Extension Office gives us.

Senator STEWART. And the 1,010 county home demonstration agents is likewise to take care of counties where you do not have any home demonstration agents?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct. Those first two items show that there are 100 counties that do not have county agents and 1,010 counties that do not have home demonstration agents.

Senator BANKHEAD. You have put these figures down with the thought in mind that they are needed for the proper carrying out of the work of the Extension Service?

Mr. BURCH. These additional tasks that the farm people want done will necessarily require additional personnel to do the work and they are for important tasks.

Senator BANKHEAD. The extension directors and others in extension work are behind this program?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

Senator STEWART. Are the 4-H Clubs behind it?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; we will have some witnesses on that point right now.

I have taken more time than I intended. May I proceed to call the next witness?

(Senator Lucas submitted the following letter from H. P. Rusk, dean and director, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture:)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
Urbana, Ill., March 23, 1945.

Hon. SCOTT W. LUCAS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LUCAS: I am departing from a policy I have long followed of not writing to Illinois Congressmen about Federal legislation unless asked for specific information pertinent to proposed legislation or for my personal judgments. However, I am eager for you to know that I consider the passage of S. 383 very important to future programs of the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics. I know you appreciate the contributions this Service is rendering in Illinois and will welcome information regarding its needs. To save you time I shall present this matter in brief outline form.

I. *Purpose of bill.*—This bill amends the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, which supplemented the Smith-Lever Act of 1941, and authorizes the appropriation of the following sums: \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946; \$8,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947; \$12,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent year thereafter.

Under the terms of this bill Illinois would receive approximately \$124,000 additional money in 1945-46; \$248,000 in 1946-47; and \$375,000 in 1947-48 and thereafter.

The bill provides that the moneys appropriated shall be used for paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including:

1. Rendering assistance to farm people in improving their standard of living.
2. Assistance in developing individual farm and home practices.
3. Better marketing and distribution of farm products.
4. Work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youths.
5. Assistance to farm people in improving farm and home buildings.
6. Developing effective nutrition programs.

II. *The need for such legislation.*—According to the 1940 census there were 213,439 farms in Illinois, and the rural farm population as indicated by that census was 968,103. Also in small towns and villages are large numbers of people who have a direct or indirect interest in agriculture and who look to the Agricultural Extension Service as an authoritative source of information. Obviously it is impossible for 98 farm advisers and 70 home advisers to serve adequately this number of people. The Extension Service in agriculture and home economics is often referred to as the most effective adult educational program anywhere in the world. I believe it is, but also that it is much more than an adult educational program. Its work with young people through its 4-H Club program and its activities with older rural youth has been just as important as its work with adults.

But, unfortunately the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics in Illinois has not had sufficient funds to prosecute the 4-H Club program and work with older rural youth as effectively as should be done. For the most

part this work with young people is carried on as a side line by overworked farm and home advisers. In the few Illinois counties which have club leaders their work is supported by local funds contributed in most if not all cases through the farm bureaus and home bureaus. Demands upon the Extension Service have grown steadily over the years, and the service rendered to the farmers of the nation and through them to society as a whole has made money spent in this program probably more effective in increasing the general well-being of all the people than has money spent on most other public programs.

III. *Where and how will this money be spent?*—Clearly the intention of the bill is to strengthen the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics in the counties, and tentative plans for use of this money in Illinois call for the expenditure of approximately 90 percent in the several counties and approximately 10 percent in connection with administration and employment of additional specialists and other State workers.

IV. *Who would benefit by this expenditure?*—Obviously the rural people would benefit directly by further development and expansion of the Extension Service programs. But that is not all. Basic to our national economy is an adequate food supply and assurance that future supplies will be adequate to meet all needs. The public has a right to be concerned about procedures (a) that will insure a continuous and adequate supply of farm products at fair rates of exchange for urban goods and services, (b) that our national resources will be used in a way that the physical basis for our future food supply will be conserved, and (c) that the rural-born who flow into our industrial centers contribute something more than an offset to the declining birth rate of our larger cities. They should be men and women capable of maintaining our best American traditions.

Thus it is clear that the Extension Service contributes not only to rural welfare but to the general welfare of the whole population.

Other agencies recognize the efficiency of the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics and note the fact that this Service is inadequately staffed to reach all rural people and others who should be reached with agricultural programs. Some of these agencies have suggested that large sums be appropriated for their participation in this type of work, but it should be remembered that the organic relationship between the Extension Service and the State agricultural experiment station makes the Extension Service unusually well qualified as an authoritative source of information on rural problems.

I am sure that you are fully cognizant of the fact that the Extension Service in Illinois is liberally supported by farm people. Farm bureaus and home bureaus contribute to the Extension Service more than \$500,000 a year. This local support and interest has given the Service in this State especially strong anchorage in rural communities.

But now the Farmers Union is sponsoring an amendment to S. 383 which would tend to drive a wedge between the Extension Service and the farm bureaus and home bureaus in Illinois. Any amendment which directly or indirectly attacks farmers' support and cooperation would be unfortunate, for it would destroy that sense of individual and group responsibility which is so well developed in Illinois and which unquestionably strengthens our whole educational program.

While S. 383 does not provide sufficient funds to do all that many people think ought to be done, it does provide additional funds to improve greatly the effectiveness of educational programs for both adults and youth in rural areas.

If you wish further information on specific points or if I can be of any possible assistance to you in connection with the proposed legislation I shall contribute my best.

I am sending a similar letter to Representative Anton J. Johnson concerning H. R. 1690.

Yours very truly,

H. P. RUSK, *Dean and Director.*

(Senator Cordon submitted the following telegrams and letters:)

CORVALLIS, OREG., April 17, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Have been advised of your interest in S. 383 providing funds for further development of agricultural extension work. Understand hearing on this bill will be held by the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry at 10 a. m., April 18. Will appreciate greatly your attendance and advice as to the committee action on this bill.

A. L. STRAND, *President.*

HILLSBORO, OREG., April 18, 1945.

Mr. GUY CORDON,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Our schools are very closely connected with county extension work which is carried on through our local county agent's office, therefore we wish to encourage you to act favorably on S. 383.

Sincerely,

AUSTIN SCRAFFORD,
School Superintendent, County of Washington.

HILLSBORO, OREG., April 14, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As county 4-H chairman of the Parent-Teachers Association, I am particularly anxious to see the passage of bill S. 383.

The need of our State is great and would advance the work which is so badly needed in our health department through the State public institution.

Washington County's 4-H enrollment is the largest in the State, and there again, we are handicapped for want of additional personnel.

More communities are in need of help, but because of the lack of leaders, the home extension work cannot expand.

Washington County's rural population has increased from 1,000 rural families per worker to between 1,500 to 2,000.

I trust you are working for S. 383.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. RAY MILLER,
County 4-H Chairman.

OREGON SEED GROWERS LEAGUE,
Rickerall, Oreg., April 11, 1945.

Senator GUY CORDON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: It has been brought to my attention that Senate bill No. 383, dealing with the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, will be up for public hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee shortly.

I wish to express to you, my interest in this bill, which I think has a good deal of merit, and urge you to give it your support on behalf of the farmers of your district.

The cooperative extension service is carrying a very heavy load, at this time, and it is my understanding that this bill will increase the funds available for the county agricultural extension service so that more assistants may be hired.

Very truly yours,

JOS. H. HARLAND, Director.

LAKE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE,
Lakeview, Oreg., April 10, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has come to my attention that there is a bill pending, No. S. 383, introduced in the Senate by Senator Bankhead which provides for the amendment of the Bankhead-Jones Act for the further development of cooperative extension work.

In our county and I suppose many other counties, our agricultural agent has had so much additional work allotted to his office, from various Government agencies, that he has neither the time or facilities to properly handle the extension work.

We respectfully urge your support of this measure.

May I, also, call to your attention the deer fly pest that occur in several localities through the West? Federal and State agencies have done some preliminary investigation work in the Summer Lake Valley with a view in mind of determining the life cycle of the deer fly and means of eradication.

These insects are very bothersome to man and beast and a bite from an infected fly causes a serious illness to man and a serious loss of flesh to livestock and a big drop in milk production in dairy animals.

May we respectfully urge that you contact the Bureau of Entomology in regard to securing appropriation to carry on this investigation and eradication of the pest.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. HARVEY,
Master, Lake County Pomona Grange.

BURNS, OREG., April 14, 1945.

Senator GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

We favor and suggest your earnest consideration of Senate bill 383 for further development of Extension Service.

HARNEY COUNTY COURT,
NELSON B. HIGGS.

HILLSBORO, OREG., April 11, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Regarding bill S. 383 providing for an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 "for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work."

County extension work with its different phases, in my opinion, has been the outstanding contribution by our Government toward agriculture. It helps the farmer to learn to help himself. The continual increase of agricultural activities, including 4-H work, Agriculture Adjustment Administration, etc., that center around the county extension office have become more than the present facilities of that office can handle.

Our service men and women that will be locating on farms will need and should have the assistance of our county extension services.

The record of the extension work is the best argument for the passage of bill S. 383.

Respectfully yours,

E. E. GUERBER,
Chairman, Washington County Veterans Advisory Committee.

THE OREGON FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS,
Cave Junction, Oreg., March 23, 1945.

Mr. GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CORDON: We heartily endorse the proposed Amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, to provide additional funds for the Extension Service for land grant colleges.

The duties and responsibilities of extension agents have multiplied many times, during the last decade and no permanent Federal funds have been available during this period.

The relatively small expenditure for extension work, is an investment that returns many times the cost. In educational work, in farm and home management and in training of young people in 4-H Club work.

We trust that this amendment has your full support.

Very truly,

Mrs. HARRY O. SMITH,
President.
Mrs. GLADYS M. KING,
Secretary.

FRUIT GROWERS LEAGUE,
Medford, Oreg., March 13, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: The membership of this organization, numbering upward of 400, comprises most all of the fruit growers of the Rogue River Valley. We are vitally interested in the passage of Senate bill 383, introduced by Senator Bankhead on January 22, 1945, and companion bill, H. R. 1690, the purpose of

which is to provide further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, particularly on the county level.

The work that the State extension service has been able to do with the present appropriations is extremely limited.

As you undoubtedly know, in our county the fruit industry is the second most important industry, being only exceeded by lumbering. The fruit industry of but one other district in Oregon, viz, Hood River, compares with or equals the importance of that industry in this county.

Nevertheless, in the present situation we are compelled to rely upon the meager help we can get from our county agent, who has but one horticultural assistant, and in view of the vast amount of work that should be done in this important field, this is woefully inadequate.

We would respectfully request that you lend strong support to the measures indicated.

Yours very truly,

FRUIT GROWERS LEAGUE,
By A. S. V. CARPENTER, *President.*

OREGON FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Pendleton, Oreg., March 16, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CORDON: There is now pending in the Senate and House the Bankhead-Flannagan bills, S. 383 and H. R. 1690, providing increased appropriations for the Agricultural Extension Service. I am not quite sure regarding the amount of funds appropriated but believe that these measures provide four and a half million dollars for expansion during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945, eight and a half million dollars for the following fiscal year, and twelve and a half million dollars for each year thereafter.

It is unnecessary for me to advise you of the great importance of the activities conducted by the agricultural extension service of our own Oregon State College. This organization has the responsibility for carrying to the farmer practical scientific information which has been determined through experiments and research at our experiment stations and in the college laboratories.

I am sure that we could not have made the remarkable production record of food, fiber and livestock without the very able assistance rendered by county agricultural agents and other extension workers.

As you know, after the war, there will be increased demands for the services of men and women trained in the various fields of agriculture and home making. One of the trends of the times is for improving the farm and the farm home. The farmer is rapidly getting out of debt and he may be counted on to become a large buyer for the production of industry and labor.

I hope that you will support these bills and urge their passage by the Senate and House at an early date.

With kind personal regards,
Sincerely yours,

MAC HOKE, *President.*

OREGON POULTRY COUNCIL,
Hillsboro, Oreg., March 5, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: Referring to Senate bill 383 and H. R. 1690, to provide for further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, since 1935 there have been no additional Federal funds provided for the Extension Service for regular extension work. This has been the first time that a bill to this end has been introduced with as favorable circumstances since that time.

The Federal Extension Service of Oregon State College will use these funds, if provided, to carry out the objectives set forth in the bill by employing in the counties where they are most needed, assistant county agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents. In several counties we are attempting to serve 2,000 to 5,000 farmers with technical agricultural information with from 1 to a maximum of 3 county agents per county. There are 19 counties in Oregon without county home demonstration agents. There are at least a dozen counties needing 4-H Club agents or assistant 4-H Club agents. We feel there will be

great need for the assistance of these agents when the boys return, as many of the ex-servicemen will take up agricultural work.

The officers and members of the poultry council heartily endorse the passing of this bill and we hope you will use your influence in having the bill passed.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration in this matter,

Yours very truly,

FRANK O. ERICKSON, *President.*

OREGON STATE GRANGE,
Portland, Oreg., February 28, 1945.

The Honorable GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CORDON: Senate bill 383 and H. R. 1690, which are identical bills, are before Congress at this time for consideration and it is very important that they be enacted as soon as possible. They provide for an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 and for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

As you no doubt are aware, this act has been the principal source of Federal funds for extension work since it was enacted; and provides funds for the further development of county extension work, including assistance to farm people in varying standards of living; gives assistance in developing individual farms and home lands; makes possible better marketing and distribution of farm products.

Also provides for working with rural youth and 4-H Clubs, and older out-of-school youth; provides for the guidance of farm people and the improvement of farm home buildings, as well as the development of programs in nutrition, etc.

To carry out these purposes the appropriation is \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945, and increases this amount at the rate of \$4,000,000 per year until a maximum of \$12,500,000 is reached, these funds to be distributed among the several States in proportion that the farm population each bears to the total farm population. Therefore, on this basis Oregon would receive from the initial appropriation approximately \$33,000, and a probable maximum of \$99,000.

I need not tell you these funds are needed in Oregon. I think you are familiar with the situation here, but perhaps it would do no harm to remind you again that since 1935 there has been no additional funds provided for the Extension Service for regular extension work. If these funds are made available, which are so much needed, they will be used with the Federal cooperative Extension Service of Oregon State College, and, if provided, to carry out the objectives set forth in the bill, by employing in the counties where they are needed most, assistant county agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents; as well as in several counties where they are attempting to serve from two to five thousand farmers with technical agricultural information, with from one to three county agents and assistant county agents per county.

I am informed and have reason to believe the information is correct, that there are 19 counties in Oregon without home-demonstration agents. There are at least a dozen counties without 4-H Club agents, or assistant 4-H Club agents.

I cannot close this letter without emphasizing the part this program has played in cooperating in all our agricultural movements to get production in winning the war. This reaches down into practically the youngest of the 4-H Club members, and on behalf of the Oregon State Grange I want to emphasize the fact that we appreciate the efforts put forth, and believe we can bring to you the statement that the farmers of Oregon, generally speaking, join with us in this expression of appreciation; and of a desire that this bill be given your special consideration at this time.

Thanking you for your cooperation and efforts in the past, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MORTON TOMPKINS,
Master Oregon State Grange.

EASTERN OREGON WHEAT LEAGUE,
Mayville, Oreg., March 1, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to Senate bill 383 introduced by Senator Bankhead and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; and to an identical bill, H. R. 1690, introduced in the House by Representative

Flannagan, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. These bills are, as I understand it, in amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 which provided funds for extension work on the part of the State agricultural college together with the Federal Government.

I am anxious for you to know that our Eastern Oregon Wheat League, which is fully representative of the wheat growing industry in Oregon, is very anxious that these amendments be adopted by Congress. Upon inquiry I find that during the entire wartime period and for some years before there have been no additional Federal funds provided for the Extension Service except for a few miscellaneous emergency jobs. On the other hand, we are aware of the great support on the part of the Congress of agricultural programs throughout the country.

Our experience with this extension work as brought to us through our county agents and those who work closely with them has been entirely favorable. Great service has been rendered to our wheat producers in all of the major problems which have faced them, and it is our opinion that this work fully justifies sufficient Federal cooperation to extend it fully and completely over all parts of the State. We understand that the major object in obtaining increased Federal appropriations is to enlarge the staff of county extension agents with the usual State and county cooperation. This is entirely in harmony with what we believe good business of agriculture in this State and we hope we may have your support in this matter.

Very truly yours,

LOYD E. SMITH, *President.*

WESTERN OREGON LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION,
Corvallis, Oreg., February 24, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: Our attention has been called to S. 383 and H. R. 1690 which provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

The Western Oregon Livestock Association appreciates the excellent help given the livestock producers by the Extension Service, both the county agent and club agents and the respective specialists.

In Oregon, we feel that more financial support should be given this Service in order that more help can be provided in carrying on educational work throughout the State.

The Extension Service has been extremely helpful to the livestock group during this war emergency period by furnishing them with information relative to production and helping them market their livestock. We feel that without this help the producers would be greatly hindered in accomplishing the best results in furnishing food products to help win the war.

On behalf of the Western Oregon Livestock Association, therefore, I wish to state that the members would greatly appreciate your support of this measure.

Very truly yours,

R. C. BURKHART, *President.*

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS,
STATE OF OREGON,
Corvallis, February 28, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
*Senator from Oregon, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: We appreciate greatly your interest in S. 383 as indicated in your telegram of February 14. We are hopeful that this bill will be favorably reported out of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

With very best personal regards, I am
Sincerely,

WM. A. SCHOENFELD,
Director, Federal Cooperative Extension.

LABISH CELERY GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
Brooks, Oreg., March 2, 1945.

Senator GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Last week I was elected president of the Oregon Farmers Union, and so from time to time I may call on you in the interests of that organization.

We are especially interested in S. 383 which provides permanent appropriation for the Extension Service. As I understand it, the money carried for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945, is a little less than for the present year, but it is placed on a permanent basis and there will be an increase in it next year. This Extension Service is doing a good job for the farmers in Oregon and we are interested in keeping them going.

In your consideration of this legislation, an amendment will be offered, providing that none of the money should be used to build membership or otherwise serve the interests of private organizations. We, in the Farmers Union, are especially interested in this amendment as we realize that some of these extension funds have been misused in other States and we believe that national funds should be safe guarded to that extent. The amendment does not in any way apply to the appropriation as far as Oregon is concerned as our Extension Service, under Dean Schoenfeld, is doing a splendid impartial job.

We are also interested in the appointment of an Administrator for the Rural Electrification Administration. We firmly believe that the Administrator who sets the policy should be more interested in seeing that we get more electricity to more farm people than in protecting private power companies. We do not believe that there have been any doubts that Aubrey Williams would not do his job well and sincerely, and if he were not confirmed, we are afraid of who might be appointed in his place.

We believe that at this time especially, is the time to think of farm people generally and their living and economic conditions. The enclosed clipping shows what is happening to small farm people throughout the country. We have a man in Salem who was driven off his eastern Oregon wheat ranch under practically the same conditions outlined in the letter. He is now teaching vocational agriculture while looking for a place on which to farm.

I believe I wrote you some time ago as to my stand on the valley authority proposition. The Farmers Union is very much interested in this program of valley authorities because we believe they will do more good in developing valleys and valley resources for the people.

We will try not to bother you too much with letters, but we will try to keep you informed of our position in regard to important matters affecting farm people.

Yours very truly,

RONALD E. JONES.

PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS,
Portland, Oreg., February 19, 1945.

Senator GUY CORDON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: Following a meeting of the Western Oregon Livestock Association the officers of Pacific Wool Growers decided to ask your support of S. 383, after having discussed the matter with the proper authorities.

We are all greatly interested in the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and feel that it has been somewhat neglected under the New Deal, when compared with such appropriations as have been made available to such organizations as the Farm Security Administration. At any rate we would be pleased to have you do what you can toward the passage of this bill, which provides for a very modest appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work.

No doubt you are acquainted with the bill but, briefly we summarize the situation as follows:

S. 383 was introduced in the Senate on January 22, 1945, by Senator Bankhead of Alabama and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

It provides for an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 "For the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work." This act has been the principal source of Federal funds for extension work since it was enacted.

The specific purposes for which funds are appropriated by this bill as mentioned are:

"Particularly for further development of county extension work, including assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in nutrition. * * *"

To carry out these purposes the appropriation is \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945, and increases this amount at the rate of \$4,000,000 per year until a maximum of \$12,500,000 is reached.

The funds appropriated will be distributed among the several States in proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population. On this basis Oregon would receive from the initial appropriation approximately \$33,700 and a maximum of \$99,000.

What the funds will be used for in Oregon.—Since 1935 there have been no additional Federal funds provided for the Extension Service for regular extension work. This has been the first time that a bill to this end has been introduced with as favorable circumstances since that time.

The Federal Cooperative Extension Service of Oregon State College will use these funds, if provided, to carry out the objectives set forth in the bill by employing in counties where they are needed most, assistant county agents home-demonstration agents, and 4-H Club agents. In several counties they are now attempting to serve from 2,000 to 5,000 farmers with technical agricultural information with from 1 to a maximum of 3 county agents or assistant county agents per county. There are 19 counties in Oregon without county home-demonstration agents. There are at least a dozen counties needing 4-H Club agents or assistant 4-H Club agents.

I regret that I did not have an opportunity to visit with you when I was in Washington. However, I had only 2 days there and many previously scheduled engagements and, unfortunately, when I stopped in to see you found that you were out.

With kind personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

R. A. WARD, *General Manager.*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE,
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENT STATION EXTENSION SERVICE,
Corvallis, February 6, 1945.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
*United States Senator from Oregon,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: This letter deals with a proposed amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act which provides much needed Federal funds for the cooperative extension services of the several States. It is my understanding that this amendment has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Bankhead as S. 383 and in the House by Representative Flannagan of Virginia as H. R. 1690. It is an act which will provide, eventually, a sum of \$12,500,000 for extension work. Of this amount, the first increment would be \$4,500,000 for the year beginning July 1, 1945.

Such fund, if made available, would be of great benefit to the 61,829 farm families, as well as nonfarm rural people of Oregon. This benefit would accrue as a result of more effective service rendered by the Federal Cooperative Extension Service administered by Oregon State College. This service, as you no doubt know, has for its primary purpose carrying the results of research in agricultural and home economics to farm and rural families of the State. This is done through county agricultural agents, county home demonstration agents and county 4-H Club agents, supported by a staff of technical specialists who work on a State-wide basis as project leaders in farm crops, dairying, etc.

You are aware, I am sure, of the fact that county agricultural agents are among the most overworked and generally underpaid public servants in the country. In several of the more populated Oregon counties, we are attempting to provide technical agricultural information and service to from two to five thousand families with from one to a maximum of three county agents or assistant county agents. With the present personnel, it is impossible to render the kind of service

to this number of families that would be sound public policy to render. The proposed bill will provide funds for employing additional assistant county agents, thus correcting this situation.

Part of the extension program is to instruct Oregon boys and girls in the science of agriculture and home economics "by doing" through organized 4-H Clubs. We have 16 counties with 4-H Club agents and at least 10 additional ones where either county 4-H Club agents or assistant 4-H Club agents are badly needed.

Service to rural homemakers of the State is carried out through county home-demonstration agents. This is one of the most effective means of raising the standard of living through educational service to homemakers in such fields as foods and nutrition, home furnishings and home management, clothing, better family relations, etc. Seventeen counties in Oregon now have county home-demonstration agents. Home-economics leaders in the State believe, and in this we fully concur, that there should be a home-demonstration agent in each of the remaining 19 counties.

This proposed appropriation will not permit completion of the Service needs of the State as outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, but will aid materially in meeting the most critical situations now apparent.

Your interest in these proposed amendments is sought. Should you have any further questions regarding the benefits which may accrue to Oregon as a result of this legislation, please call upon me.

I am writing you particularly at this early date, knowing of your interest in and familiarity with the agriculture of the State and because of your membership on the Senate Agricultural Committee.

With very best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

WM. A. SCHOENFELD, *Dean and Director.*

OREGON STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Medford, Oreg., March 12, 1945.

Senator GUY CORDON.

MY DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the horticultural industry of Oregon, I would like to request your active support of Senate bill 383, introduced by Senator Bankhead on January 22, 1945.

This bill, as you know, provides for an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, which would afford "further development of cooperative agricultural extension work." The bill specifically places emphasis on county extension work. In my opinion, this would afford help in correcting one of our State's greatest weaknesses in its agricultural extension set-up.

Due to the relatively small population of Oregon in comparison to its area, the adequate servicing of the farm population by the State extension service, with existing funds, has been practically impossible. At the present time there is available only one horticultural extension specialist for the entire State. Nineteen counties of the State have no home-demonstration agents. At least 12 counties are in need of 4-H Club agents or assistants. In my own county we have over 2,500 farmers, of whom at least 500 are fruit growers, dependent on one county agent and a horticultural assistant. With the present diversification which is developing in Oregon agriculture, and particularly in horticulture, this is so far from adequate that the situation is alarmingly serious.

It is quite apparent that Oregon must depend on her agriculture for future development and to find homes and employment for the great percentage of returned veterans. If the proper standard of living is to be had for this rural population, then greater assistance must be made available to them. In my opinion, this can be secured more cheaply through Federal assistance to the State and county extension service than by any artificial public works or other program whose relief is of only a temporary nature.

Since S. 383 (and companion, H. R. 1690) will afford such badly needed assistance, may the agricultural interests of Oregon count on your active support of the measure.

Very truly yours,

C. C. CLEMENS, *President.*

PACIFIC COOPERATIVE POULTRY PRODUCERS,
Portland, Oreg., March 10, 1945.

HON. GUY W. CORDON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are interested in the passage of Senate bill No. 383, to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. The work of the Extension Service during the past 25 years is responsible, to a very large extent, for the marvelous productive capacity of the American farms, which has enabled them to meet the demands of the armed services and lend-lease and also keep the civilian population well fed.

The additional funds requested should be provided in order that this wonderful work may be continued and enlarged.

We know you will give this matter your careful consideration, and we hope you will give it your support.

Yours very truly,

G. C. KEENEY,
Manager, Pacific Co-op Poultry Producers.

STATEMENT OF PAUL STARK, VICE CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL VICTORY GARDEN COMMITTEE

MR. STARK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I want to present as briefly as I know how what my organization's attitude is. I know you have a lot to cover.

I am representing, as vice chairman of the committee, the National Victory Garden Committee, appointed in 1941, shortly after Pearl Harbor, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Federal Security Administrator. Gov. Prentice Cooper, formerly Governor of Tennessee, is chairman of our committee, and he has asked me to present this matter before your committee. I talked to him on the phone this morning.

Looking at this situation more or less as an observer and in connection with this work with this committee, we have been in a position to see what the Extension Service and county agents have done in this one particular war effort. Our accomplishment, I think, speaks for itself in this way, and I am quoting now from Judge Marvin Jones, from a circular that was sent out to all parts of the country, asking for full production this year. Judge Jones said:

Home gardeners produced more than 40 percent of the fresh vegetables this year, and we are taking the opportunity to ask them to equal this record in 1945.

I mention that fact to show here is an additional program that was taken over largely by the Extension Service and the county agents. Our national committee helped to outline this program in cooperation with the Extension Service in Washington, and this program was sent out all over the States and to the grass roots through the county agents. Of course, a great many other groups helped out, but the good proportion of the credit for the success of this program that produced 40 percent of the fresh vegetables that the American people ate was done by this program, which is just another one of the important programs that was put on the shoulders of the Extension Service. They did, we believe, a very fine job.

In that connection I want to say, as an observer over a period of years, I do not think there is any group of war workers—and I call them war workers—who have done a better job of accomplishment in food production and other war activities than the Extension Service and county agents. There seems to be no limit to the number of programs that have been put on the shoulders of the Extension Service;

and, as far as I know, they have all gone forward and done a very fine job in carrying out those programs.

I mention our own particular program to show you an additional service that they helped to direct and helped to put over and put in operation.

I might read from a report here, a report from the national committee, the Garden Advisory Committee, that outlined the work not only for 1945 and the food program for this year, as far as home production is concerned, but also for the future, because I believe that the war, through selective-service examinations, has shown that this question of better nutrition, better eating habits, and better effort along this direction, from a health standpoint, has shown there is much to be desired, and we can have a stronger Nation and a much stronger new generation coming up if this type of work is increased.

My understanding as to this bill is that there will be more man power and more woman power to make it possible to carry this work on. In that connection, I cannot help but observe that the county agents in the Extension Service have been terrifically undermanned, and I think the hardest working bunch I know of is that group. That has been my observation, not only because of the new demands but because of the big war effort.

I quote this, and I believe it outlines a post-war program that is very essential to the health and strength of our present generation and the young people coming up:

Recommendations of the National Garden Advisory Committee:

Whereas the health, well-being, and economy of the American people have been greatly advanced by the millions of victory gardens; and

Whereas poor food habits and malnutrition in many American homes continue to be a serious problem, as shown by the large numbers of men and women rejected for military service; and

Whereas gardening has proved of definite value in establishing and promoting better employer-employee relations in industry; and

Whereas the welfare of America requires that the manifold gains obtained through Victory gardens in wartime be retained for the benefit of American homes when peace comes * * *.

If it is satisfactory to you, Mr. Chairman, I will put this in the record and ask it be copied into the record, because it shows the necessity of carrying on that work.

Senator BANKHEAD. That may be done.

Mr. STARK. I have mentioned the advantages of a program of this kind, which is in the nature of diversification and helps not only the strength of the people through better meals and better nutrition but is important in carrying forward the work for the future. I believe it is highly important to demonstrate what can be accomplished in wartime should be continued in the future.

I do not know that there is anything else I can add except this—that I believe that it is our duty as American citizens to make the farm homes and farm living as attractive as possible to the young people coming on and to get as high a type of people on the farms as possible. Through this educational work that the Extension Service and county agents are doing, by making homes more attractive and farm living more attractive, that will be accomplished.

Representing Governor Cooper and our committee, we want to strongly urge very careful consideration be given to this matter,

because we think it is important at the present time and even more important for the future.

(Mr. Stark submitted the following report:)

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT OF MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY GARDEN COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1944.*

The meeting of the National Advisory Garden Committee was called to order by the chairman, Prentice Cooper, Governor of Tennessee. He outlined the need for certain additions to the committee, following Mr. Andrew S. Wing's lead that someone who could travel and attend meetings was needed to represent the west coast. The committee then approved the selection of Mr. C. T. Furrer, president of the Standard Stations of San Francisco, Calif.

It was thought desirable to have someone on the committee to represent the professional horticulturists. Accordingly, B. S. Pickett, professor and head of the department of horticulture, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, was appointed a member of the committee. Professor Pickett has worked diligently in the interest of Victory gardening, not only in Iowa but nationally, as a representative of the National Victory Garden Institute.

The problem of improving food habits and nutrition to supply more home-grown vegetables and fruits was given much attention by the committee. Among other actions taken, Governor Cooper, as chairman of the committee, was asked to recommend the therapeutic benefits of gardening in the rehabilitation of returning veterans at the American Legion convention to be held in Chicago, September 18.

Mr. M. L. Wilson, director of extension work, discussed briefly the need for continuing a broad program in gardening, referring especially to the need for making available to urban residents extension information and help in vegetable gardening and in the planting and care of lawns and ornamentals.

The committee then discussed the probability of having large food surpluses when peace comes and the effect this situation might have on a Victory garden program. That part of the report of the Director of War Mobilization dealing with food surpluses was read.

The fact that most canned vegetables would be unrationed after September 17 was also considered, as were other factors that might influence some gardeners not to continue. However, the general opinion of the committee was that there is still a need for a Victory garden program because of the uncertainties of the war situation. Moreover, there are other influences which favorably affect an active interest in gardening.

A commercial survey made early in 1944 showed that over 50 percent of those interviewed gave the saving of money as the chief motive impelling them to garden. The results of another commercial survey showed that 9 out of 10 interviewed said they would continue to garden after the war. The factors of improved nutrition and health, ability to set a better table, and the joy of eating fresh vegetables right out of the garden all had great weight in bringing about the tremendous Nation-wide interest in home-food gardening. Therefore, the committee recommended that the Victory garden program be continued in 1945 and, in addition, that steps be taken to develop interest in building a program that would encourage more and wider interest in a broader program in home gardening generally—a program emphasizing home grounds and community improvement as well as home fruit and vegetable growing.

Consequently, the committee drew up the following recommendations for consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator, to be sent, if approved, to leaders in the garden movement.

Recommendations of the National Advisory Garden Committee:

Whereas the health, well-being, and economy of the American people have been greatly advanced by the millions of Victory gardens; and

Whereas poor food habits and malnutrition in many American homes continue to be a serious problem, as shown by the large numbers of men and women rejected for military service; and

Whereas gardening has proved of definite value in establishing and promoting better employer-employee relations in industry; and

Whereas the welfare of America requires that the manifold gains obtained through Victory gardens in wartime be retained for the benefit of American homes when peace comes:

Therefore, the National Advisory Garden Committee recommends that—

1. Home gardening in the broader sense for pleasure as well as food production be encouraged in order to promote health, economy, attractive surroundings, and recreation for American families.

2. The Department of Agriculture give even greater emphasis than heretofore to the encouragement of home gardening in nonrural as well as rural areas. The program should include a specific project in the Extension Service, both Federal and State, on home gardening in its broadest phases, including the growing of flowers and other ornamental plants as well as fruits and vegetables. It should also include provisions for the retention and strengthening of existing State and local garden committees and councils, with such changes as may be necessary.

3. In order to aid urban and suburban families in the several phases of gardening, the Department and the State extension services cooperate with cities and nonrural counties in the employment of urban extension agents trained in horticulture.

4. The Department of Agriculture cooperate in every way possible with other agencies in encouraging gardening as an aid to the rehabilitation of returned war veterans and as a constructive activity for workers turning from war to peacetime industries.

5. The Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations give greater attention to research in the home-garden field and to the widest dissemination of information based on this work.

6. The Department of Agriculture continue and strengthen its work in nutrition and home-food preservation, giving special emphasis to the contributions that can be made by home gardens.

7. The United States Office of Education, the State departments of education, rural school officials, and all youth organizations place greater emphasis on gardening as a school and home activity to prepare boys and girls for future home ownership and for the building of better American citizens.

8. The Department of Agriculture be asked to sponsor a national garden conference, preferably during the month of November, to be attended by a limited number of garden leaders to develop further a garden program based on the recommendations made above.

The National Advisory Garden Committee commends and congratulates the general press; the farm and garden magazines; the radio chains; the extension services; youth agencies; garden clubs; trade, industrial, and all other groups for their efforts and contributions to the noteworthy success of the Victory garden program during 1944. It urges continued support of the 1945 and succeeding garden programs.

Finally, the committee again pays tribute to the huge army of Victory gardeners, many of whom as novices surmounted difficulties and discouragement, for having, through their production and conservation of home-grown food, rendered invaluable service in assuring victory for the Allied Nations.

Members attending:

Prentice Cooper, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville (chairman).

Paul C. Stark, president, National Victory Garden Institute, Louisiana, Mo.

Andrew S. Wing, secretary, National Victory Garden Institute, New York City.

W. Atlee Burpee, Burpee Seed Co., Philadelphia.

Connie Bonslagel, State home demonstration leader, Little Rock, Ark.

Lester J. Norris, chairman, Illinois State Food Committee, St. Charles.

E. L. D. Seymour, the American Home, New York City.

Dr. Howard A. Dawson, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

B. S. Pickett, professor of horticulture, Iowa State College, Ames.

Others attending:

H. W. Hochbaum, chairman, United States Government Victory Garden Committee.

Ernest Moore, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Burch: Our next witness is Mrs. H. C. Henderson, Macon, Ga. Mrs. Henderson is a farm woman and represents 47,000 farm women in Georgia, who are part of the home-demonstration clubs of women of Georgia.

STATEMENT OF MRS. H. C. HENDERSON, MACON, GA, REPRESENTING HOME-DEMONSTRATION CLUBS, WOMEN OF GEORGIA

Mrs. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman and Senators, I have been in the home-demonstration work for 17 years. I moved back to Georgia 17 years ago, moved out on a farm and realized the necessity of education in order to help me make my family and my home a livable place and for my growing children particularly.

I called on our home-demonstration agent for all the assistance I could get in preparing our nutrition work, which includes dairying, gardening, meat supplies, and poultry. My husband called on our county agent to assist him with farm problems in raising his feed and food for our animals that we were going to raise.

Our little organization became a club, the women who were interested in it, and it was headed by our home-demonstration agent, who gave us demonstrations along the lines that were best suited for us in carrying out our work; demonstrations in how to conserve surplus food that we raised, how to cure our meat in such a way as we would not lose it, the best way to raise our chickens so we would have the fewest losses, and what to do with our surplus eggs when we had them on hand, how to take care of our milk and butter so that it would be up to standard and our families would be in better health.

We reached only a few people in that club. The different clubs organized into a county council. There were representatives from all of the county and they met once a month to discuss the plans and pick out the leaders along these lines. These leaders in turn were picked and thus the State-wide home demonstration council was organized. This council has offices and project leaders, State project leaders. These leaders are women who are most interested in this work and they are good leaders in their line of work. We have project leaders in nutrition, one for dairying, one for gardening, meat supply, poultry, food production, food utilization, and we have them for home improvements.

That takes care of the refinishing of furniture, the organization of the home, modern improvements in the home.

Our clothing specialists teach us how to remodel our clothes, what to do with what we have, and how to take care of them by doing cleaning at home. We have a music chairman because we feel that for the morale of our families we need some music. I think nothing is better for us than music.

We have our State 4-H Club advisers. These women meet once a year. They formulate the program that is to be sent out to the entire State. The recommendations come from the farm women that meet with the home demonstration council once a year. These recommendations in turn are sent out and each county selects those best suited. If they need dairying more than they need poultry, why that is the major problem and that is the speciality and the Extension Service comes down and gives their advice.

We found that we were unable to meet people, the ones that we should meet, by the use of just a home demonstration agent trying to contact everybody. Therefore, we organized our neighborhood leaders. These leaders are trained by the agents and they in turn are trying to get the necessary information into their homes so when a neighbor moves in and wants to know how to can meat, can chicken,

or cure meat, if we are not able to go into the home and help them, we give them the information and give them some demonstration in our homes.

We need more people trained to take care of this type of work. We have in the State of Georgia 27 assistant Negro home demonstration agents, 29 county agents. But we are far short along that line. We have several counties that have no county agents and no home agents and we feel that we could reach more people if we could have an agent, a home demonstration agent and county agent to train these people because we not only are educating the man and the woman but we are working with the entire family. We try to use the family as the center. We work with the boys and girls and work with the men and women. I feel in that way we do reach more people.

Our theme for the year has been work for the war and prepare for the peace. In so doing we have worked with all of the drives. That has been done through the home demonstration agents and neighborhood leaders. She contacts these leaders and says that a certain drive is on and they get in touch with each little individual group. In that way we have salvaged paper, tin cans, we have worked with the Red Cross and we have done everything we have been called on to do. But we lack the leaders to educate us. I feel that the thing we need most is somebody to educate those people because we find in the rural sections we have people that are not going to contact an agent but who will come to a neighbor and if these neighbors are trained they can help them and they are the ones that they go to.

Senator BANKHEAD. I understand you and those you are representing are backing this bill.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Yes, sir; we are, the 4-H clubs and the home demonstration clubs.

Mr. BURCH. I would like to call Jane Colohan of Rustburg, Va., representing the 4-H Club. Miss Colohan has been a 4-H Club worker for 7 years. She has had gardening clubs, dairying clubs, clothing clubs, and she does farming herself on her home farm with her father.

STATEMENT OF MISS JANE COLOHAN, RUSTBURG, VA., REPRESENTING 4-H CLUB GIRLS

Miss COLOHAN. I am 4-H Club girl from Campbell County in central Virginia, chiefly an agricultural county of general farming and both dark and light tobacco is extensively raised, but because some farmers do not raise tobacco it could hardly be classed as a tobacco county. I live on a poultry and cattle farm.

I have been in 4-H Club work for 7 years. Perhaps for the first 2 years I was either too young or indifferent because 4-H Club work made little impression on me. Then I realized the opportunity was put before me and I grasped it and since then I have completed 10 projects. Four of these have been clothing projects. Through these I learned to make new garments and remake the ones I already had. I learned to put the garments together in the most economical way. I found through personal accounts that I was spending too much for my clothes and more than the other girls. I found by taking better care of my clothes I spent less, I was better groomed, and I looked much nicer.

My other three types of projects—I was inclined to be more fond of them, as they were outdoor projects. For 2 years I carried a Victory-garden project. I had my own strip of land, entirely separate from the family garden. I cultivated this myself and I studied the various vegetables to plant those needed for nutritional diet and how to rotate the vegetables in order to get the most out of the land.

Along with the garden project I carried a canning project. The first year I had a canning project my mother bought a new pressure cooker and together we learned to can in glass. We had previously canned in tin. The second year I had a canning project the community cannery opened and we did a great deal of canning there, but we still were glad we knew how to can in glass, and we still canned the small things, small amounts that were too small to carry to the cannery, in glass.

I have a younger brother 14 years of age and he has been in club work for 3 years and he has carried out projects. He started with a calf and he has several registered cows on his own. He is just as interested in the 4-H Club work.

4-H Club work not only benefits the rural boys and girls through the projects they carry. In Campbell County there are 1,500 boys and girls of club age, of which 577 are in club work. These boys and girls are each carrying 1 or more conservation or production projects. Through these projects they learn to develop the best methods of working and they are led to appreciate the farm and the wholesome life they are endowed with. They are taught how to take charge of meats and take part in meetings and how to meet people and give demonstrations. Then the rural boys are helped greatly through the 4-H Club camps.

Farm youth has very little chance for vacations because in the summertime when other people are having vacations that is when the farmers are busiest and week ends in the 4-H camps give rural boys and girls a chance to get away from home and meet other boys and girls.

I am sure through this you see the importance of the organization of 4-H Clubs for the rural youth and I am only too thankful that I am a rural girl and had an opportunity to be a 4-H member.

Senator CORDON. Mr. Chairman, if we can equal that presentation on the Senate floor in support of whatever we may desire, we will be doing a good job.

Mr. BURCH. I would like to call next Donald McKnight, of Maryland, who has been in the 4-H Club work for 10 years. He had had beef and swine and poultry and dairy products and he is assisting his father in operating a 214-acre farm in Maryland.

STATEMENT OF DONALD McKNIGHT, STREET, MD., REPRESENTING 4-H CLUB BOYS

Mr. McKNIGHT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as you have been told, I am Donald McKnight, a 4-H Club member from Harford County, Md. I live on a 214-acre livestock farm in the northern part of Harford County in a community of agricultural importance.

I joined my first 4-H Club nearly 10 years ago and have been enrolled continuously ever since.

I am here today to testify in behalf of the 4-H Club work and I believe that the best way to give you gentlemen a clear picture of what

4-H is doing and what it has done, what it means to do, is to tell you some of my own experiences and how it has helped me in my farm and my community.

When I first became a 4-H Club member nearly 10 years ago, I had not the slightest idea of the great achievements and experience that would be mine as a result of club work. As I look back today, I hate to think of my life without 4-H training.

I have learned many better methods of farming, of producing livestock. I have learned to raise pigs, not by reading about it from a book, but by actual experience, because I have handled nearly 400 head of swine. I know how to produce the kind of prime beef that the packer and the consumer want because I have fed out 14 head of beef cattle for the market. I have had 9 dairy animals and I have raised 612 poultry.

My ability to speak in public has resulted from giving about 50 talks of importance to various groups. My ability to conduct business meetings, my knowledge of parliamentary procedure, has been as a result of my conducting 78 4-H Club meetings and taking part in many others.

I treasure deeply the contacts and the meetings I have had with distinguished persons. These things would not have been possible had it not been for the 4-H work. The educational travels of my 4-H travel to large cities and points of historic interest were more important, in my opinion, than some of my high-school studies because you can learn so much more by actually seeing a thing or doing a thing than by reading about it from a book.

I feel I face a brighter future in whatever I undertake because 4-H has taught me to make the most of every opportunity. At every turn, 4-H shows me the better way to better farming and better business, better living, better everything, because 4-H has taught me to make the best better.

Our farm and community both show the results of club work today. Our farm home has been made more attractive as a result of my home beautification projects. I built attractive white board fences on our farm that have taken the place of less attractive ones. Neighbors have seen the benefits of soil-conservation practices on our farm that have been adopted as a result of my work and they, too, have adopted these practices and so you see as a result of just one club member the agriculture and entire community has been improved and uplifted. Just multiply that by nearly 2,000,000 club members spread all over the country. The only regrets I have in club work is that it has not reached more young people.

I have sold this in my community by recently organizing a local 4-H Club in which all the neighboring boys are enrolled. I am acting as local leader of this group and we call ourselves the Broad Creek Valley 4-H Club. These boys vary in age from 9 to 15 and they are already carrying various projects, such as beef, swine, gardens, poultry, and so forth. I am trying to make it possible for these boys to win the same awards and same recognitions I have won in club work and, to be frank, I am learning too, I am learning by teaching others.

Today I find herds of swine that have been developed by two animals that I bought in the early days of my club work. Since then I have sold many of these animals to other club boys and neighbors. Today my community has several herds, fine herds, because of the

4-H project that was started years ago. The first registered dairy cattle that were brought into my own county of Harford, Md., were brought in by 4-H Club boys and today Harford County is noted for its fine herds of registered dairy cattle. In the days ahead I hope to see more. I hope to see the time when all youngsters can have these opportunities that I have had. I hope that they can grow up equipped to live in the world of tomorrow as I am equipped.

Senator ELLENDER. How old are you?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Twenty.

Senator ELLENDER. How much schooling have you had?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Just high-school education, plus 4-H education.

Senator ELLENDER. I was wondering how you were able to do all this good work and go to school.

Mr. McKNIGHT. It took a great deal of my time. In fact, most all my spare time was spent with this work.

Senator ELLENDER. You enjoy it?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Yes, sir; I certainly do.

Mr. BURCH. May I make this additional point?

An average county has 2,000 farm families. That probably means a class, if you like to call it that, of 2,000 farm men for the county agents, 2,000 farm women for the home demonstration agents, and perhaps 4,000 young people. The point of this request is to furnish those additional assistant agents or 4-H Club agents, so that the leadership can be out there in those counties to do this work.

I would like to call William G. Kneisel, Wakeman, Ohio. Mr. Kneisel is a veteran and has been overseas in this war and has been returned, discharged. He was in 4-H Club work for 10 years. He is now managing a 730-acre farm in Ohio, but he still finds time to work in 4-H Club work and in what we call the older rural youth groups. I would like to have him tell you about it.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. KNEISEL, WAKEMAN, OHIO

Mr. KNEISEL. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to correct that, I am not quite managing that farm yet, I am sort of filling in as assistant manager.

I represent the older rural youth, the young people that are no longer young enough to join the 4-H Clubs because they are a little older than the 4-H Club works with. They are a little too young to join the adult demonstration clubs and county agent groups. It is the rural youth that sort of drifts between those two groups. You might call them a forgotten group, but we hope we are not. There are about 1,500,000 of us that have changed from overalls in khaki or into olive drab, and did what we could. Most of us are still in there doing what we can. Some of us are back. We all hope that the day will soon come when we will all be back.

The older rural youth groups are a group that will be particularly benefited by the passage of this bill. We need someone in a county who can be a leader. We do not want somebody to tell us what to do. But we want somebody who can find out and help us find out what we want to do about our problems. You say what problems? Today everybody is working, nobody is out of a job, everybody has a lot of money. Most of us can still remember when we were not all employed and when we needed something to do.

I belong to an older rural group, in fact I belonged to two in my home county before I went away to school. In those two groups we talked about various things that the rural youth are facing. I am speaking of people between the ages of approximately 16 to 28. There is no time when you can say a young person is no longer young, and there is no time when he is too young to be a member of the group; it is a very indefinite age, but let us call that the general age.

In those meetings we discussed marriage, we discussed vocations, we discussed the various farm problems that face us at this time.

Now, you all realize, I am sure, that all the rural youth did not go into farming, that is impossible. In 1944 this country produced the largest crop of food, meat, dairy products, ever before produced, yet we did it with much less labor than we ever did.

Senator ELLENDER. Six million less farmers.

Mr. KNEISEL. Yes, sir; I think that is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. Those are the figures.

Mr. KNEISEL. How did they do it? They did it with more machinery and that means something very, very definite is facing the rural youth. Where do we go from here? Definitely, 50 percent of us will have to migrate to towns. But we are still rural youth and will always remember growing up on a farm. The more guidance that we can get before we migrate to town, the better suited we will be, the better city dwellers we will have and the less problems we will have along that line.

Now, if I may just cite a few examples of the problems we have discussed at these meetings. Rural youth needs recreation. I think that is definite. We do not like to have it on honky tonks, night clubs, or that type of thing. They are a product of society, we grant that, but we like to have clean, wholesome recreation with an assistant county agent or something like that, who can help us a little bit with their training. We will furnish our own leaders, voluntary leaders, but we need a little assistance. When a man works on a farm from 5 in the morning until 8 at night, it does not leave him a great deal of time to sit down and plan out various programs, but give him a chance, give him a lift here and there and he will make you a leader. I think all our extension directors here today and all our agents and everyone here will verify the fact that we do have a lot of voluntary leaders. That is where we need these assistant county agents, to give us a lift in recreation training, parliamentary procedure, vocational guidance, how to adjust ourselves socially after this war is over, and everything hits us smack dab in the face.

We want to know what we are going to do when our jobs in town run out, how we are going to adjust farming practices when the big food production is over.

We speak of soil conservation today. I would like to bring one point out and call it soul conservation. We know how to produce more eggs, meat and grain, but this country is facing the biggest cultural lag it has ever faced. I think you will all agree. We have the machinery to do the greatest amount of work, but do we have the social machinery, and by social machinery I refer to county agents, assistant agents, club agents and all those people that help us to socially adjust ourselves, not financially so much but how to fit into the picture of the local community and our local family so that when this is all over we will have a better democracy in this country.

I think through our rural youth groups, be they extension groups, be they Farm Bureau, farm Grange, or farm union, or a union of all those groups in the county, where a rural group can get together and study and play and learn to live together, then we will not be a forgotten group and we will make you citizens for tomorrow.

Thank you.

Senator ELLENDER. Will you give us a short synopsis of your farm operations?

Mr. KNEISEL. Very briefly, I was discharged the 27th of February of this year. I will say this, that I am a psychoneurotic and don't look at me as though I were something different. I had all the combat I could stand and the doctors told me my nerves were shot. I figured the best place to get back on my feet was on a farm. I have been there just a month and a half and I feel just as good as I did when I went into the service. We have 730 acres and that keeps us rather busy. We have a crew of about six men all the time. We raise a great deal of potatoes, have a large apple orchard, and we raise a lot of small grain, and specialize in certain feeds and we also raise a good deal of popcorn for the city of Cleveland. There is a big park there. We do not feel we are sacrificing the war effort by raising popcorn because it is very essential as a sort of midway between a luxury item and a stable necessity.

Senator ELLENDER. It is good food.

Mr. KNEISEL. Very good food.

I would like to say that I too was fortunate in having 10 years of club work. I had 22 projects in 10 years. Our farm and the community shows the club work in our county has been very well advanced. But our county agent is worked ragged and all county agents are the same. I do not think we intend to make these men break down. I think they need a lot of help. That is why extension asks that we be given a chance to have a few more leaders.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an additional point that Mr. Kneisel's remarks brought to my mind.

I have a sort of flow chart that was developed by the Farm Credit Administration that shows what a veteran who wants to farm may do. This was developed, as I say, by the Farm Credit Administration. It shows the veteran up here, advised by his Selective Service representative and his veteran organization, and the first place that this black arrow takes him is to the county agent's office. The county advisory committee is set up by the county agent. You know what that county agent is going to do. He is going to take off an hour or 2 hours, or whatever it takes, to sit down and figure out with that boy what he may do. That is going to take time and that will require some additional help.

Senator ELLENDER. It might be of interest to you, Mr. Burch, to know I happen to be a potato grower myself. I started out about 23 years ago in Louisiana and at first I produced from 75 to 90 bushels per acre, which was the average for my parish and I believe the average for the State. Through work, through instructions I received from the county agent and others, in less than 8 years I increased my yield on a plot of 3 acres to as many as 410 bushels per acre.

Mr. BURCH. I would like to call Mr. Guy Noble, who I believe is the executive director of the National 4-H Club committee from Chicago, Ill.

STATEMENT OF GUY NOBLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. NOBLE. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: I would like to make it clear at the outset that our organization is a citizens group incorporated not for profit and for the last 25 years we have been trying to help the extension increase the membership and influence of the 4-H clubs. If and when this bill is passed and funds are appropriated, not one penny of it will revert to our organization. It will go to the Federal and State Extension Services.

There is a need, a great need, for more of this 4-H Club work. According to the 1940 census, there were 12,765,000 rural boys and girls of 10 to 20 years of age. The enrollment in 1943 was 1,639,000. Now that is, roughly, about one-eighth of the total enrolled in any 1 year. I might say the preliminary figures for 1944 show a decrease in the 4-H Club enrollment. The war and other demands on the extension agents have reduced the possible enrollment for 1944 and it looks like it is going to be about 1,560,000.

Now, the average tenure of enrollment of these 4-H Club members is about 2.3 years. Our organization feels and we are not alone in this, this has been expressed by officials of the Department, that there should be 5,000,000 boys and girls enrolled and we should hold them in the 4-H Club work for perhaps 5 or 6 years.

Now, as to the value of this 4-H Club work, I am sure I do not need to dwell on it after you have heard Donald McKnight and this fine young lady and these young people who are here. There are various ways to measure the value, as has been indicated. We know the value of the products they produce is about \$31,000,000 a year. We know that there are about 400,000 acres of garden grown. We could tell you about the thousands of jars of foods that have been canned and War bonds bought and sold, and salvage collected and all that sort of thing. We could tell you that 35 percent of the students of agriculture and home economics at our agricultural colleges are former 4-H Club members. But this morning I would like to stress the intangible values of this movement.

There are more than 10,000,000 alumni, boys and girls, who have had some 4-H Club training. They have improved their skills and work efficiency. These habits are going to stay with them through life just as these young people have indicated with so much certainty. They know they can feed out those baby chicks and take care of those hogs and take care of the rest of those things.

Then, there is the matter of health, another intangible, the best in nutrition, which is a definite part of the 4-H Club program. More than 800,000, and I think that is a conservative figure, are in the armed services.

You have heard Donald express his enthusiasm for this work and how he has learned parliamentary procedure. You cannot help but say that they have learned the democratic way of life through the 4-H Club programs. I do not think any of you have heard of any crimes being committed by 4-H Club members. Our annual crime bill runs about \$15,000,000,000 and better, according to Mr. Hoover. We are not merely teaching agriculture and home economics through the 4-H Clubs, we are building character, self-reliance, and young folks who have courage and enthusiasm. We are making the United States a more efficient and democratic nation.

If you can imagine us doing as thorough a youth-training job as Germany did, except to do it in the right way, what might we have in the way of enthusiasm for democracy in this Nation of ours?

Now, then, how can we get more 4-H Club work? Frankly, Mr. Chairman, we think our extension friends are away too modest. We do not think the amount of money in this bill is sufficient to do the job. It would take all the money in this bill to do a real 4-H job if we had 5,000,000 enrolled a year. We think the money should be doubled if we are going to do the job that should be done.

We believe, too, that if we are going to do the kind of job with our young people that should be done that we have got to employ people who are going to give their full time to it. It is not a part-time job. It is a job that you have got to dream about and live with and work with day and night. Director Burch told you about all the things that a county agent had to do out there as to farm labor, on the war board, and he has got to consult with veterans who come in. He does not have much time to give, and he has less and less time. It is true of all the extension agents, practically all of them have been employed primarily to work with adults. They have just had less and less time to work with these young people.

Therefore, we think if we are going to do a real job with our young people, the kind of people we need to do this, we have got to employ personnel who will give full time to it.

To show you what has been done with the Bankhead-Jones money, I made a comparison, Mr. Chairman, of the Extension agents employed from September 30, 1935, to December 31, 1944.

Now, this shows the increase in the different county extension agents. It runs from 100 to 800 and the blue represents the county agricultural agents, assistants and Negro agents in the first line—30 county agricultural agents, 156 assistant county agricultural agents, and 116 Negro county agricultural agents. That was the increase from September 1935, to December 31, 1944. The increase in county home demonstration agents is 754, assistant home county demonstration agents 221, Negro county home demonstration agents 113, county 4-H Club agents 7, assistant county 4-H Club agents 20.

Then these are the State specialists, men employed by the Extension Service, technicians, 488.

This is for the entire United States. This is what we are getting, gentlemen, for \$12,000,000.

The reason I said a moment ago that I did not believe that the money was sufficient is this. I remember we got up here 10 years ago, Uncle Ed and the directors, and we got up and we said we needed a couple of thousand agents to give full time to youth and we thought we would do it, the directors thought it would. All these other things have been pushed on to us. First we had the direct action programs of the Federal Government, the county agents had to help out with those, and the educational work. Then the war duties came on, which have been enumerated. We just have not been able to do the job and I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that you will get it done this way. You will not get it done out of the moneys provided in this bill.

Senator ELLENDER. You say this is for the entire United States?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes; that is right. This represents the increase as a result of the \$12,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to leave this one question with you in concluding my testimony. Supposing we have an equally good adult and youth program. At the end of 20 years, which will give the best results?

Thank you.

Mr. BURCH. At this point I should like to have as a witness Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Chicago, Ill., formerly from Indiana, representing the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CHARLES W. SEWELL, ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATED WOMEN OF AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mrs. SEWELL. Director Burch, may I tell you I am still from Indiana. I am an Indiana farm woman serving for the Associated Women at the present time as their administrative director, an association of 880,000 farm women.

They say, as you go to the country, you find what you are looking for and I know Mr. Noble has done such a splendid job for the 4-H Club people that I should like to come back to that one figure which was given to you in the earlier testimony, and that is while you needed 100 county agents, you needed 1,000 home demonstration agents, roughly speaking.

In my presentation here I should like to stick very closely to the notes I have prepared, to save time.

One of the goals of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as set out in the purpose clause, is:

* * * to strengthen and support the extension organizations associated with home demonstration work throughout the United States; to serve as a means for the exchange of experience in this field of adult education relating to home and community life * * *.

This valuable program begun modestly, first in the Southern States, later utilized in meeting the emergency programs of food conservation during World War I, and ultimately developed into the Home Demonstration Service through the Smith-Lever law, has rendered outstanding service to the farm homes of our Nation. Carried on, not in laboratories, but in the farm homes and neighborhood centers by the demonstration method, it has combined to bring to farm homemakers the best of modern knowledge regarding household tasks and a broader outlook on family and community life. So successful has been the work, that in some States local funds are raised to help secure an agent in many counties.

The program is educationally sound, economically important, and sociologically constructive. From the emphasis directed toward nutrition we can point to thousands of men, women, and children who have strength and vigor because they are properly fed. The teaching of line, color, and design in the construction of clothing have helped farm women and girls to "take their place any place and not feel out of place." Classes in parent education and child care have improved family relationships in thousands of farm homes.

Consumer education and the wiser use of income have helped the homemaker to obtain more for her money, thus enabling her to add books, music, and magazines to the enjoyment of her family. Classes in interior decoration and landscape gardening have made rural America a much more beautiful place than before.

The marketing of farm crops and livestock cooperatively has put the lift of hope into the hearts of men and women who have courage and self-respect because they have money in their pockets as a result of the work carried on by the tireless county and home demonstration agents. They have helped farm people to work together in friendly cooperation and companionship for the enrichment of life in the farm home and community. They have helped to keep the culture in agriculture.

This definite recognition by our National Government, of the importance of the American farm home, has dignified homemaking and has helped to take the expression, "I am only" or "I am just a farmer's wife" from the lips of splendid farm women across America.

Finally, to me, the most far-reaching result of the program has been the development of leadership. Several years ago, I heard a lovely southern farm woman, who was taking part in a great national convention in the city of Boston say:

If it had not been for the work of our Extension Service and the opportunities offered us through our organization, I would not have known that I could leave my farm home, go far away, and stand before a group of farm women from all parts of the United States and say to them the things I had in my heart to say.

Another example of this progress is found in the story of the farm woman who appeared before a judge and members of a county court seeking an appropriation for a home demonstration agent. She rather nervously addressed the judge and said: "Judge, I don't know much about talking to men all in a bunch, but if you will let me take them off one at a time and talk to them like I do my own man, I believe we can get that appropriation."

In conclusion may I say that I hope and pray that His Choicest angels will minister to these county farm and home agents in Paradise, for they have done so much for those of us who live in rural America.

We trust you will see fit to invest in this program of service, amounts sufficient to enable them to even more effectively carry on.

Senator BANKHEAD. We thank you for that very fine statement.

Mr. BURCH. We have two more witnesses.

The next witness is Frank White of Marshall, Minn., representing the Land O' Lakes Creamery and dairy producers and representing the dairy farmers of Minnesota.

STATEMENT OF FRANK WHITE, MARSHALL, MINN., REPRESENTING LAND O' LAKES CREAMERY AND DAIRY PRODUCERS

Mr. WHITE. I am a farmer and I live on a farm and operate the farm, a general farm operation with a dairy herd of 35 to 40 milk cows. Incidentally, I am president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau but I am here today principally because of a resolution that was passed by our Farm Bureau in the January meeting, demanding that the bureau lend itself to securing more funds so we can have more help from the Extension Division in the counties of Minnesota.

I might say that I have been on this farm, born and raised on the farm, and have been there all my life and I pretty well know the movements of the county agents in this county, and that is practically true of all the counties in Minnesota. Twenty-five years ago it was pretty hard to get support for the agents in the counties. The county commissioners always had a big crowd of farmers in there objecting

to any appropriation by the county commissioners. We have gotten away beyond that stage and I have not heard of any opposition to a county appropriation for county agents' work for many years.

In the early days when they were not so busy they could give us individual attention, but now as people learn the value of that service the county agent is probably the hardest working man in the county or in the entire State.

Senator BANKHEAD. I know this is true in my State and I ask you if it is in yours, that the county agent's office is the most popular from the standpoint of attendance, the number of people visiting, than any other office in the county. Is that true in your county?

Mr. WHITE. Absolutely.

Senator BANKHEAD. It is a beehive of workers and callers all day.

Mr. WHITE. It got so hard and conditions have become such that you can hardly see the county agent any more except at group meetings. He has not much time for individual problems. Of course, it is brought on by this war, and his time has been divided by other emergency work. But the war has brought a lot of problems to the farmers and the post-war period is going to bring just as many problems, I think, in the readjustment that probably is going to be taking place for several years. I am satisfied that the need for extension service and advice and guidance is going to extend well into the future and certainly the Extension Division is not equipped in Minnesota with only one county agent in the county to face that problem. We only have one assistant county agent, I understand from Director Miller. We certainly ought to have more than that number.

Minnesota, as you know, has always been a dairy State. It has been a leading butter State for many years. But, during this war period, the Government has requested the production of dried milk powder, dried whole milk. In an area in Minnesota, from the southeast corner northwest across the State, that area has gone into dry whole milk production in a large way. I think the figures show that 2 years ago we had perhaps only about 40 creameries that were taking in whole milk at all, while today we have over 300 firms that are receiving whole milk. Where 2 or 3 years ago we had 34,000,000 pounds of dried milk powder, this year we have over 210,000,000 pounds of dried milk. Whole milk has increased from 1,000,000 to 17,000,000 this year.

Senator ELLENDER. In what period of time?

Mr. WHITE. In the last 2 or 3 years. We never had much cheese in Minnesota until the last 2 or 3 years and it has increased and we will have 35,000,000 pounds of cheese this year.

Now, this dried milk powder—the Government has taken practically all of it and I do not think the Government has been too critical of the quality. But when this emergency is over and we have this production on hand, they are going to demand a high quality product if they are going to use it for food purposes and we think it should be, if you are going to maintain that same adequate nutritional food level they talk about. You are going to need these nonfat powders and even dried whole milk.

Senator ELLENDER. Is the Government encouraging the further production of dried milk at this time?

Mr. WHITE. They are still building plants in Minnesota.

Senator ELLENDER. We had some evidence here last week, I think, about there being quite a surplus of it last year. Of course it is being used now and I presume it will be used to feed some of the livestock and also some of the people in the conquered territories.

Mr. WHITE. I think this probably would prevail not only in Minnesota but in all dairy areas of the Nation. I know in Minnesota this product is coming from the areas where those farmers were not accustomed to producing liquid milk for home consumption. They have always separated on the farm and taken their cream to the creamery. It has cost millions of dollars to provide the necessary equipment and they cannot get the equipment on the farms to do a sufficiently sanitary and good job. It is going to need a lot of good work and we will look to the Extension Division to furnish that need in those areas.

If they are going to continue in this field they will probably have to produce it cheaper than they are now and they will need education in breeding, feeding, and care of stock.

Our butter production has been dropping constantly in the last 2 years from month to month, going down, and it is probably because of the price ceiling on butter and the shortage of manpower.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it also due to the fact more fluid milk is being used by people?

Mr. WHITE. Well, in this area the fluid is not. We do not have the driers in this area where I live.

Senator ELLENDER. You do not ship any of it out for human consumption in the fluid state?

Mr. WHITE. They do in the area where they have driers. In this area we are not close enough to one of these drying plants. You have to separate and bring it to the creamery, that is, the cream, and that is where the creamery comes into the picture. I was going to say in these areas our creameries are gradually going down in production and after this war is over we are going to need a lot of educational work right there, because during this period the farmers have lost interest. The price of butter does not seem to attract them. They are using beef sires on their dairy herds and the dairy herds are getting pretty well out of the area. On top of that we have a worse situation in Minnesota. We have passed some legislation last week that is going to rectify it. We have got the scalpers, truckers going into the St. Paul market, and they bring out most anything for a bull and farm it out to the farmer and he uses that bull for service for a year to get the growth and then turns it back to the trucker or scalper that sends it out there. That was not true a few years ago in our area. We had cow-testing associations and the use of purebred sires in those herds, but we have not got a cow-testing association left in my area of the State, in the southwest portion. We have to build that all up again and that is going to take services and education from the Extension Division.

The poultry, egg, and turkey industry in Minnesota is also startling. We never had been very high for the State in that production, but I understand we are either second or third in the United States in the production of poultry and eggs and turkeys. Now, those farmers are going to continue in that and they are going to have to need a lot of instruction so they can do that job economically and produce a quality product in the future.

In all these products they have gone into, it is my impression, as a farmer, that the quality grading is going to be much more severe than it is now when the Government is asking for the stuff and when they are not likely to be critical. In this critical period, in this readjustment period, that will be changed and we will be up against that situation.

Minnesota has just awakened, I would say, to the need of soil conservation, drainage, and the use of commercial fertilizers. We have had some soil-conservation districts in southern Minnesota where the land is rolling, but the rest of the State pays no attention to it. At the present time, through the application of commercial fertilizers they got through the A. A. A., they have seen wonderful results and I would say that the farmers are really kind of going wild up there about commercial fertilizers. I know our farm-service company could not fill 80 carloads. It had to turn them down.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that for crops or pasture lands?

Mr. WHITE. Both. I think as to the use of the A. A. A. fertilizer that comes in there, if you want returns, you would have to put it on pasture lands.

Senator ELLENDER. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. WHITE. They are using it for crops there, too.

Now, out in my territory we just voted last week to form a district, conservation district there. We have noticed erosion there. Last year there was quite a lot of waterfall, a lot of moisture, and I have noticed more erosion, I would say almost something that has never happened in Minnesota. That is going to need technical attention; it will take technical experts, engineers. You will have a lot of individual cases there. Those things have to be worked out with the farmers because that is an individual proposition and we are going to need assistant agents there.

Of course, one of the outstanding services of the Extension Division in Minnesota, as in any other State, is the 4-H Boys and Girls Clubs, as has been spoken of. In Minnesota I believe they have only 8 full-time 4-H Clubs and we have 87 counties; that is, full time agents, and we need 55. They are using 55 assistant county agents for 2 to 4 months in the year, but certainly the movement is worthy of a full-time 4-H Club leader in every county in Minnesota.

Minnesota has 34 home-demonstration agents. If a county agent is justified and I think no person questions that, especially after the results of wartime production with the shortage of manpower and equipment, then certainly the housewife on the farm who puts in more hours per day than the farmer, and raises the children, provides meals, and safeguards the health of the family and is largely responsible for the comfort and happiness of the home, surely she is entitled to the same assistance as the farmer. Minnesota needs 53 more home-demonstration agents.

I have tried to bring to your attention the urgent need for more Extension Division services in the rural areas. What is true in Minnesota is no doubt true in every other State in the Union. Each State has its own particular problem but they all add up to the same answer, a better standard of living for the Nation through economical production of high-quality food at reasonable prices to the consumer.

I believe the cause measured in the national welfare justifies the spending of the taxpayers' dollar in this instance. I trust the committee will look favorably upon this legislation.

Mr. BURCH. The concluding witness is Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD A. O'NEAL, PRESIDENT,
AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION**

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman and Senators, I have a long brief which I would like to present.

If there is ever an agency of the Government that gave the people of America service, then I think the Extension Division certainly has.

I would like to make a few personal remarks.

I grew up in a day and generation and time when a man farmed he was very mentally weak because if a man was trained or went to school it was either to be a doctor or a lawyer or something like that; it did not pay to send a farmer to school.

I recall in the 1900's farming in my own State of Alabama, that great cotton State, and the struggles we had. We did not have a scientific background of production and training. The first county agent in my county was an old and very skillful farmer, a fine fellow. Agricultural colleges in the South in those days were just not as big as a high school today in an ordinary town. The boys were not trained in scientific agriculture.

When Woodrow Wilson, with his great statesmanship, after the World War, saw the need of aid to farm folks under the Smith-Lever Act, there were set up provisions for county agents. That was one of the greatest things ever done for America. I think it is one of the most democratic institutions we have. I think you will all agree with that.

I have been greatly thrilled with the testimony given this morning, especially from the young people.

In my own case, I might say from an economic point of view, the money that has been given to my land-grant college experiment station, Extension Service, has been invaluable to me from an economic and social standpoint as a farmer. It always thrills me when I go home to my own farm.

I am in this work trying to organize farmers with the great aid and sympathetic understanding of Congress that we have gotten for many years particularly under the leadership of Senators Bankhead and Ellender and others and we have made marvelous progress for farmers.

When I go home I am thrilled at what I see. I believe our county agent has three assistants, one who is entirely devoted to soil conservation. They say that he has the soil-conservation program developed to a fine degree, as fine as anywhere in the United States. A large part of the country down there is rolling and hilly. I believe we have two women county agents. When I go into headquarters of the Extension Service, it thrills my heart.

What I would like to see in every county of the United States is a county agent with his assistants, the Farm Bureau, the A. A. A., all the agencies of the Government under one roof. That is my ideal and that is what I would like to see brought about.

Senator BANKHEAD. Mr. O'Neal, would it be all right if I asked a question at this point?

Mr. O'NEAL. Certainly, sir.

Senator BANKHEAD. You travel a great deal, of course, I know you do, because I have run across you now and then.

You naturally take an interest in the local agencies wherever you go. I want to find out for the information of this committee whether or not there is an increasing and growing demand for service by the Extension Service in all of its activities. Are the demands increasing, is the work piling up? Is it reaching a point where the personnel is insufficient to handle the demand?

Mr. O'NEAL. For instance, in my own county it is much harder for me to see the county agent. I knew his father and I knew his people but he is so busy that it is difficult to get a consultation with him.

Senator BANKHEAD. You find that is the situation, generally speaking?

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the situation everywhere.

I want the record to show this, and show it strongly. When we have a legal question we go to a lawyer and we pay him a lot of money, usually. When we have an agricultural problem as to the farm or if the lady has a home demonstration problem, they will get advice from the county agent or the home demonstration agent and will not pay a thing for that.

By the way, I might say that the men who run my farm, both Negroes and white, are mostly master farmers, they really are. We people throughout the Nation go to the county agents, go to the land-grant colleges for scientific information.

General Motors has a great staff of economists and so on; du Pont has and so have the other big firms. There are millions of farm people in the country and they go to the agricultural colleges and to the extension people to get their information. To me, personally, these county agents have been worth their weight in gold over the years.

A summary should be put into these hearings showing the liberality of the people and of the States themselves, the people through the county commissioners, the county courts, State legislatures, and so on, who have matched the Federal funds.

I have watched my good friend Guy Noble work for a number of years with young people and I feel like he does. I wish this sum were larger so we could have more 4-H Club leaders. We have been for that for years.

(Mr. O'Neal submitted the following statement:)

STATEMENT OF EDWARD A. O'NEAL, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, ON THE EXTENSION SERVICE APPROPRIATION, S. 383, BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, APRIL 18, 1945

The question before you gentlemen today is whether or not the Agricultural Extension Service is to receive additional appropriations to enable it to render the services expected by farm people, and needed by them.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, which I represent and which I speak for here today, has a consistent record of favoring adequate appropriations for the great work that is being carried on by the Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and the State experiment stations. Our group, consisting of 828,486 farm families, is on record for adequate appropriations for these great agrarian institutions, as indicated by the resolution adopted at our annual convention in December 1944, as follows:

LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS

"The land-grant colleges, experiment stations, and State extension services have proved, both during peace and during war, to be the most efficient and effective agencies within the respective States for meeting and handling broad problems

of agriculture. This has been particularly true during the past year in meeting agricultural labor and other emergencies.

"The extension services of the respective States, particularly, have had increased responsibilities imposed upon them beyond the manpower available under Federal, State, and local funds set apart for this purpose. We therefore urge an increase in the appropriation to the extension services adequate to provide every agricultural county in the United States with a county agent and a home-demonstration agent and, on a basis of need, such assistant agents as are necessary to discharge fully the duties imposed upon the Extension Service."

In considering the question before you, I appeal to you gentlemen to consider the unique position that the Extension Service occupies in this country. The Extension Service and the 9,000 or so individuals who make up its working force is unique. It is the agency through which the latest results of research in agriculture are carried to the field. It has no authority to compel farmers to do anything. It has no regulations to enforce, no police power, no subsidies to pay out, no authority from Congress or anyone else to tell farmers they must grow hybrid corn, or follow crop rotation, or use fertilizer. In other words, any influence extension workers have must be due solely to the standing they have attained as a result of the soundness of the programs they have sponsored.

Some may ask why such an agency should be necessary. It is necessary, primarily, because of the nature of the agricultural industry. Agriculture in this country is essentially a small business, largely of family-size farms. There is no agricultural counterpart of General Motors, or of United States Steel, or of du Pont. That means that the individual farmer's business is so small that he cannot possibly undertake to do the research that is necessary to keep his business up to date. It is therefore necessary that we have these public agencies to carry on this vitally important work. We have these agencies; and it is these agencies that are largely responsible for the fact that American agriculture today leads the world in efficiency of production. The American farmer produces more food and fiber, per man, than any other farmer in the world.

Official records show that the average American farmer of 1944 produced fully two and one-half times as much as his grandfather produced two generations ago. Most of this improvement came during the last generation when the influence of extension work was the greatest to date. Even under the handicaps of war the production of food each year has exceeded that of the previous year, attaining its highest peak in 1944. Each acre as well as each man has produced more.

In this connection, I wish to quote briefly from the Interim Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. "In the struggle for food," says the report, "mankind has been indifferently successful. If millions have enough, more millions have too little, and many starve. This had been thought to be inevitable, but we know now that it is not. Recent discoveries and developments have made it possible under certain conditions for all men and all nations to achieve freedom from hunger, which is the first step toward freedom from want. Indeed, we can now expect to do much more than be free from hunger. The way is open to move toward new levels of well-being which men have hitherto thought unattainable.

"First among the developments that have made these things possible is progress in scientific production. The natural sciences have shown us how to increase the productiveness of the land. The nature of the soil has been explored, and methods of management have been developed to maintain and increase its fertility. Great progress has been made in the breeding of both crops and livestock, and strains have been created that are far more productive than their predecessors. At the same time scientists have found new and surer ways of combating diseases and insects and other pests that constantly menace the food supply."

That is all I am going to quote from the report, although there is much more that is important to the subject here before us. To me, the most significant fact about the Hot Springs conference was that the main thing the other nations wanted from the United States was technological help to enable them to develop their own agricultural resources. We lead the world in this field, and we are in that position of leadership because of the agencies that I am discussing. Certainly, after reaching this position, we don't want to take a backward step at this critical time.

The American farmer leads the world because his technique is superior, and his technique has been developed through research and Extension agencies. Do you realize that in all the world there is no nation which has the equivalent of our land-grant colleges, experiment stations, Department of Agriculture, or the Ex-

tension Service? This unique system of research and education, and the application of new knowledge to the problems of daily life is as indigenous to America as baseball, as typical of our institutions of democracy as the New England town meeting, and as useful in meeting human needs as the church and the public school.

"For these agencies there is no substitute," wrote a farm paper editor a few years ago. "They have," said he, "sustained the energy and effort of farmers in the past and unhindered they will do so in the future. But they must remain free of purposeful domination that is removed from the States which they serve. They must remain free to pursue the sound methods of research and teaching that have meant great progress since they came into being. They must remain free, in the future as in the past, to attack farm problems forced by vagrant nature and fomented by human friction. To assume that their work is done is folly. To charge that their methods are outmoded is false. They constitute the vital ordinance for that battle against hunger which is perpetual."

The editor might well have added that they constitute one of the great bulwarks to our institutions of democracy, all of which are now on trial in the bloodiest and costliest war of all time. If our democratic principles are to endure, then our institutions of democracy which have made our Nation great must be fostered and perpetuated.

These institutions are as plain as the calloused hands of the man on the land who wrests his subsistence from the soil. They are as unpretentious as a calloused farm woman earring for her brood of chickens. Plain and unpretentious they may be, but they are close to the hearts of the people, and because they have served the people as the founders intended they should serve. Quietly and effectively they have labored for generation after generation, adding billions to the national wealth, helping to create a national farm economy that is the wonder and the envy of all the other nations of the world.

They are not only meeting current problems as they arise. They are also building for the future through the 4-H Club work for boys and girls. This work has the enthusiastic approval of virtually all citizens. It not only trains our farm youth in the arts of agriculture. It also is a potent force in character development. Millions of farm boys and girls have prepared themselves for worth-while careers that would never, in countless instances, have opened up for them without the training they received in 4-H Club work. I regard this work as one of the most significant and important phases of education ever developed in this country.

Farmers have demonstrated again and again what they think of the Extension Service. The most telling evidence of their support is the fact that farm organizations contribute more than a million dollars a year in some 20 States, to make extension work more effective. They add this amount to the appropriations from Federal, State, and local moneys, so that the work may be carried on more effectively.

State governments contribute more than \$8,000,000 annually to the furtherance of this work, and county governments also contribute more than \$8,000,000 annually. The almost universal support that this great work has received from farmers and from governmental units tells the story of its value to agriculture and to the Nation.

As most of you know, I have always had a warm spot in my heart for the Extension Service. You could understand why if all of you were familiar with conditions in the South some 30 years ago when this work was started, and also had witnessed the change that has taken place since that time.

Our incomes were pitifully low, primarily because we did not know how to handle our land. We knew just the rudiments of soil science, of the value of legume crops, of crop rotation, of fertilization, animal and plant breeding, and so on. When the county-agent system was established a new world of opportunity was opened up to us with the application of more science to agriculture. I opened my arms to the first county agent as the first missionary to teach and preach to me and my neighbors the gospel of the land. Ever since, they have been my advisers in the operation of my farm, and their service has been invaluable to me. I have actually seen the yield of cotton go up from 150 pounds to the acre to 500 pounds or more to the acre under proper management. In the South the per acre yield of cotton has almost doubled since the advent of the boll weevil. In my State (Alabama) it has more than doubled; and for this, all of us are indebted in a big way to our research and extension workers, who have learned what to do and taught us how.

But cotton or any other new-crop farming is simple farming. Diversified farming, including livestock, is complicated farming. Therefore, it multiplies

the need for education, or for extension work. And the need for diversification is obviously great.

If you could see how the worn, eroded soils in my section have been restored to productivity on countless farms, and if you could see the rise in standards of living of farm people in my area since those days, you would understand what I am talking about.

And don't forget that the home agents have done as much for the women as the county agents have done for the men. As of July 1 last year, 2,955 of the 3,111 counties in this country had county agricultural agents. That means that farmers in these counties have the advantage of having an economic adviser at their service. The economic progress that has been made in 30 years as a result of this work is incalculable. The work is not yet finished; it never will be completed. As time goes on, our problems on the farm become more and more complex, and we need more help, rather than less.

The monumental contribution, that these institutions have made to our agriculture, to our standards of living, and to our national security was made possible because of the confidence of the people in our institutions. They have followed the policy of working closely with farmers. They have remained close to the soil and to the people on the land.

The greatest men in our history lent their support to every measure that promised to contribute to agricultural progress. Washington and Jefferson were farmers. Both were avid seekers for new information on farming, and both carried on experiments on their holdings. Both lent their support to every measure that promised to contribute anything to the advance of agriculture. Both knew from bitter experience of the vital necessity of abundant supplies of food in wartime. Washington's winter at Valley Forge left an indelible impression on his mind.

Lincoln, at the outset of the Civil War, knew that food would be the deciding factor in determining the outcome of the struggle, as it was in practically all previous wars. He signed the Morrill Act which created the land-grant colleges on July 2, 1862, the very day after the disastrous battle of Malvern Hill, when the tide of battle seemed to be going against the Federal forces. He knew what hunger was, as he knew that the war could not be won without adequate food supplies.

President Woodrow Wilson signed the Smith-Lever Act creating extension departments in the land-grant colleges in 1914, and history records show he insisted on extending the scope and intensity of extension work as the war progressed and particularly when it became apparent that our own Nation would become involved. After we had joined the struggle, and when we were in the critical stage of the war, President Wilson sent a message to a farmers' conference at Urbana, Ill., in which he stated:

"County agents, joint officers of the Department of Agriculture and all of the colleges, are everywhere cooperating with the farmers and assisting them. The number of extension workers under the Smith-Lever Act and under the recent emergency legislation has grown to 5,500 men and women working regularly in the various communities and taking to the farmer the latest scientific and practical information. Alongside these great public agencies stand the very effective voluntary organizations among the farmers themselves, which are more and more learning the best methods of cooperation and the best methods of putting to practical use the assistance derived from governmental sources."

The land-grant colleges and the Extension Service particularly rendered yeoman service during World War I in carrying out their responsibility for increasing food production. It was during that period that they developed to a high degree the technique of working with groups of farmers. They had worked with groups of farmers since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, but during the war this method was developed amazingly.

The contribution made by the land-grant institutions to winning World War II has been and is even greater, although it has been obscured because of the great number of new agencies that have come into the field. Why is it possible for our farmers to produce an incredible volume of commodities? Many factors are involved, but there is one that cannot be challenged by anybody, now or henceforth, and it is that present production would have been utterly impossible without the giant strides that farmers have made in increased efficiency of production. That efficiency has been accomplished through laborious and painstaking work in laboratory and field by trained investigators, capable teaching staffs, and field workers imbued with evangelical fervor. Limitless patience and untiring zeal on the part of thousands of workers have brought results that are truly amazing.

Other agencies have spent much more money, but I am confident that no agency of government has ever returned so much for each dollar expended as have these tried and true institutions that are a part of the woof and fiber of agriculture in this country. In all our history, it has been seldom that so many have "owed so much to so few."

The responsibilities of these agencies will be even greater after the war, when there will be millions of hungry, wretched people scattered over the world who will be looking to us for assistance.

In addition to this responsibility which we are morally bound to meet, our agrarian institutions must shoulder additional obligations in the domestic field. After World War I, this Nation experienced tremendous expansion. At the end of the present war, our industrial plant expansion will be perhaps the equivalent of 10 years of development under normal conditions. We have already become the most efficient producer of manufactured goods, as well as of farm commodities, in the world. Right now we are assured of vastly improved industrial technology. Agriculture must achieve similar advances in order to maintain proper balance with the industrial segment of our national economy.

These advances in agriculture must not be confined to production, about which I have talked so far. There is a crying need for improvement in marketing, in distribution, and in use of farm products. These improvements, like those in production, will come after facts are revealed and made known to farmers and others. This important fact is recognized in the bill now under consideration.

In the seething whirlpool of present-day affairs, no definite fixed and powerful trend may be apparent on the surface—but underneath there is a well-defined and compelling current that eventually will carry everything with it. In our institutions, it is of vital importance that our turbines be securely anchored in the concrete of sound policies, so that the flood may be harnessed to generate the maximum of power for the national welfare. Let us never forget that the national welfare is, and always will be, linked to the welfare of agriculture and the man on the land.

In these times, it is unthinkable that we stand still. If we do, we will inevitably be swept off our feet. Let us lift our sights instead of lowering them. Let us map our policies so as to make sure that 10 years from now we will be in the forefront of the march of progress, which, if we guide it rightly, will lead us as a people to a future that will dwarf anything that we have ever experienced, or even dreamed of in years gone by.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to put in a statement at this point showing how in a typical county the Extension Service carries on its work. There is a letter from Mr. Davis, director from my State, and attached to that is the memorandum he made on that basis.

I believe it will be helpful information.

Senator BANKHEAD. That may be placed in the record.

(The letter and statement of Mr. P. O. Davis follow:)

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
Auburn, Ala., April 14, 1945.

Mr. EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
American Farm Bureau Federation, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. O'NEAL: This is a reply to your request for information as to how the Extension Service reaches, trains, and influences lower-income farmers in a typical county. As a basis, I'm enclosing a statement prepared by a committee of our State staff, about Elmore County, which we selected as being about typical of Alabama.

In making this decision we considered area, kind of agriculture, number of farmers, number of landlords, number of tenants, and other factors. And Elmore is not far from the center of Alabama.

The area of this county is 628 square miles, while Alabama counties vary from 600 to 900 square miles.

Total farm population of Elmore is 22,137 of which 12,241 (55 percent) are white and 9,896 (45 percent) are nonwhite. For Alabama we have 1,338,664 farm people of whom 64 percent are white and 36 percent nonwhite.

There are 3,561 farms in Elmore County. Of these, 1,407 (39.5 percent) are operated by owners or part owners, 2,147 (60.3 percent) are operated by tenants or croppers, and only 7 by managers. In Alabama there are 231,746 farms of which 41.2 percent are operated by owners or part owners and 58.8 percent by tenants or croppers.

So Elmore is not far from a typical county in these and other respects. It is typical enough for this study.

Our extension personnel in Elmore consists of 1 county agent, 1 assistant county agent, 1 home demonstration agent, 1 assistant home demonstration agent, 1 Negro county agent, and 1 Negro home demonstration agent; total 6. This personnel is not exactly typical in that we have Negro workers in only 36 of the 67 counties. These, of course, are in the counties which have more Negro farmers.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that extension work is for all farm people regardless of size, tenure, income, race, color, or creed. This is the basis on which we operate. We do not, however, claim that we are able to reach directly all farm people. Indirectly, however, we do, as facts reveal.

Our inability to reach them directly is due to the fact that we have a small personnel in relation to farm people. For example, in Elmore County we have 6 extension workers for 22,137 farm people, or 1 extension worker for 3,689 farm people. For classroom teaching, colleges and high schools would have 1 teacher for each 20 to 30 students.

But the records show clearly that our service serves, indirectly, all of them and directly a true sample of all the people of the county.

We have, for example, 272 community and neighborhood leaders in Elmore County. Of these, 227 are owners and 45 are tenants. It is expected that more owners than tenants will be selected as leaders. But when we analyze by size, we find that 110 (40 percent) are 1-horse farmers, 89 (33 percent) are 2-horse farmers, and 73 (27 percent) have more than 2 horses.

In other words 73 percent of these leaders are either one- or two-horse farmers.

Therefore the community and neighborhood leadership in that county is certainly representative of lower-income farmers. They are leaders in the program initiated and directed by county and home agents.

In 4-H work there are 55 clubs with 2,068 members. Of these, 665 (32 percent) are sons and daughters of farm owners and 1,403 (68 percent) are sons and daughters of tenants.

When we break them down as to the size of farms 1,430 (69 percent) are from 1-horse farms, 500 (24 percent) from 2-horse farms, and 137 (7 percent) from farms with more than 2 horses.

Let's move over to home demonstration work. We find that they have in Elmore 48 of these clubs with 1,764 members, of which 761 (43 percent) represent homes of owners and 1,003 (57 percent) homes of tenants. I have stated that 39.5 percent of all farmers in Elmore County are owners; and 60.3 percent tenants. Note the likeness.

Breaking it down on a basis of size we find that 1,091 (62 percent) are from 1-horse farms, 474 (27 percent) are from 2-horse farms, and 199 (11 percent) from farms with more than 2 horses.

When we get over into dairying we find that more of them are owners but here again a big majority of them are 1- and 2-horse farmers. There are in Elmore 356 registered Jerseys owned by 153 farmers. Of these farmers 114 (75 percent) are farm owners and 39 (25 percent) are tenants. Breaking them down on a basis of size, we find that 68 (45 percent) are from 1-horse farms, 45 (29 percent) from 2-horse farms, and 40 (26 percent) from farms with more than 2 horses.

Other evidence is available but I don't believe it necessary, except one about cotton. It is for Alabama. I don't have figures on this for Elmore County.

Official records show that the average production of cotton per acre in Alabama has more than doubled since 1910, or since the advent of the boll weevil which, it was feared, would destroy cotton production in Alabama.

In 1910 the average yield per acre in Alabama was 165 pounds; in 1944 it was 341, more than double.

This was not possible by increases on a few farms, or on the big farms. All had to respond. Apparently practically all farmers have responded with cotton. Again county agents and other extension workers are due first praise for spreading scientific information.

I use cotton because it is our No. 1 cash crop, and has been for a century. In addition to more production per acre the quality of cotton has been improved greatly, production costs reduced, and other advantages attained.

This one example is to me conclusive proof that extension work reaches all income groups of farmers and all groups in relation to land, including owners, tenants, croppers; others.

In fact, Alabama is a little-farmer State. If we confine ourselves only to high-income farmers in this State we will have almost nobody to work with.

In 1940, when Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments were much more important than now (being then 20 percent of the total cash income) 98 percent of our farmers received less than \$200. Since this was about one-fifth of their cash income that year, obviously we have very few high-income farmers in this State.

Please feel free to request more information on this, or any other subject in our field.

Sincerely yours,

P. O. DAVIS, *Director.*

EXTENSION WORK

Extension work is a system of organized teaching of farm people and others interested in farm life to improve the farm and home practices already engaged in and to adopt new practices leading to more efficiency on the farm and in the home to the end of making farm life more profitable and attractive. In wartimes extension work has been expanded to include adaptation of farm production to specific war needs, selling War bonds, scrap collections, and other activities calculated to be instrumental in the prosecution of war.

Extension work is designed to include in its teachings all farm people and others interested in farm life regardless of age, sex, color, creed, or position as might be measured by ownership or possession of material goods.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The Extension Service employs workers reared on the farm who have had special advanced training in the fundamentals of the science of agriculture including plant and animal production, disease and insect control, homemaking, soil building, marketing, and similar phases of agricultural pursuits that present problems to farm people.

The teaching of the Extension Service is based on the findings of recognized experiment and research work conducted principally by the experiment stations of the land-grant colleges.

METHODS

In the promotion of an Extension Service program in an average county of 3,500 farm families, for example, there are many factors that must be taken into consideration. Some of these are:

1. Farmers in a county live in an area of 600 to 900 square miles.
2. Some live 70 to 100 miles apart.
3. A general program must be designed to give assistance to the large groups based on their ages and experience and their needs. These larger groups might be designated as boys 10 to 20 years of age, girls 10 to 20 years of age, adult men and adult women over 21 years of age.
4. An effective extension farm program must be patterned to fill the needs of special groups such as dairymen, orchardists, truck-crop producers, ginners, tractor farmers with the heavier farm equipment, seed producers, poultrymen, and the like.

Direct teaching of each individual in the four large groups would require a very large personnel of trained workers to meet the needs of each individual of each group of men, women, boys, and girls. Farm and home practices included in an extension program must be proven sound and practical and fit the needs of the individual for whom it is intended.

Both direct and indirect teaching must be resorted to in order that the extension program or teachings may reach out to the individual farm person effectively to improve agriculture and the farm life in a county. Direct teachings would include work done by extension workers directly with farm people while indirect teachings would be practices installed by farmers to be adopted by their neighbors such as the correct design for terraces, the proper fertilizer analysis for certain crops, crop varieties and the like.

Various teaching methods are used in reaching farm people effectively. The principal methods are:

1. Result demonstrations: A demonstration carried on over a period of time with records kept to prove the efficiency of a given practice. Example: Fertilizing cotton.
2. Method demonstration: A demonstration to show correct methods of short-time practices. Example: Mixing spray materials or terracing land.

3. Farmer meetings: The extension worker in meetings of farmers used the opportunity to discuss ways and means of improving farm practices, submit testimony of farmers who have tried out practices, and clarify information desired by farmers in attendance.

4. The press: The pages of the daily and weekly press are used to carry technical information to farmers and homemakers.

5. Circular letters: The use of the circular letter carrying information on improved practices is an effective teaching method.

6. Radio: Agricultural programs over radio are used effectively in teaching improved practices to large groups of farmers.

7. Motion pictures are used to teach new or improved practices.

8. Personal contact by farm visits or office calls by farmers is slower and is expensive in the time element but is effective.

Phases of agriculture and homemaking to constitute the extension program in the average county:

MEN

Crop production:

- Corn.
- Wheat.
- Oats.
- Rye, barley, etc.
- Legumes and forage crops.
- Pastures.
- Cotton.
- Potatoes and other vegetables.
- Fruits.
- Peanuts.
- All other crops.

Livestock production:

- Dairy cattle.
- Beef cattle.
- Sheep .
- Swine.
- Horses and mules.
- Poultry (including turkeys).
- Other livestock.

Conservation of natural resources:

- Soil management.
- Forestry.
- Wildlife conservation.

Farm management:

- Farm accounts, etc.
- Individual farm planning, etc.
- Farm Credit.
- Outlook information.

General economic problems:

- General.
- Rural welfare.

WOMEN

Livestock:

- Home dairying.
- Poultry (including turkeys).

Conservation of natural resources.

General economic problems related to agriculture:

- Price and trade policies.
- Land policy and programs.
- Public finance and service.
- Rural welfare.

Farm and home management:

- Farm and home accounts.
- Individual farm and home planning.
- Credit.
- Outlook information.

MEN—continued

Marketing and distribution:

- General.
- Grain and hay.
- Livestock.
- Dairy products.
- Poultry and eggs.
- Fruits and vegetables.
- Cotton.
- Forest products.
- Home products.
- Purchasing supplies and equipment.

House, farmstead improvement and equipment:

- House, furnishings, and surroundings.
- Rural electrification.
- Farm buildings.
- Farm mechanical equipment.

Nutrition and health:

- Health and safety work.
- Home production of family food supply.
- Home gardens (not included above).

Recreation and community life.

Bees.

- General feeder insects.
- Farm labor.

WOMEN—continued

Marketing and distribution:

- General.
- Dairy products.
- Poultry and eggs.
- Fruits and vegetables.
- Other home products.
- Purchasing supplies and equipment.

Housing, farmstead improvement, and equipment:

- Housing.
- House equipment.
- House furnishing.
- Yard improvement.
- Rural electrification.

WOMEN—continued

Nutrition and health:

Home production family food supply.

Home Gardens (not included above).

Food preservation and storage.

Food selection and preparation.

Other health work.

WOMEN—continued

Clothing, home management, parent education, and community life:

Clothing and textiles.

Home management.

Family relationships and child development.

Recreation and community life.

MEASURING RESULTS

Actual measurement of Extension results is difficult and years are required to determine the results of a given activity. Examples: 100 tons of the best known variety of cottonseed are procured for 600 farmers in a given county. The variety is observed by numbers of farmers in its first year of growth. The second year 900 farmers may use this variety with 1,200 the third year and so on. Farmers of all income groups adopt this variety and they may not know the source. Twenty purebred dairy bulls are placed in a county. In two or three years the prodigy moves to other farms and so on to the remote corners of the county.

One farmer in each community provides an improved pasture, using the correct seeding fertilizer and management practices. An adjoining farmer adopts the same or practically the same practices and the improvement moves on to other farms—all from a demonstration installed by an Extension worker years previously.

A TYPICAL COUNTY

Elmore County has been selected from which to illustrate some Extension activities and results.

General information

Item	Elmore County	Alabama
Percent of land in farms.....	73.4	58.6
Percent of land available for crops.....	54	54
Cotton yields per acre—5-year average.....	242	¹ 259
Farm population per county.....	22,137	¹ 19,980
Percent white farm population is of all farm population.....	66	64
Percent all land owners is of all farm operators.....	60.3	58.8
Average size farm (acres).....	82.9	¹ 82.6
Cropland per farm (acres).....	44	¹ 45
Land area (square miles).....	628	¹ 762
Percent of cropland in cotton.....	34	28
Percent of cropland in corn.....	49	50

¹ Average for State.

Extension personnel—Elmore County

County agent.....	1
Assistant county agent.....	1
Home demonstration agent.....	1
Assistant home demonstration agent.....	1
Negro county agent.....	1
Negro home demonstration agent.....	1

Method summary, 1944

Result demonstrations held.....	348
Method demonstrations held.....	721
Different circular letters used.....	152
News articles used ¹	454

¹ Newspaper farm circulation in Elmore County is estimated as follows:

Montgomery Advertiser (daily).....	800
Wetumpka Herald (weekly).....	1,375
Tallassee Tribune (weekly).....	500
Alabama Farm Bureau News (monthly).....	1,200

Method summary, 1944—Continued

Radio talks made.....	1
Meetings held.....	971
Attendance.....	33, 291
Informational publications distributed.....	16, 511
Office and telephone calls.....	6, 149
Farm visits made.....	4, 506

EXAMPLES OF EXTENSION WORK IN ELMORE COUNTY, ALA.

It is not feasible to give analysis on each phase of work as listed on page 3 but we are making some comment on the following phases of work in Elmore County:

Cotton improvement, community and neighborhood leaders, 4-H Club work, home demonstration work, dairy herd improvement work, commercial milk production.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT

In 1939 the one-variety cotton improvement program was started in Elmore County. This program included, (1) treating seed with mercury dust, (2) selection and use of the one or two varieties proven to be best adapted and to produce the largest yields, (3) preparation at gins.

TREATING SEED

Treating cotton planting seed with mercury dust at time of planting has shown by test to improve stands of cotton. Starting in 1938 with demonstrations in the 28 communities it is now estimated that 80 percent of all farmers practice this seed treatment.

IMPROVED VARIETIES

The one-variety community program started in 1939. Two varieties are used—Cokers 100-wilt and Cooks 144. Five communities are now established. Two hundred and eleven farmers constitute the membership.

The county agent advises the board of directors of these communities of results of experiment-station tests and yields within the county of the several varieties available. From this information the selection is made.

In 1945, 98 tons of cotton planting seed direct from the breeder and 1 year from the breeder was procured for 830 farms with an estimated equal number of tenants.

On April 7, 1945, Mr. V. L. Keeble, assistant county agent, Elmore, was assisting in conducting a cottonseed treating demonstration. Warren Winborn, a Negro sharecropper, came to the demonstration with his planting seed for 1945. He was asked what variety of seed he had. Winborn replied: "These seed are Cokers 100-wilt, 1 year from the breeder. I farmed with Mr. Riley Martin last year and we got our cottonseed direct from the breeder and I saved my planting seed for this year."

COTTON PREPARATION—GINNING

In 1944, 15 gins operated in Elmore County. The cotton improvement program includes better preparation at the gin. To date, seven gins have installed improvements such as dryers and cleaners to turn out a better grade of lint. It is estimated that 1,600 farmers representing all categories of income, patronized these gins.

These seven gins ginned 5,852 bales of cotton; 5,767 bales showed a staple length of $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch or better; 5,676 bales showed normal preparation. A conservative estimate reveals that farmers sold this cotton at \$3 to \$5 per bale more than the average Alabama farmer sold his cotton for. The cotton improvement program will be carried on with a view to reaching all Elmore County farmers.

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS

In 1939 there was inaugurated throughout Alabama a plan to delineate communities and within the communities the various neighborhoods, constituting the community. In these many communities leaders were selected and known as community and neighborhood leaders. The function of these leaders is to promote the use of better farm and home practices on an individual and a collective (in meetings) basis. Their work to date has been adoption and expansion of food crops for war purposes, selling war bonds and organizing farm people in salvage collections.

In Elmore County there are 272 community and neighborhood leaders. As to relationship to land they are divided as follows: 227 owners; 45 tenants.

As to size of farm which might determine in some measure the lower or higher income status, these leaders come from farms as follows: 110 from one-horse farms, 89 from two-horse farms, 73 from farms of more than a two-horse operation.

4-H CLUB PROGRAM

This Extension program is designed to train in improved and new farm and home practices young people on farms in the age group of 10 to 21 years. This work is carried out in 4-H Clubs in already established schools as well as on the farms and in the homes of these young people.

Phases of work emphasized for this segment of our farm population is of fundamental agricultural science but simplified and adjusted to the age and advancement of the boy or girl. Emphasis is given to (1) improved farm practices by discussions in 4-H Clubs and actually carrying project demonstrations on the farm under farm conditions where records are kept and results studied; (2) improved home management practices by discussion in 4-H Clubs, home projects as well as farm production projects; (3) citizenship and leadership by serving as officers and committeemen in clubs and as leaders (Victoriaides in Alabama) in promotion of project work in the home and on the farm outside the 4-H Club.

The youngster is influential in the farm home and many farm and home practices have been adopted after the youngster demonstrated the practicability as a 4-H Club project.

In Elmore County there are 55 4-H Clubs with 2,068 members. These young people come from the homes of 665 owners and 1,403 tenants.

The size of the farm is given in the following calculations: 1,430 from one-horse farms, 500 from two-horse farms, 138 from farms above two-horse operation.

An analysis of project results in practical farm and home work is given below from summary of project work in Elmore County in 1944.

Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in judging, 949; giving demonstrations, 993; recreational leadership, 32; health, 518; fire and accident prevention, 436; wildlife conservation, 436; Keeping personal accounts, 871.

Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program, 137.

Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs, 18.

Summary of 4-H Club boys' and girls' projects

Project	Number boys enrolled	Number girls enrolled	Number boys completing	Number girls completing	Number units involved in completed projects
Corn.....	119	-----	84	-----	5,468 acres.
Other cereals.....	3	-----	3	-----	23 acres.
Peanuts.....	35	-----	19	-----	57 acres.
Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	acres.
Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	69	-----	48	-----	47 acres.
Cotton.....	68	-----	44	-----	69 acres.
Fruits.....	2	8	1	4	8 acres.
Home gardens.....	186	394	140	252	278 acres.
Poultry (including turkeys).....	78	277	47	146	8,762 birds.
Dairy cattle.....	132	61	98	22	188 animals.
Beef cattle.....	52	6	31	4	41 animals.
Swine.....	202	113	143	41	483 animals.
Beautification of home grounds.....	-----	48	-----	32	-----
Forestry.....	2	-----	2	-----	23 acres.
Food selection and preparation.....	-----	596	-----	503	{4,574 meals planned.
Food preservation.....	-----	920	-----	796	{3,343 meals served.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	{92,352 quarts canned.
Clothing.....	-----	738	-----	654	{129 garments remodeled.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	{3,905 garments made.
Home management.....	-----	36	-----	18	36 units.
Home furnishings and room improvement.....	-----	54	-----	39	{34 rooms.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	{102 articles.
Junior leadership.....	84	-----	60	-----	-----
Total, project enrollment and completion....	1,050	3,251	728	2,511	-----

EXTENSION HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

In this phase of extension work the emphasis is put on better family living, home and farmstead improvement, and other phases pointing to a more attractive farm life. While this phase of extension work is ordinarily thought of as a program within itself there is considerable coordination of the women's work with that of the men's work on such phases of work as home engineering, family economics, poultry, home dairying and the like.

Women leaders are organized into community groups called home demonstration clubs. In Elmore County 48 such groups, with 1,764 members, are functioning.

An analysis of the tenure and size of operation reveals approximations as follows: 761 owners, 1,003 tenants, 1,091 one-horse farms, 474 two-horse farms, 199 above two-horse operation.

From reports submitted by these leaders the following are examples of work accomplished in this field in 1944.

The house, furnishings, and surroundings

Number of families assisted this year in:

Constructing dwellings.....	21
Remodeling dwellings.....	30
Installing sewage systems.....	21
Installing water systems.....	34
Providing needed storage space.....	418
Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	542
Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	361
Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	244
Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	16
Improving housekeeping methods.....	508
Laundry arrangement.....	2
Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	28
Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	344
Improving home grounds.....	329

Number of families assisted this year:

In improving diets.....	630
With food preparation.....	860
In improving food supply by making changes in home food production.....	1, 224
Of vegetables.....	643
Of fruits.....	108
Of meats.....	117
Of milk.....	391
Of poultry and eggs.....	392
With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....	13
With butter or cheese making.....	362
With food preservation problems.....	1, 453
Canning.....	1, 012
Freezing.....	72
Drying.....	538
Storing.....	367
In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	350
In canning according to a budget.....	601
With child-feeding problems.....	128
In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....	412

Rural electrification

Number of families assisted this year in—

Obtaining electricity.....	27
Selection or use of electrical lights or home electrical equipment.....	11
Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	27

Farm buildings

Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
The construction of farm buildings.....	12
Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	32
Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	3
With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	46
With first-aid or home nursing.....	32
In removing fire and accident hazards.....	487
Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....	10
Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....	1

Food preservation by adults

Item	Fruits	Vegetables	Meats and fish
Quarts canned.....	41,967	70,321	11,615
Gallons brined.....	42	231	654
Pounds:			
Dried.....			
Cured.....			183,778
Scored.....		1,225	110,000
Frozen.....	1,670	3,560	43,600

Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations or individually, with the buying of—	
Food.....	212
Clothing.....	224
Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems.....	224
Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	224
Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	253

Home management—Family economics

Number of families assisted this year—	
With time-management problems.....	318
With home accounts.....	30
With financial planning.....	79
In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	46
In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	80

Clothing and textiles

Number of families assisted this year with—	
Clothing-construction problems.....	750
The selection of clothing and textiles.....	814
Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	643
Clothing accounts or budgets.....	193

Family relationships—Child development

Number of families assisted this year—	
With child-development and guidance problems.....	214
In improving family relationships.....	266
Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	84
Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: Women.....	214
Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	427

Recreation and community life

Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	348
Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....	27
Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	37
Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....	24

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT (JERSEYS)

This program is an extension phase of work extending over a long period of time. This work was envisioned and started in 1935. Elmore County farmers thought that emphasis on one breed would have some advantages over the use of several breeds. Extension workers have advocated the breed improvement for more production, assisted farmers in keeping their registration papers on animals eligible for registration, assisted in selection of sires, as well as arranging annual shows and other promotional work.

At the present time approximately 356 registered Jerseys are owned by 153 farmers in Elmore County. In this list there are 3 four-star bulls, 1 three-star bull, 6 two-star bulls, and 15 one-star bulls.

Farmers owning these improved and registered Jerseys are classified as follows: 114 owners, 39 tenants, 68 one-horse farmers, 45 two-horse farmers, 40 farmers above a 2-horse operation.

COMMERCIAL MILK PRODUCTION

Commercial milk sales in 1943 were approximately \$10,040; but, due to war needs and the location of a new milk-processing plant in an adjoining county extending milk routes into Elmore County, the production, under Extension Service leadership, was increased to \$125,611 in 1944. While the stepped-up production serves well in wartime, this program is being designed around home feed production in order to make it a permanent part of the farm system in Elmore County.

To give an indication of type of farmer participating in this milk production, the following statistics are given:

Total farmers selling milk.....	140
Total farm owners selling milk.....	114
Total farm tenants selling milk.....	26
Total 1-horse farmers selling milk.....	37
Total 2-horse farmers selling milk.....	57
Total farmers above 2-horse unit.....	46

Senator BANKHEAD. We are very glad to have your statement, Mr. O'Neal.

Do you have any further witnesses?

Mr. BURCH. No.

Senator BANKHEAD. I think it is not necessary to continue with this hearing any further.

Senator ELLENDER. We might inquire whether anyone wishes to file a statement.

Senator BANKHEAD. I would ask that everyone here who is here representing some organization or wishes to leave his name in support of this bill would please give his name, his position, and so forth, to the reporter or Mr. Burch, and it will be placed in the record.

I think if that is done it will be just as beneficial, if not more so, than having any further statements. If a record becomes too cumbersome it is not as likely that the Senators will read it as they would a record that is not too lengthy. Cumulative testimony tends to make a bigger record and it discourages any reading of it.

(The following submitted their names as being in favor of S. 383:)

Cecil W. Creel, director, agricultural extension division, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.

J. E. Carrigan, director, agricultural extension division, Vermont.

Estelle Nason, home demonstration leader for Maine (member, extension organization and policy committee).

H. C. Sanders, director of extension, Baton Rouge, La.

W. R. Ogg, director, Washington office, American Farm Bureau Federation, Washington, D. C.

Leila R. Gaddis, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind. (member, organization and policy committee).

Mary E. Keown, State home-demonstration agent, Florida (member, organization and policy committee; association of land-grant colleges).

James G. Trout, Walkersville, Md., Frederick County (member, 4-H Club).

Mylo S. Downey, State boys' club agent, College Park, Md.

Miss Dorothy White, Laytonsville, Md. (member, 4-H Club).

Margaret Roderick, Walkersville, Md. (4-H Club member).

Leonilla Baginski, 9207 Harford Road, Baltimore County, Baltimore, Md. (4-H Club member).

James W. Galbreath, Street, Harford County, Md. (4-H Club member).

Anne F. Dick, home-demonstration agent, Loudoun County, Leesburg, Va.

Keith Gardner, Arcola, Va. (president, Leesburg 4-H Club; president, county 4-H Honor Club).

Roger M. Fields, Round Hill, Va. (4-H Club member).

Dorothy Emerson, girls' club agent, College Park, Md. (4-H Club work).

George L. Schuster, director of extension, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.

Marion Alessi, Round Hill, Va. (secretary, county extension and 4-H Club member).

Barbara Lee Jones, Round Hill, Va. (4-H Club member).

Peggy Anne Benedum, Round Hill, Va. (4-H Club member and president of Loudoun County Council).

Catherine Peery, assistant 4-H Club agent, Blacksburg, Va.

Jane Calahan, Rustburg, Va. (4-H Club representative).

Dale Hess, Fallston, Md. (4-H Club member).

B. B. Symons, director extension, Maryland.

L. R. Simons, director of extension, New York State, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

J. O. Knopp, director, extension service, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

Charles U. Pickrell, director, agricultural extension service, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

P. O. Davis, Auburn, Ala. (director, Alabama Extension Service).

Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly, Route 1, Hagerstown, Md. (president, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation).

Wm. H. Martin, member, executive committee, Land Grant College Association.

J. E. Cameron, director of extension, Vermont.

W. A. Lloyd, Land Grant College Association, Washington, D. C.

H. C. Ramsower, director of extension, Ohio.

Senator BANKHEAD. We will present this bill to the committee, and we will try to get it reported out and placed on the floor of the Senate.

As I say, if you wish, and if you are representing any group, society, or otherwise, you may give your name to Mr. Burch, and it will be printed in the hearing of this committee.

Mr. BURCH. The executive committee of the Land Grant College Association and the extension organization and policy committee of the Land Grant College Association is meeting here this week, and we have quite a few members, particularly of the extension organization and policy committee, present here. They are here because of that meeting, and we certainly appreciate the fact that your committee arranged the hearing so that many of our people could be here without making an extra trip.

Senator BANKHEAD. Unless there is something further to be developed, the hearing will be closed.

(Whereupon, at 1:30 p. m., the committee adjourned.)

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COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

HEARINGS
BEFORE
THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H. R. 1690
A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT
OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION WORK

APRIL 19 AND 20, 1945

Serial C

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



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COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr. (chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We have up for consideration this morning H. R. 1690, a bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

(The bill referred to is as follows:)

[H. R. 1690, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges," approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture,' approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940; and

"(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out "(other than appropriations under this section)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)".

The CHAIRMAN. A similar bill was introduced by Senator Bankhead, and I understand that hearings were had yesterday before the Senate committee and concluded. Mr. J. W. Burch, of Columbus, Mo., representing the extension people, is with us, and we would be glad to hear from you, Mr. Burch, at this time.

I want to state that we have a number of witnesses this morning who desire to make short statements, and I am going to give each of the witnesses an opportunity to make such short statement today, as I understand they are anxious to conclude their testimony so that they can get away, and it may be that I will ask Mr. Burch to suspend in order that we may hear these other witnesses, and then we will recall him.

STATEMENT OF J. W. BURCH, COLUMBUS, MO., REPRESENTING THE STATE EXTENSION SERVICE

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, will you give the stenographer your background in connection with agriculture?

Mr. BURCH. I am director of the Agricultural Extension of Missouri, an employee of the University of Missouri; the State Extension Service asked me to represent them here.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, you have been requested by the heads of the extension work in the respective States to represent the Extension Service before the committee?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a prepared statement you desire to make?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir; I do not have.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like you to begin by giving us a brief outline of the extension work and how the funds have been used to this time.

Mr. BURCH. I have in my hands, Mr. Chairman, a statement prepared by the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and if I may, I would like to read two or three paragraphs of it, and then I will place it in the hands of the reporter.

This statement was prepared by Homer L. Brinkley, president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, which represents two and a half million farmers, through their local cooperatives. He makes this statement:

On behalf of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, I welcome this opportunity to commend the effective work of the agricultural extension services during the two wars and the intervening 20 years. I wish also to point out the need for preparing that organization for the heavy responsibilities in the days of reconversion from war to peace. During the continuing long-time readjustments in agriculture during the peacetime years which we are confident are ahead of us, we shall need a strongly functioning agricultural extension service in our local communities.

During the depression and wartime periods we have dealt with farm production as national problems and have applied Nation-wide programs of farm management, credit and production controls, soil conservation, production incentive and limitations, and marketing regulations, with considerable maladjustment at local levels. Actually farm production is carried on by 6,000,000 or more individual farm families, with individual resources and individual skills in management on individual farms varying in size and productivity. The average farm, managed and worked by an average farmer, with average equipment to produce average returns as contemplated in national farm programs, exists only in statistical records.

National progress is using new methods to produce our foodstuffs and raw textiles efficiently is in reality the sum total of the progress of individual farm families on their individual holdings. The agricultural extension service has been for more than a quarter of a century in effective partnership with individual operating farmers in keeping their farm production apace with national needs.

The local approach of the county agricultural agents, county home agents, and 4-H Club leaders is geared to our American system of family operated farms, which has outproduced any other agricultural system during the present war. County extension agents' activities are adapted to local farm conditions, and yet 3,000 county extension services serving each approximately 2,000 farm families, while perhaps not as highly publicized or spectacular as highly centralized national programs, have in the aggregate been a steady basic force in meeting our production emergencies, and adjusting our individual farm plants to national needs.

After the war, we face many difficult readjustments in agriculture. The key to effective readjustment is timely education and information. Without knowledge of conditions, problems and remedies injected into the programs of individual producers, all our national programs of credits, foreign trade, control and incentives will beget confusion as time goes on.

The return of our war veterans will impose a heavy task on the local extension office in advising on farm purchases, production methods, farm building and equipment, and other allied problems.

Another phase of this affects our national agricultural policy. There is considerable complaint about numerous representatives of duplicating or conflicting farm programs overrunning rural areas. Most of these can be logically coordinated at the local level through the county extension office for better effectiveness and more economy in the use of agency personnel and local participants in farm programs.

The county extension agent is a public servant. He is primarily an educator in up-to-date farming and marketing. His unacclaimed work has benefited consumer as well as producer. The consumer eats more and better at less relative cost than ever before in history. As farmer cooperatives having approximately two and a half million farm members, who are in almost daily contact with the county extension offices of the country, we do not expect our

county extension agents to make loans, buy and sell farm products and farm supplies, organize cooperative associations, solicit membership, or otherwise engage in business activities. We do, however, expect our local extension agents to have or secure for our farmer members information about efficient production and marketing methods, and consumption standards, the latest technical developments in those fields, and to sponsor demonstrations of such for the information of both producers and consumers.

In view of what the next few years would seem to portend, the orderly expansion of our local extension offices, as provided for in H. R. 1690 will, I believe, contribute much to the effective conversion of agriculture at the grass roots to a peacetime basis. The fact that at the present time, the agricultural extension service is supported more than dollar for dollar by local funds and facilities, I suggest is a source of confidence and strength. Furthermore, it reflects the essential democracy of its organization and functions, something which should be given considerable weight in considering future local, State, and Federal relationships.

Many of our counties have no extension-agent personnel. Many others are undermanned for present and future needs. The lack of nutritional instruction among farm families has been reflected in our rural selective service rejections. Future rural and other public leaders get their primary training in club work. I do not know where we can get better returns in rural stability per dollar and unit of effort than when expended in search of enlightenment and information on better production and living.

In view of these considerations, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives believes that the principles of H. R. 1690 should be enacted into law at this time as major preparation for the reconversion of agriculture to peaceful pursuits.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the membership of this committee is familiar with the work of the Extension Service. That is not true as to the Representatives in the House who come from other than rural areas. For the purpose of the record I would like for you to briefly outline the work of the Extension Service.

Mr. BURCH. The basic act that set up the Extension Service was the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, and while there was some extension work in the States perhaps 2 to 4 years prior to that, most of the extension work over the United States started at that time. In other words, the Extension Service is now 31 years old.

The system was set up, of course, to disseminate useful information among the farm people of the respective States on agriculture and home economics, and to carry the findings of the agricultural experiment stations and agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture to the farm people of the States out on the farms. The Extension Service does no teaching in classrooms. Its field is outside the college campus. Our work is out with the farm people in the farm houses and in the barn lots and in the field.

Of course, we operate through the county agents, the county agricultural agents and the county home economic agents. There are some specialists at the State colleges that assist in keeping those county agents up to date with the very latest information from the experiment stations and from the Department of Agriculture at all times, but the work is done out in the counties by the county people.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, I believe that each State has an extension agent who is usually located at the land-grant college in the State; is that right?

Mr. BURCH. Each State has a State extension director at the land-grant college.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the State director, what is your set-up?

Mr. BURCH. Well, the county workers—I can perhaps give a concrete example in how it operates in the State of Missouri, with which I am most familiar, and most States operate the same way.

As extension director I find men and women who are qualified for this work. I make recommendations to the board of curators of the University of Missouri that they be employed. When the board meets they consider them and employ them the same as they do the other members of the faculty of the land-grant college institution.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your set-up at the land-grant college?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. BURCH. When the college wishes a county agent, we recommend to a board of farm people that is set up out there in that county to co-operate with the State college—we recommended an individual we think is qualified. If they think he is the right man they accept him. If they don't like him, we recommend another until we get a man there that will do the job.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Extension Service operates through the county unit?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; through the county agent and through a board of farm people that sponsors the work out there in the community.

The CHAIRMAN. When you get down to the county unit, what is your set-up?

Mr. BURCH. It will vary somewhat in the different States, but my own State is probably typical. The State law requires that there be a farm organization of at least 250 members, and the type of farm organization in my State is determined by the people within the county. But there must be at least 250 members and they must pay certain minimum dues. That is the way through which we operate. In other words, they know the local conditions, they know the problems of that county, and they determine the problems on which the findings of the experiment station and the Department of Agriculture can be helpful through the county agent in solving the problems they have got up there.

The CHAIRMAN. This information is channeled through your local county set-up?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. When you get down to your local county set-up, state for the purposes of the record, just what it is and what duty the personnel performs.

Mr. BURCH. The duties of the county agent out there, of course, are to assist primarily in more efficient production. I would like to—

The CHAIRMAN. Just go ahead, before you get off this subject, and tell us just what services he renders to the farmer, and how.

Mr. BURCH. Of course, the average farm—

The CHAIRMAN. Before you get to that, what personnel do you usually have in your county office?

Mr. BURCH. The first person we put in a county is the county agricultural agent. Then if funds permit, the second person is the county

home economics agent. Then if funds permit, and are available, which is not the case now in many, many States, we add either an assistant county agent or a 4-H Club agent to work primarily with the young people, in addition to helping with the work of the county agent and the home economics agent.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the purpose of the record, just what does the county agent do?

Mr. BURCH. He holds meetings with farm people on the things on which they want assistance. They may, for example, have a problem out in the county of low milk production. That has been particularly true in recent years, in the last few years, because of the need for more milk in wartimes. He will hold a meeting up there and discuss with the farmers feeding methods, better breeding methods, how to produce a quality product, how to take care of that milk, and all the things that have to do with efficient milk production and in getting a quality product.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he go out to the farmers and advise with the farmers and assist in planning their farming operations?

Mr. BURCH. In general——

The CHAIRMAN. And give out this knowledge he has obtained through the experimental stations and the Agricultural Department to the farmers?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir. In addition, he calls them together in groups and discusses the problem with them. I can give you a typical example of what happened in my State last year. Polk County, in 1944, had two agents, a county agent and a home-economics agent. Polk County is a border Ozark county, perhaps a typical county, perhaps somewhat less prosperous than some of the other Midwest counties. There 5,064 people called at the office during the year; 968 called that county extension office by telephone and asked for information on farming and home practices; they wrote 188 news articles published by the local papers; they held 213 method demonstration meetings—that is, how to build terraces, how to pick the werbels out of a cow's back, and things of that kind; they held 201 other meetings, with an attendance of 6,584, differentiating between the actual method of how to do something out on the farm, and the general meeting they would hold in a schoolhouse at night. That was a total of 414 meetings during that year, out of 300 working days, held by those people. They trained 107 neighborhood leaders.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by that?

Mr. BURCH. Those are farm people who are willing to give of their time without any charge to take the information that the county agents have, the extension agents, and carry it out to their own school districts and back to their neighbors about the things that need to be done.

Last year, of course, being in the war, they assisted with the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth War loan drives; the Red Cross drives and the scrap drives used the county extension office as their headquarters. The county agents served as secretaries of the U. S. V. A. War Board, as secretary of the Farm-Labor Committee, secretary of the Livestock Transportation Committee.

Those were additional duties added on to the regular duties that they have had in years past.

If you turn that around in terms of what they did each day, I would like to refer you to the neighboring county of Newton County, another border Ozark county. Eighteen farm women came to that office every working day for information; seven persons called by telephone for information every working day.

The CHAIRMAN. That was in connection with farm operations?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir. One meeting was held every working day, with an average of 25 people in attendance. Six individual letters were written to farm people every working day; three circular letters were written each week; seven newspaper articles were written each week, and those were taken by the local newspapers without any charge, in spite of the shortage of newsprint paper, and that sort of thing; 291 farm leaders in Newton County have given a total of 1,686 days of their time without pay. They helped take this program to practically every farm family and many nonfarming families during the year. These folks are practically all what we may call low-income families, and practically every family was visited or had a chance to get the information.

The CHAIRMAN. For the purpose of the record state what improvement has taken place in farming since the extension work commenced.

Mr. BURCH. I think the most concrete example I can give in a word is that the agricultural production since 1939 has been increased 40 percent. Now, we recognize we have been blessed with unusually good weather. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that perhaps 20 percent of that 40-percent increase in agricultural production may be due to good weather, but the remaining 20 percent is due to the fact that the farmers know how. It is efficiency. And most of that know-how came through the county agent.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to the war program what improvement, if any, had been made in farming, in your opinion, through the work of the Extension Service?

Mr. BURCH. Prior to the establishment of the Smith-Lever Act?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean since that. That was the first Federal appropriation, under the Smith-Lever Act.

Mr. BURCH. I feel certain that farm families are many times more efficient in their production; I feel certain that today our records show that the food produced per man has increased tremendously; that the farm families have a better food supply; that they have more conveniences.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any noticeable improvement in the soil since the extension work started?

Mr. BURCH. Perhaps cotton production is one good example. In many sections now, where 10, 12, or 15 years ago, they were getting perhaps 150 pounds of cotton to the acre, they are getting as high as 500 pounds to the acre at the present time, because of knowledge as to better varieties, and knowledge as to fertilizers, and better methods of handling the soil and better methods of cultivation and better methods of harvesting and marketing and that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Who took that information back to the farm?

Mr. BURCH. The county agent.

Mr. COOLEY. You don't take credit in the Extension Service for all the improvement in agriculture, do you?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir.

Mr. COOLEY. Don't you give some credit to Soil Conservation Service and vocational agricultural teachers and the A. A. A. committees that have been working with the farmers?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money has the Federal Government contributed to the Extension Service—how much is it contributing today?

Mr. BURCH. It is contributing 18.9 million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a statement here showing a break-down among the States of the contribution made by the Federal Government and the contribution made by the States, and it shows that the year ending June 1945 the Federal Government will have contributed \$18,996,840.06, the States \$18,839,424.80, and it gives a break-down of the Federal funds to the States, and it shows the amount contributed by each State. I will ask you to file this statement as a part of your testimony.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources				Funds from within the States			
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
Connecticut-----	\$345,087.95	\$133,539.95	\$211,558.00	\$1,620	-----	\$107,119.99	\$24,799.96	-----	\$127,868.00	\$53,000.00	\$30,690.00
Delaware-----	93,598.21	76,723.21	16,875.00	-----	-----	55,616.39	21,106.82	-----	16,375.00	500.00	-----
Maine-----	288,630.82	159,279.75	109,371.07	1,620	\$1,620	129,431.86	24,391.36	\$2,216.53	66,911.07	42,460.00	-----
Maryland-----	434,697.34	199,372.21	235,325.13	1,620	1,620	171,238.96	26,453.25	-----	132,792.13	102,533.00	-----
Massachusetts-----	551,831.26	141,234.87	416,596.39	1,620	1,620	115,632.22	29,982.65	1,134.54	138,631.00	271,965.39	-----
New Hampshire-----	246,472.27	94,807.48	151,664.79	1,620	1,620	70,238.64	21,814.30	8,153.60	82,272.24	69,392.55	-----
New Jersey-----	519,626.05	172,649.37	346,976.68	1,620	1,620	136,204.13	25,666.64	-----	119,188.76	224,537.92	3,250.00
New York-----	2,099,814.13	501,467.40	1,598,346.73	1,620	1,620	458,078.79	40,148.61	-----	576,613.58	737,737.96	283,965.19
Pennsylvania-----	1,125,207.00	646,045.80	479,161.20	1,260	-----	595,926.62	48,859.18	-----	354,161.20	125,000.00	-----
Rhode Island-----	88,691.25	61,034.47	27,656.78	-----	-----	40,512.19	20,522.28	-----	10,000.00	13,625.00	4,031.78
Vermont-----	231,857.56	114,300.91	117,556.65	1,620	-----	85,171.59	22,055.51	5,453.81	68,925.65	40,700.00	7,931.00
West Virginia-----	616,890.89	352,819.29	264,071.60	1,620	1,620	319,286.65	31,912.64	-----	191,575.00	67,756.60	4,740.00
Total-----	6,622,434.73	2,653,274.71	3,969,160.02	12,600	6,480	2,284,523.03	332,713.20	16,958.48	1,885,313.63	1,749,208.42	334,637.97
Alabama-----	1,387,256.12	698,256.12	639,000.00	1,620	1,620	654,071.94	37,220.03	3,724.15	339,000.00	350,000.00	-----
Arkansas-----	932,384.30	580,330.30	332,054.00	1,620	1,620	538,543.78	33,217.36	6,949.16	265,000.00	87,054.00	-----
Florida-----	535,648.54	229,683.54	305,965.00	1,620	-----	200,645.82	27,417.72	-----	140,465.00	165,500.00	-----
Georgia-----	1,187,422.45	735,638.45	451,784.00	1,620	1,620	668,110.80	37,854.95	26,432.70	150,240.00	300,044.00	1,500.00
Kentucky-----	952,539.49	664,989.49	287,550.00	1,620	-----	625,981.53	37,887.96	-----	170,500.00	117,050.00	-----
Louisiana-----	1,050,394.20	469,518.20	580,876.00	1,620	-----	433,848.30	32,049.90	-----	451,422.54	125,753.46	3,700.00
Mississippi-----	1,156,425.66	696,324.66	400,101.00	1,620	1,620	639,454.04	35,250.62	-----	231,032.00	305,855.00	6,920.00
North Carolina-----	1,409,389.93	856,411.23	552,978.70	1,620	1,620	812,167.22	42,624.01	-----	251,200.00	321,946.70	-----
Oklahoma-----	938,128.71	534,221.71	383,907.00	1,620	1,620	468,568.12	32,688.61	51,344.98	206,500.00	132,707.00	600.00
South Carolina-----	751,530.24	500,037.33	251,492.91	1,620	1,620	461,957.51	32,487.60	2,352.22	200,000.00	44,392.91	-----
Tennessee-----	1,035,977.85	661,564.55	374,413.30	1,620	1,620	623,494.36	36,450.19	-----	360,000.00	172,613.30	1,800.00
Texas-----	2,191,238.53	1,191,069.93	1,000,168.60	1,620	1,620	1,036,686.90	50,515.24	82,238.79	365,118.00	631,565.60	3,485.00
Virginia-----	1,189,044.48	546,823.93	642,220.55	1,620	1,620	508,488.49	35,095.44	-----	440,720.55	200,505.00	-----
Total-----	14,717,380.50	8,384,869.44	6,332,511.06	17,820	9,720	7,714,027.81	470,259.63	173,042.00	3,358,524.09	2,954,986.97	19,000.00

Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945—Con.

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the States			
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.	
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Illinois.....	\$1,240,904.13	\$583,329.13	\$657,575.00	\$1,620	\$1,620	\$531,199.12	\$33,183.11	\$10,736.90	\$225,575.00	\$7,000.00	\$425,000.00	
Indiana.....	1,051,456.67	468,615.67	582,841.00	1,620	1,620	433,581.40	33,414.27	28,020.63	305,050.00	275,891.00	1,900.00	
Iowa.....	1,431,319.41	532,440.72	898,878.69	1,620	1,620	468,515.29	32,664.80	28,020.63	288,165.93	318,912.76	231,800.00	
Kansas.....	1,034,724.36	403,995.43	630,728.93	1,620	1,620	323,023.48	29,120.22	50,228.73	164,680.00	360,837.60	105,191.33	
Michigan.....	1,020,680.36	510,765.36	509,915.00	1,620	1,620	471,836.40	35,688.96		315,290.00	194,625.00		
Minnesota.....	832,148.21	494,436.21	337,712.00	1,620	1,620	458,982.90	32,213.31		145,712.00	181,000.00	11,000.00	
Missouri.....	982,750.45	604,111.45	378,639.00	1,620	1,620	564,917.94	35,886.93		165,639.00	213,000.00		
Nebraska.....	641,115.14	344,778.14	296,337.00	1,620	1,620	296,393.57	26,982.76		117,500.00	174,437.00	4,400.00	
North Dakota.....	408,747.65	249,102.60	159,645.05	1,620	1,620	184,334.82	24,442.25		37,491.05	122,154.00		
Ohio.....	1,123,485.46	627,028.46	496,457.00	1,620	1,620	585,422.05	39,986.40		232,095.00	260,962.00	3,400.00	
South Dakota.....	381,426.22	260,808.45	120,617.77	1,620	1,620	175,125.28	24,223.30		63,840.00	56,777.77		
Wisconsin.....	941,448.86	488,791.86	452,657.00	1,620	1,620	451,633.76	32,703.17		148,058.00	304,599.00		
Total.....	11,080,206.92	5,568,203.48	5,522,003.44	14,580	12,960	4,914,938.62	385,509.48	240,215.38	2,204,095.98	2,470,216.13	842,691.33	
Arizona.....	203,620.00	117,243.39	86,376.61	1,620	1,620	94,410.17	22,833.22		55,503.81	30,872.80		
California.....	1,080,980.00	453,531.62	627,448.38	1,620	1,620	414,446.92	37,464.80		358,688.38	270,760.00		
Colorado.....	433,909.59	212,271.59	221,638.00	1,620	1,620	158,977.29	24,638.47		97,400.00	119,738.00	4,500.00	
Idaho.....	264,807.71	155,807.71	109,000.00	1,620	1,620	127,709.65	23,032.55		40,000.00	69,000.00		
Montana.....	411,722.00	174,670.66	237,051.34	1,620	1,620	118,162.50	23,030.42		69,950.00	167,101.34		
Nevada.....	149,570.51	74,231.85	75,338.66	1,200	1,200	40,943.58	20,833.19		43,338.66	32,000.00		
New Mexico.....	371,660.64	142,619.52	229,041.12	1,620	1,620	119,523.81	23,095.71		92,721.12	136,320.00		
Oregon.....	696,123.80	189,396.87	506,726.93	1,620	1,620	162,916.56	24,860.31		330,427.93	176,299.00		
Utah.....	239,699.00	122,180.24	117,568.76	1,620	1,620	85,130.44	22,132.38		71,229.76	46,339.00		
Washington.....	553,547.59	239,310.33	314,237.25	1,620	1,620	210,593.38	27,091.95		108,349.00	205,888.26		
Wyoming.....	227,781.47	109,642.21	118,139.26	1,200	1,200	67,441.38	21,338.92		66,550.76	51,588.50		
Total.....	4,633,422.31	1,990,855.99	2,642,566.32	11,520	1,200	1,599,810.58	270,131.92	108,193.49	1,332,159.42	1,305,906.90	4,500.00	
Alaska.....	34,050.00	23,950.00	10,100.00			13,950.00	10,000.00		10,100.00			
Hawaii.....	284,614.49	127,331.25	157,283.24		1,260	88,094.83	21,385.77		157,283.24			
Puerto Rico.....	450,735.19	244,935.19	205,800.00	1,620	3,080	243,315.19			205,800.00			
Unallotted.....	3,420.00	3,420.00										
Grand total.....	37,836,264.14	18,996,840.06	18,839,424.08	58,480	34,700	16,858,660.05	1,490,000.00	555,000.00	9,158,276.36	8,480,318.42	1,200,820.30	

Mr. HOPE. On this financial set-up. Of this \$18.9 million, which you mentioned as being expended by the Federal Government, what proportion is required by law to be matched by the States or by local government units?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hope, I might state that the statement he has filed shows that; the matching provisions under the Smith-Lever Act and the Capper-Ketcham Act and the Bankhead-Jones Act. You will find that information in detail there.

Mr. HOPE. I didn't know whether the statement clearly showed what previous legislation required matching and what did not.

The CHAIRMAN. It does show that.

Mr. BURCH. The exact figure is \$4,708,000; of the total, \$18,903,000 must be offset dollar for dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. But, as a matter of fact, the States have offset one Federal dollar with a State dollar, have they not?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir. It is amazing how close the two totals come together. The total funds from sources within the States amount to \$18,839,000. They are only required to put up \$4,700,000. They actually did put up \$18,839,000.

Mr. HOPE. Now let me ask you this question: Is that rather uniform throughout the States, or are there some States which go a great deal further toward spending the amount of the Federal contribution than others?

Mr. BURCH. There is quite a little variation, I would say; yes, sir. Some of the States have less resources. The Northeast States, particularly, put in more funds, because of their higher taxable wealth, than they received from Federal sources.

Mr. HOPE. Under all of the legislation and under the bill we have before us today, each State must match those particular funds they require matched before it can get the benefit of any of the appropriations which do not require matching?

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, the Federal contribution is \$18,000,000-plus.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The legislation under consideration would increase that by \$12,250,000; is that right?

Mr. BURCH. By \$12,500,000 total at the end of 3 years.

The CHAIRMAN. It would begin with \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946; \$4,000,000 additional for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, which would total \$12,500,000.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, the Federal contribution would thereafter continue to be \$12,500,000; is that right?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be in addition to the \$18,000,000 plus that the Federal Government is contributing today?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification do you have to offer for such an increase in the Federal contribution?

Mr. BURCH. On page 2 of the bill it sets forth certain tasks that the farm people are asking additional help on; and the county agent

today, is, I think, the hardest-working man, public official, in his county; and when you consider that there are 2,000 farm families, that means 2,000 farm men for the county agent to work with, 2,000 farm women as a potential class for the home demonstration agent, and perhaps 4,000 young people who are potential 4-H Club members, it is an impossibility for one county agent and one demonstration agent to adequately service those people.

This bill is, of course, an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, and it does not include any new territory or any new function for the Extension Service. It does, however, set forth here some of the things upon which the farm people wish to place additional emphasis and want additional help.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like you to take those up in order.

Mr. BURCH. Well, they are asking for assistance in developing—

The CHAIRMAN. The enumeration appears on page 2?

Mr. BURCH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the first item, "Assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living."

Mr. BURCH. That is a rather general statement, and the other items following, of course, go to make up that better standard of living.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. BURCH. For example, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans. In my home State we call that a balanced farming program. We believe that just as rapidly as possible, looking toward some possibility of harder times ahead, that every farm should have as near a sound farm-management plan as it can possibly be made, and we believe that plan must be made by the farmer himself, with the advice and scientific information that the county agent can give him. That means that the county agent likely will have to walk over that farm with that farmer, but it must be the farmer's own plan, because unless he understands it, then when the water breaks through the terrace system, he will not recognize how important it is to repair that immediately, and he must understand exactly why the various things are placed into that plan. We have 3,000 of these plans in operation during the last year in our State, and they have made an increase in production of 80 percent, with about an 18-percent drop in the farm labor that they had in those counties.

The CHAIRMAN. Your explanation so far covers items 1 and 2?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us your explanation of the third item, "Better distribution and marketing of farm products."

Mr. BURCH. I think it is clear that we do have a very large production at the present time and that in the years immediately ahead the quality of product is going to be of tremendous importance—products to fit the demands of the consumer; and we feel that there must be additional information given to the farm people as to how they can produce the very best quality milk, how they can produce the very best quality meat, how they can produce the very best quality vegetables—the type of thing that the consuming public wants; and it is to help to work out efficiencies in marketing and distribution so that these products can flow to the consuming public at the lowest amount of cost and in the best possible shape.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, at present what service is the Extension Service rendering the farmers in connection with the marketing and distribution of farm products?

Mr. BURCH. Of course, from the standpoint of quality, it is our contention that when you take lambs, for example—in order to get a fat lamb that really fits the consumer demand, you start with the right kind of a purebred sire, so that you have a bulky individual that will dress out, perhaps, 54 to 55 percent, instead of a leggy individual that will dress out, perhaps, 45 percent of edible meat. Then there is disease protection for the flock, getting them rid of vermin and keeping them on clean ground, which means that these lambs will go to market earlier and that the farmer will have better meat when he gets to market. Then, of course, we assist farm people in the selection of their lambs. We have meat meetings where we have demonstrations and show them how to tell when a lamb is really fat. In other words, you can't just stand off and look at a lamb, like you can a hog, and tell. You have to put your hands on that lamb to tell whether or not the meat is up there on his back. That is a type of thing we think is particularly helpful to the farmers in getting a quality product.

Then we do work with all the marketing groups—cooperatives and other groups—in giving them any information our experiment station has as to better methods of marketing set-ups they may use.

The CHAIRMAN. Go on to the next item: "Work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs."

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Chairman, before we get to that, could I ask a question on marketing?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. VOORHIS. Does the Extension Service have any connection with the cooperatives, as relates to more orderly and beneficial marketing?

Mr. BURCH. Oh, yes, sir. We have always been more than glad to give to any group of farmers wishing to establish a cooperative whatever information we have from our rural economics department and from the experience of other successful cooperatives, whereby they may be guided.

Mr. COOLEY. Aren't you doing all of the things enumerated here at the present time?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir. Earlier, I attempted to say these are things upon which the farm people want to put emphasis, at least, in the years ahead.

Mr. COOLEY. These things enumerated here cover the duties of the extension agent at the present time, do they not?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOLEY. Exactly what you were set up to do originally.

Mr. BURCH. In our State we have a State committee of 20 farm people that we call our State advisory committee; they met in January, and they charged us with certain objectives that they said the farm people in their respective communities—and they represented every community within the State—these are the things upon which the farm people want additional help. And the first thing they named was this matter of more help in the way of a sound management plan. The second thing, they said: "We must have more help with our rural young people, 4-H Club work, and the crowd which is older than the 4-H Club work, but not old enough to get into the regular adult work."

The third thing, they said, "We want help in the improvement of home building."

Mr. COOLEY. Right there, isn't that exactly what you have done all through the years? What is it that is contemplated by this bill that is not already a part of the program of the farm Extension Service?

Mr. BURCH. Additional emphasis upon it, additional help so that that work can be taken to more people.

Mr. COOLEY. Additional help on the same subjects?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, isn't this the justification for the bill? The program has developed from year to year, and you are able to render much more assistance today, because your knowledge is greater, than you were when the program was first inaugurated?

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And the cost over the years, from time to time, is growing; the farmers need this additional assistance, because, under your funds, you have not been able to take it to all the farmers?

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are only asking that you be given sufficient funds to further develop this program and bring it back to the individual farmers?

Mr. BURCH. Quite so. I can give you a concrete example in 4-H Club work. In the average county, with just 1 agent, that agent, in addition to his other duties, is able to work on the average with only about 250 to 300 4-H Club members—

The CHAIRMAN. Right there—while I think the membership of the committee is probably familiar with the 4-H Club work, since that work is specifically enumerated in the bill, "Work with rural youth and 4-H Clubs," I would appreciate it if you would, for the purpose of the record, make more or less of a detailed statement of the work that the 4-H Clubs have been doing and just where they fit into the extension picture.

Mr. JOHNSON. And tell us, in proportion, just how much of the appropriation you get goes to the 4-H Clubs.

The CHAIRMAN. I have that break-down, and I will put it in the record.

Mr. BURCH. If I may, Mr. Chairman, continue with the answer to the question Mr. Cooley asked, I think I can illustrate it exactly with the 4-H Club picture.

One county agent, working by himself, in addition to his other duties, will take care of, on the average, from 250 to 300 4-H Club members. When a home economic agent is added to the county, the 2 of them will be able to take care of 450 to 500 4-H Club members. But when an additional agent is added, either an assistant county agent or a 4-H Club agent, he has more time to give to the work with young people, and our surveys show that the number of 4-H Club members the 3 of them will handle will be approximately 1,000. In other words, the addition of a home demonstration agent to the county agent will double the number of club members they will handle; the addition of an assistant agent or a 4-H Club agent to those first two will again double the number of 4-H Club members that they can handle.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what are the 4-H Clubs doing, for the purpose of the record?

Mr. BURCH. We have some witnesses here who will bring that out very specifically in just a few minutes, but I will say this, of course; the 4-H Club work goes to the young people out on their farms and gives them in actual life situations scientific instruction on farming and homemaking methods. It may be a pig club, or it may be a clothing club with the girls, but the county agent or the home demonstration agent or the assistant agent or the 4-H Club agent will assist the 4-H Club leaders and the 4-H Club members out on the farms, at their meetings, where they meet together, in showing them exactly how to raise livestock, how to raise crops in the most approved methods. In addition, these young people get together and they will work together; they get together and they learn parliamentary procedure, and they have a chance to take trips and to get a lot better acquainted with the things they need to know in future life. It has been called the greatest character-building organization by some people.

* The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, hasn't the development of 4-H Clubs made farm life more attractive, and had a tendency to keep better men and women on the farms and attached to the soil?

Mr. BURCH. I think that is exactly right. You must recognize that perhaps 50 percent of our young people on the farms will go into the cities, but I like to give these people, these young people, through 4-H Club work, a vision of the beauty and dignity of farm life, and let them see that there is maybe something in farm life other than drudgery. Then, if they decide to go into the cities that is fine. But in this way some of the very best of them will stay on our farms.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. May I interrupt there? It has been the privilege of most members of the committee—at least I hope so—to attend some of the functions of the 4-H Clubs, and to me those meetings have been a great inspiration, to see those young people learn how to cooperate, to learn high citizenship ideals, not only so far as their own country is concerned, but the Nation, as a whole. And the wonderful results have been shown right there in their actual work. To me it has been one of the most inspiring things that I have had any association or connection with, and when you go to one of these clubs and see what they are doing it gives you a wonderful over-all picture of what the 4-H clubs are doing for the future farmers of this Nation.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Burch, can you give us any estimate of how much of this 12.5 million dollars additional money will be spent for 4-H Club work?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hope, will you defer that question until we get to the break-down?

Mr. HOPE. I have a very particular reason for asking it right now.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. HOPE. The reason I am asking the question—I want to make very clear why I am asking it—a lot of us were very much disappointed, after the Bankhead-Jones bill was passed, in that practically none of that money was spent for 4-H Club work. Some of the members of the committee were here at that time—not very many—but those who were will recall it was emphasized at that hearing that the 4-H Club work was of very great importance, and it was very important to extend the work, and we had several very fine young men and young women here who spoke for the 4-H Club work and told us the wonderful benefit it had been to them and others in their community, and I think it was very largely upon the showing that was

made by these 4-H Club boys and girls that the committee favorably reported that legislation. And yet there has been practically none of that money spent on 4-H Club work. And so far as I am concerned I want some very definite assurance that some of this money is going to 4-H Club work before I vote to bring out this bill, and I would like to know, for that reason, just how much do you think will be spent for 4-H Club work out of this 12.5 million dollars.

Mr. RIZLEY. That was the reason for my propounding my question awhile ago as to the break-down. I think the 4-H Club is one of the greatest things we have in agriculture. I am so strong for it because I think it is a great builder of character as well as good farmers and future leaders of the country. I don't think it has had its fair share.

Mr. BURCH. I agree 100 percent that it must have additional emphasis. In my own State in 1935, when these funds were made available, we had only 17 home demonstration agents; now we have 185 in our 114 counties. That money came out of the Bankhead-Jones appropriation. The records that these home demonstration agents have show that 50 percent of their time is spent on 4-H Club work. In other words, of the Bankhead-Jones money spent in the State of Missouri, half of it, roughly, has been spent for additional 4-H Club work. Specifically, in the break-down, when we get to it, approximately \$8,000,000 of the 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ million that will come to the States is to be spent on assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents. I use the word "or" because in the State of Alabama, for example, a State that has a hundred thousand 4-H Club members, they call their young men who work out in the counties assistant agents. That is, in some States they will be used to do other things in addition to 4-H Club work, but the general feeling is—I will answer you direct, Mr. Hope—that a large percentage of this will be spent on 4-H Club, and older rural youth work.

Mr. HOPE. I would like to comment upon that statement, that 50 percent of the Bankhead-Jones money has been spent in 4-H Club work. It is true, no doubt, that some of the home demonstration agents have put in some of their time on 4-H Club work, but I think that is something very much different from having a 4-H Club worker right in this country. Some of these home demonstration agents may be very good in their work with 4-H Clubs, but they are selected primarily because of their qualifications as home demonstration agents. That is the main part of their job. This 4-H Club work is not a job that can very well be divided up. I know it has had to be in the past, because we have not had sufficient help. But I think the committee would like to have some very definite assurance, even an earmarking in the bill of funds, so that we will know the 4-H Club work is not going to be neglected if this additional appropriation is made.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to get the record in proper shape, I believe we should continue with an explanation of the activities provided for in the bill. I agree with Mr. Hope and Mr. Zimmerman as to the importance of the 4-H Club work, but I believe we should wait until this is through, and then have the break-down and go into these other questions thoroughly, so that the record will be complete at this point on that subject; if we proceed in this way we

won't have to skip all around in the record to dig up an item and a little information at another point.

Mr. HOPE. I agree with that, Mr. Chairman, but will Mr. Burch or someone else give a break-down?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. I have the break-down here and I am going to take it up, item by item, and I want a thorough discussion on it. I think this committee should have something to say on just what we think is a proper break-down, but I would like to get that all in the record at one point, and as Mr. Burch can only stay on the stand 3 or 4 minutes longer, and then I want him to step aside so that some of the out-of-town witnesses who have brief statements to make and who are anxious to get away, can be heard. Then we will bring Mr. Burch back. Before you leave, however, Mr. Burch, I would like you to complete the record on the items enumerated in the bill, on page 2, as to what this money will be used for. Now, you have gotten down to 5: Guidance of farm people in improving farm and home building. I would like a brief explanation for the record on that.

Mr. GRANGER. When the gentleman does that, will he point out where this legislation imposes any new responsibilities on the Extension Service whatsoever, if it does?

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you that. Are there any new activities contemplated in connection with the use of this money?

Mr. BURCH. In connection with the farm homes, again using my own State as a concrete example, only 11 percent of our farm homes have water in them. In other words, 89 percent of our farm women still carry water into the house. Other improvements in the home along the same line are needed. We feel when the children who are going to be our future citizens, recognizing they are raised in farm homes pretty largely—the cities do not anywhere near raise enough to take care of the death losses in the cities—that they should have the very best surroundings, both from the standpoint of sanitation and comfort and also beauty, and the thing that will make for farm home life of that kind is what we are aiming at. Farm people haven't had the money to keep up these improvements, haven't had the income. During these war years they have saved money, not because they made additional money, but because they couldn't spend the money that did come to them. If a roof caved in, they couldn't buy additional material, if a fence fell down, they couldn't buy the material to repair it, if there was additional work to be done they couldn't hire the farm labor and they had to do it themselves and saved some money. Now, we are hoping in the years immediately after the war there may be a great improvement in the farm homes, that these funds that have been saved, instead of going into higher land prices, as happened at the close of the other war, that they can go into home improvement, and that there can be some guidance in the construction of those farm homes. And every State agricultural college has pledged itself to undertake to get farm plans that really fit farm homes. It takes a different kind of a plan for a farm home than a city home, because it must be a utility proposition, as well as one of comfort and beauty, and those plans must be taken out to the farm people.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you go on to the next item, "Development of effective programs in nutrition"?

Mr. BURCH. I think the selective-service records show why we are tremendously in need of additional work in nutrition.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what nutritional work is the Extension Service doing today?

Mr. BURCH. This is a work that will largely be done through the home demonstration agent and through farm women. Most of the States have these groups of farm women that meet, community by community, 25 or 30 of them. In my own State we have, roughly, 50,000 of these farm women that get together in groups and study nutrition, for example. That means better gardening, raising the kind of things that make for good food, knowing when to harvest it, and how to can it, so that it will really keep, knowing the types of foods that are really good for health, and getting the farm people to change their dietary habits.

The CHAIRMAN. The next and last one.

Mr. BURCH. That is the last one.

The CHAIRMAN. For the necessary publication and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing.

What explanation have you for that item?

Mr. BURCH. Of course, it is just a physical impossibility to go out and reach all of these people by personal contact, and the printing of information, bringing it up to date and sending that out to the farm people is something that must be carried out all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, Mr. Burch, I would like for you to step aside at this time. We, of course, want to go into the bill further with you.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I just want to say for the benefit of the committee that we in our country are proud of the fine record of service which Mr. Burch and our extension service has rendered the farmers of Missouri. They have done a magnificent job, and if they had the funds I think they would transform agriculture in Missouri, and I am sure that Mr. Burch speaks with personal knowledge of this problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Now, Mr. Burch, will you present the other witness to the committee?

The next witness is Mr. Paul A. Stark, representing the National Victory Garden Committee. Mr. Stark, will you come around, please?

STATEMENT OF PAUL STARK, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL VICTORY GARDEN COMMITTEE

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman and gentleman, I know you have a big program this morning, so I will make this as brief as I can, and I will speak more or less as an observer or outsider. I have no connection with the Extension Division.

Some 3 years ago, or right after Pearl Harbor, in fact, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Federal Security Administrator appointed a National Victory Garden Committee, with Governor Cooper of Tennessee as chairman, and I am his vice chairman. Governor Cooper expected to be here, but something prevented it, and he asked me to speak for him and the committee.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be well for the record to show some of the facts regarding Mr. Stark.

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to ask him to give that when I had the opportunity. Will you give us your background at this point, Mr. Stark?

Mr. STARK. Well, I don't know what you would call me. I expect I am an orchardman, a nurseryman, and a farmer, and I am very much interested in agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. You are connected with the Stark Nurseries?

Mr. STARK. Yes, sir; I am vice president of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead with your statement, please.

Mr. STARK. The war has vastly increased the demand on a lot of groups and agencies, but I don't think there is any group in the country that has had a greater demand placed on it than the extension service. That was quite natural, because it reaches the grass roots, it reaches every farmer.

Food has been recognized, I think, by many officials, by the Army and Navy, as just as important as arms and ammunition, and, as I said, we were appointed as a committee to outline a home-food program, under the name of the Victory-garden program.

This had to be done quickly and efficiently, and, as I said, it was put under the direction of the extension service in the Department of Agriculture, and our committee worked very closely with them in outlining a program. Then they put it in operation. I don't say that they did all of the work in the Victory-garden program, because they didn't. A great many groups helped, but a very large percentage of the credit for quick and efficient home-food production goes to the fact that we had an efficient organization where you could touch a button and reach every section of the country and get action right then. And that is the point: How strong that action was can be shown by a statement that has been made as the result of a survey by the War Food Administrator, Judge Marvin Jones, in which he said:

Home producers produced more than 40 percent of the fresh vegetables this year, and we are taking the opportunity to ask them to equal this record in 1945.

When you say 40 percent of the vegetables, you can realize what that means not only as to food, but in the saving of transportation and containers, and all of these critical war materials.

We are an example of one of these vast number of other activities that were thrown on the extension service, and I want to say here, as an outside observer, that I think they have done a splendid job. And you gentlemen are just as familiar as I am with the many things that were given them to do during this period.

I might say this one other thing, that there were 20,000,000 in that brief time—we got 20,000,000 victory gardens all over the country. That meant not only better-fed war workers and civilians, but it allowed the commercial crops to go to the armed forces, and, as someone has recently said, wars are won by the nation that has the biggest and most adequate food supply.

This question of the effect of this has been brought out. I think there has already been mentioned the fact that the selective-service examinations showed a tremendous number of people who were inadequately fed. Maybe enough food, but not the right kind of food. And this nutrition work in which the home demonstration agents engaged, and who were tied right up with the victory-garden pro-

gram—the county agents, all of them—has brought out the fact that this nutrition was badly needed, and the demonstration of the number of people turned down by selective service was a real lesson to all of us that we want to correct for the future.

I want to quote from our committee—just a couple of paragraphs—from its report, which brings out not only what has been accomplished but what we are interested in now as to what is going to happen in the future. We want our young people and our Nation to be strong and vigorous and healthy. I don't know anything that would do more than the idea of having better food and better exercise and health. This is quoted from our committee report that outlined our 1945 activities, and also the future, from the standpoint of better health and better food.

Recommendations of the National Advisory Garden Committee:

Whereas the health, well-being, and economy of the American people have been greatly advanced by the millions of Victory gardens; and

Whereas poor food habits and malnutrition in many American homes continue to be a serious problem as shown by the large numbers of men and women rejected for military service, and

Whereas gardening has proved of definite value in establishing and promoting better employer-employee relations in industry; and

Whereas the welfare of America requires that the manifold gains obtained through Victory gardens in wartime be retained for the benefit of American homes when peace comes:

Therefore, the National Advisory Garden Committee recommends that—

1. Home gardening in the broader sense for pleasure as well as food production be encouraged in order to promote health, economy, attractive surroundings, and recreation for American families.

Mr. Chairman, if it is satisfactory to you, I will put this report in the committee records.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. It may be inserted in the record.
(The document referred to is as follows:)

REPORT OF MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY GARDEN COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1944

The meeting of the National Advisory Garden Committee was called to order by the chairman, Prentice Cooper, Governor of Tennessee. He outlined the need for certain additions to the committee following Mr. Andrew S. Wing's lead that someone who could travel and attend meetings was needed to represent the west coast. The committee then approved the selection of Mr. C. T. Furrer, president of the Standard Stations, of San Francisco, Calif.

It was thought desirable to have someone on the committee to represent the professional horticulturists. Accordingly, B. S. Pickett, professor and head of the department of horticulture, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, was appointed a member of the committee. Professor Pickett has worked diligently in the interest of Victory gardening, not only in Iowa but nationally, as a representative of the National Victory Garden Institute.

The problem of improving food habits and nutrition to supply more home-grown vegetables and fruits was given much attention by the committee. Among other actions taken, Governor Cooper, as chairman of the committee, was asked to recommend the therapeutic benefits of gardening in the rehabilitation of returning veterans at the American Legion Convention to be held in Chicago, September 18.

Mr. M. L. Wilson, director of extension work, discussed briefly the need for continuing a broad program in gardening, referring especially to the need for making available to urban residents extension information and help in vegetable gardening and in the planting and care of lawns and ornamentals.

The committee then discussed the probability of having large food surpluses when peace comes, and the effect this situation might have on a Victory garden program. That part of the report of the Director of War Mobilization dealing with food surpluses was read.

The fact that most canned vegetables would be unrationed after September 17 was also considered, as were other factors that might influence some gardeners not to continue. However, the general opinion of the committee was that there is still a need for a Victory garden program, because of the uncertainties of the war situation. Moreover, there are other influences which favorably affect an active interest in gardening.

A commercial survey made early in 1944 showed that over 50 percent of those interviewed gave the saving of money as the chief motive impelling them to garden. The results of another commercial survey showed that 9 out of 10 interviewed said they would continue to garden after the war. The factors of improved nutrition and health, ability to set a better table, and the joy of eating fresh vegetables right out of the garden, all had great weight in bringing about the tremendous Nation-wide interest in home-food gardening. Therefore, the committee recommended that the Victory garden program be continued in 1945; and, in addition, that steps be taken to develop interest in building a program that would encourage more and wider interest in a broader program in home gardening generally—a program emphasizing home grounds and community improvement as well as home fruit and vegetable growing.

Consequently, the committee drew up the following recommendations for consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator, to be sent, if approved, to leaders in the garden movement.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY GARDEN COMMITTEE

Whereas the health, well-being, and economy of the American people have been greatly advanced by the millions of Victory gardens; and

Whereas poor food habits and malnutrition in many American homes continue to be a serious problem as shown by the large numbers of men and women rejected for military service; and

Whereas gardening has proved of definite value in establishing and promoting better employer-employee relations in industry; and

Whereas the welfare of America requires that the manifold gains obtained through Victory gardens in wartime be retained for the benefit of American homes when peace comes;

Therefore, the National Advisory Garden Committee recommends that—

1. Home gardening in the broader sense for pleasure as well as food production be encouraged in order to promote health, economy, attractive surroundings, and recreation for American families.

2. The Department of Agriculture give even greater emphasis than heretofore to the encouragement of home gardening in nonrural as well as rural areas. The program should include a specific project in the Extension Service, both Federal and State, on home gardening in its broadest phases, including the growing of flowers and other ornamental plants as well as fruits and vegetables. It should also include provisions for the retention and strengthening of existing State and local garden committees and councils with such changes as may be necessary.

3. In order to aid urban and suburban families in the several phases of gardening, the Department and the State extension services cooperate with cities and nonrural counties in the employment of urban extension agents trained in horticulture.

4. The Department of Agriculture cooperate in every way possible with other agencies in encouraging gardening as an aid to the rehabilitation of returned war veterans, and as a constructive activity for workers turning from war to peacetime industries.

5. The Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations give greater attention to research in the home-garden field, and to the widest dissemination of information based on this work.

6. The Department of Agriculture continue and strengthen its work in nutrition and home-food preservation, giving special emphasis to the contributions that can be made by home gardens.

7. The United States Office of Education, the State departments of education, rural school officials, and all youth organizations place greater emphasis on gardening as a school and home activity to prepare boys and girls for future home ownership and for the building of better American citizens.

8. The Department of Agriculture be asked to sponsor a national garden conference, preferably during the month of November, to be attended by a limited number of garden leaders to develop further a garden program based on the recommendations made above.

The National Advisory Garden Committee commends and congratulates the general press, the farm and garden magazines, the radio chains; the extension services; youth agencies, garden clubs; trade, industrial, and all other groups for their efforts and contributions to the noteworthy success of the Victory garden program during 1944. It urges continued support of the 1945 and succeeding garden programs.

Finally, the committee again pays tribute to the huge army of Victory gardeners, many of whom as novices surmounted difficulties and discouragement, for having through their production and conservation of home-grown food, rendered invaluable service in assuring victory for the Allied Nations.

Members attending: Prentice Cooper, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville (chairman); Paul C. Stark, president, National Victory Garden Institute, Louisiana, Mo.; Andrew S. Wing, secretary, National Victory Garden Institute, New York City; W. Atlee Burpee, Burpee Seed Co., Philadelphia; Connie Bonslagel, State home demonstration leader, Little Rock, Ark.; Lester J. Norris, chairman, Illinois State Food Committee, St. Charles; E. I. D. Seymour, the American Home, New York City; Dr. Howard A. Dawson, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.; B. S. Pickett, professor of horticulture, Iowa State College, Ames.

Others attending: H. W. Hochbaum, chairman, United States Government Victory Garden Committee; Ernest Moore, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you finished?

Mr. STARK. I just have a short further statement.

Mr. HILL. I want to bring out the point that in these Victory gardens you will find a tremendous increase in the cities. In the city of Denver—not in my district—thousands of Victory gardens were planted and all of them under the Extension Service. That is something that was not known during the period when I was in extension work. That is in answer to Mr. Cooley, to show him how this extension work has been extended, because we never had that sort of thing in the city of Denver, but now we are asked to help all the boys and girls, and men and women in the city.

Mr. COOLEY. Was the work in the cities contemplated in the original bill?

Mr. HILL. Not to the extent of Victory gardens. I would like to ask the witness if he has any idea what percentage of increase in Victory gardens in the cities was apparent in the last year's program.

Mr. STARK. I can't give you that in definite figures, but I will say there was a tremendous increase in it. It is something we want to hold, because the people in the cities have an indirect interest in this, and we intend to broaden this activity.

Mr. COOLEY. That is during a time of war. But certainly in normal peacetimes you wouldn't want to encourage great city farming such as is now being encouraged by you, would you?

Mr. STARK. Maybe not in the same amount, Mr. Cooley, but there is something in gardening that is good for people in the country towns as well as the cities.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with you, but if we come to a time in the not too distant future when we face tremendous crop surpluses—

Mr. HILL. Will you yield for a question? The fact that the people eat more vegetables instead of less means that they will consume more. If they have had a garden and become accustomed to eating vegetables it will affect the consumption. The fact is it will increase.

Mr. COOLEY. I don't suppose the gentleman would advocate taking a part of these funds appropriated for the rural people and distributing it to the city people, would he?

Mr. HILL. Certainly, if the city people want to have information as to good gardening, would you say that they shouldn't have that information, if the taxpayers were furnishing the money?

Mr. COOLEY. I wouldn't say they shouldn't have it, but this legislation doesn't contemplate it.

Mr. STARK. I might add to that that the people will get in the habit of eating vegetables. For the month or two that they may grow a little in their back yard—and they may not grow vegetables, they may grow something that will give them the exercise—but if they get in the habit of eating vegetables in the month or two that they have them in their garden, the other 8 or 10 months they will eat a lot more vegetables and will be a lot more healthy.

Mr. COOLEY. I think your committee understands its job and has done a splendid one, and I think we ought to compliment you on it. But I think we ought to know what we are going to do when we pass this act—whether it is going to encourage farming in Denver or in the farm areas of Colorado.

Mr. STARK. I might add one other thing before I close. I think my observation—and I have had a good opportunity to see the extension people in operation, and actually seeing this work done—has been that you can get a lot more done by seeing something done than by reading how to do it in a book. And it is in connection with the grass roots of the country, we think, that the benefit to the country as a whole will be of great value, and we believe that the manpower and the womanpower has been spread so thin and has been so undermined by the tremendous work that has been given them that we believe that they should have this additional help, and not only, as has been pointed out, for the present, but for the future children that are going to be the farmers of the future. If we are going to hold this type of children to the farm, and the people we want on the farm, we have got to make it more attractive for the boys and girls.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will you yield there?

Mr. STARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You, of course, come from a great agricultural section in northeast Missouri, and you have been identified with agriculture and with the fruit-tree business all your life and you have been a close observer of the operation of this service in our State. While it has done a great job, as an observer, and having had practical connection with it, if we had more money what do you think is the type of work we ought to do that we are not doing?

Mr. STARK. Mr. Zimmerman, there are only 24 hours in a day, and it is just a physical impossibility for one of these men or women to spread themselves so thin as to adequately give the service that is needed, and I believe the strength and health of agriculture is going to have a lot to do with the whole strength of the Nation, and I think this is getting right down to the heart of the work, and you will get more for your money than any other thing I know of.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You wouldn't think of hiring one school teacher to teach several hundred children, would you? We don't do that; we say that a schoolroom ought to have just so many. Yet we are placing upon those who are bringing this instruction and knowledge to the rural people of our country—we are requiring one man to do what two, three, or four should do.

Mr. STARK. That is correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. So it is just a practical proposition that if we want to carry the proper kind of education to the grass roots, down to the people who need it, we have got to furnish the help; and that takes money, doesn't it?

Mr. STARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And that is your observation?

Mr. STARK. You get just about what you pay for.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Yes, sir; and you base your endorsement of this bill and the necessity for this additional money on that basis?

Mr. STARK. And also the endorsement of our committee, and Governor Cooper, as our chairman. They asked me to speak for them.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Stark, another reason necessitating the passing of this bill is that in order to retain a lot of these Extension Service men you are going to have to raise their salaries. A lot of them have quit, haven't they?

Mr. STARK. That is right. They are all trained men, and trained men in agriculture are scarce now.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. Stark.

Now, Mr. Burch, will you introduce the next witness?

Mr. BURCH. This is Miss Jane Calohan, of Rustburg, Va., She is representing the 4-H Clubs of Virginia; she is 20 years of age; she has had a dairy club, a garden club, a clothing club; she is living out on her home farm with her parents, helping in the whole farming operation.

The CHAIRMAN. We are pleased to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF MISS JANE CALOHAN, REPRESENTING THE 4-H CLUB GIRLS

Miss CALOHAN. I am a 4-H girl, from Carrol County, Va., which is chiefly an agricultural county. Both light and dark tobaccos are extensively raised there. However, because so many farmers do not raise tobacco, it could hardly be called a tobacco county. I live on a poultry and cattle farm, my father specializes in turkeys, broilers, and Angus cattle.

We rural youth realize that we are to play a great part in tomorrow's world, and in order to do this we must be trained as citizens. We feel that we get, maybe, our most valuable training through the 4-H Club. There are in my county 1,500 boys and girls of club age, and yet the agent's work is so diversified that we are only able to contact a little more than 500 club members. We have in the county 14 4-H Clubs, both boys' and girls'. Each of those clubs has an adult leader. These adult leaders, along with the officers of the club, make up the county council, of which I am president.

I have been in club work for 7 years. The first 2 years of club work made little impression on me, perhaps because I was indifferent, or maybe because I was too young. Then afterward, the opportunity being put before me, I grasped it, and in the last 5 years I have completed 10 projects, 4 clothing, and through them I learned to take better care of my clothes and make my own garments, and through personal accounts, I learned I was spending more than the other girls, and too much for clothing. I found by taking care of my own I was better clothed, and so much better groomed.

I have had 2 years of Victory garden projects. With them I had my own individual strip of land, and I did all the cultivation, except breaking the land. I studied the right kind of vegetables to plant for balanced nutritional diet, and planned how to rotate my vegetables in order to get the most out of them.

Along with the garden project, I carried on canning projects and canned things from my garden, and learned how to be of assistance in the family. My other type of work was milk, butter, and cheese.

Never until year before last had it occurred to me that I might help, although we had a shortage of labor on our farm, by milking, but through my milk and butter and cheese project I learned to milk, and took over the family milking. We have beef cattle, we have only about three dairy cows for family use.

I took over the family milking in the summer months and assisted in the winter when I was needed and when the farm work was especially heavy. I learned to make butter and took over the butter making. I also learned to make cottage cheese, and studied the methods of making American cheese, but because of lack of equipment I never actually made it.

I have a brother 14 years old who has been in 4-H Club work for 3 years, who carries a livestock project. He started out with a calf and now has several head of registered cattle of his own. He is just as much interested in 4-H Club work as I am.

I would like to bring out that every one of the club members is carrying one or more service projects, and they are not only being benefited by the project they carry, but they get a chance to go to camp. Boys and girls in the country do not get an opportunity for a vacation as often as other boys and girls, because in the summertime the farm work is so heavy, and through the club we have an opportunity to get away from the farm for a week and talk with the other people in the community, take charge of meetings, or at least take part in the meetings, and that fits them for later life when they have to work with other people in the community.

I am sure that you realize the value of the 4-H Club work in the community, and I am very glad that I am a rural girl and have the opportunity to be a 4-H Club member. My only regret is that more boys and girls cannot have this opportunity. Our county agent is so overworked, our home agent so overworked, that she just cannot contact the boys and girls, and in order for more of them to have the opportunity I have had, we need more agents.

That is all I have to say, Mr. Burch.

The CHAIRMAN. We certainly appreciate your statement, and I want you to know we are all proud of the work you are doing.

Mr. HILL. How did you come to be selected to appear before this committee?

The CHAIRMAN. That is quite evident.

Mr. HOPE. I think her statement shows that.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are under any suspicion that I had anything to do with it, you are wrong. I did not know who was to appear until yesterday.

Mr. HILL. In order to allay that suspicion, I would say that I was for 4 years a 4-H Club leader in my county in Colorado, and I started the work in that activity. I was the first 4-H Club leader in that county, and I think it is the finest work a man can do.

Mr. COOLEY. You never produced a witness that was better than this one, did you? [Applause.]

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I would like to ask one question which does not relate directly to this bill. I would like to know what the boys and girls and men and women think of the school-lunch program in your area; are they for it?

Miss CALOHAN. The school-lunch program, I think is one of the most beneficial things we have ever had. In the rural sections you would be surprised at the number of people who do not have sufficient incomes for the children to be fed properly. Through the school-lunch program they have such lunches that the boys and girls can be sure of a nutritional diet if they do not get it at home.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Do they like the way it is being administered at the present time?

Miss CALOHAN. Very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness I have on the list is Donald McKnight. Mr. Burch, I would appreciate it if you would present him.

Mr. BURCH. I may say this; we are very proud of these 4-H witnesses. We had to get them from these neighboring States because of the necessary preparation and their school duties and all; we had to get them from these neighboring States close in.

The next witness is Donald McKnight, of Street, Md.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Having a single son in the Navy who will be home soon, I wonder if the members of the committee could be provided with the name and address, especially of the last witness. [Laughter.]

Mr. BURCH. Donald has had 10 years of 4-H Club work.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to have you here.

STATEMENT OF DONALD McKNIGHT, REPRESENTING 4-H CLUB BOYS, STREET, MD.

Mr. McKNIGHT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; as you have just been told, I am Donald McKnight, a 4-H Club member from Hartford County, Md., which is in the northeastern section of Maryland. I have been in club work for 10 years, and I have completed a total of 23 4-H projects in those 10 years.

I believe the best way I could testify before you, the best way I could give you a brief picture of what 4-H is really doing, is to relate some of my own accomplishments and achievements and experiences in 4-H Club work.

When I joined my first 4-H Club 10 years ago, I had not the slightest idea of the great experiences and achievements that would be mine as a result of 4-H Club work, but as I look back on my work, I would hate to think of my life without the 4-H training. I wouldn't take a million dollars for the education I have gotten in 4-H Club work.

I have learned to raise pigs, not by reading things from books, but by actual experience, because I have fed nearly 400 head of swine; I know how to raise prime beef, the kind the packer and the consumer wants, because I have fed 14 head of beef cattle for the market. I have raised 9 dairy cattle, 612 chickens.

I have exhibited at many livestock shows and fairs around over the State of Maryland and some other States. I have a total project in-

come, everything that has been sold, estimated consumption at home, and prize money, of something over \$8,000, and that is lot more than I could have earned in a lot of other activities.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you now?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Twenty years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you intend to stay on the farm?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Yes, sir, I intend to stay on the farm. I won \$610 in cash prize money exhibiting at these fairs, and quite a lot of that money was not won in 4-H competition, but in open competition, competing against adult exhibitors.

I have learned parliamentary procedure by conducting 78 4-H Club meetings, and by taking part in many others. I have learned to speak in public by giving more than 50 talks before various organizations and speaking many times at 4-H Club meetings.

As a result of 4-H Club work I feel I face a brighter future in whatever work I undertake, because 4-H has taught me to make the most of every opportunity. At every turn 4-H has shown me the way to better farming, better business, better living, better everything, because 4-H means making the best of everything. I have learned better methods of farming, I have learned to raise and to judge high quality livestock, and my experience in rural community activities under the 4-H Club program will, I am sure, have an important influence on my life in the days ahead.

I have learned to win without losing my head; I have learned to lose without losing my heart. That is one of my favorite 4-H Club slogans. The only regret that I have in 4-H Club work is that more boys and girls have not had this great opportunity that I have enjoyed.

In my home county we are very fortunate in having a very good 4-H Club leader. His title is assistant county agent. We have had him ever since I joined 4-H, and I owe a lot to him. I owe more than I can ever repay, because the education he has given me has meant more than anything any teacher has taught me in public school.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he put his full time in on 4-H Club work?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Yes, sir; in my county we have a county agent who put in, I would say, 90 percent of his time working with the rural youth of the county.

Today I own a herd of registered Berkshire swine that I started years ago from two pigs I purchased. I have sold registered swine to other club members and to neighbors, and as a result of what I started years ago our county now has several herds of registered livestock.

I could relate a lot of examples from other 4-H Club members in our county. The first registered dairy cattle were brought in to Hartford County, Md., brought in years ago by 4-H Club members, and today Hartford County is famous for its fine herds of registered dairy cattle.

In my own State of Maryland we have only 5 full-time 4-H Club agents; in the State of 23 counties we have only 5 agents working full time with the boys, and with the girls it is worse than that; we only have 1 full-time assistant demonstration agent working with the girls of our State.

The CHAIRMAN. One full-time agent for the whole State?

Mr. McKNIGHT. One full-time assistant working with the youth. There are some part time, but only one full time. There are hundreds of boys and girls being left out that would otherwise make outstanding individuals through the 4-H Club program. One of the saddest things that can happen to a rural youngster is to read and hear about this great 4-H Club work and be unable to participate actively because of the lack of an agent to lead him.

In this country we spend \$3,000,000,000 a year for education. According to figures released by J. Edgar Hoover, crime costs us \$15,000,000,000, or just five times as much as education. I believe that higher appropriations for education would decrease proportionately the cost of crime. In my opinion, now is the time to add more county agents, more 4-H Club leaders, to help the rural youth of our country. We will need them to build the leaders of the world tomorrow, and they are going to be turned loose, in my opinion, in a mighty bad world tomorrow, and they are going to need the kind of training 4-H has provided, the kind of leadership 4-H is developing.

I hope to see the day when all rural youth who have the desire to belong to 4-H Clubs, and who have the desire to participate in this great rural movement can have that opportunity, that they, too, can grow up fit to meet the responsibilities of citizenship as I am equipped.

Do you have any questions at this time?

Mr. HOPE. I would like to ask one, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. HOPE. We know that a good many of the boys and girls who grow up on the farm will not have the opportunity to stay. There are not places enough for them. Some will go to the cities, even though they might want to stay on the farm, if they saw the opportunity there. I would just like to have you tell me whether you think this 4-H Club training is good training for the boy who is not going to be able to stay on the farm, whether you think it makes him a better citizen, and a better man in his community wherever he is, as compared with the boy who has not had the opportunity for that training?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Absolutely, sir. I think the 4-H—today we have a lot of examples. Some of the outstanding people in our country, some of the outstanding leaders, were former 4-H Club boys. 4-H teaches the youngsters to make the best of everything, regardless of what he is in.

There are some statistics I was looking up the other day showing that in 1940, before the war, that only one-tenth of 1 percent of all former 4-H Club boys were unemployed in our country. I think that is a pretty good answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you quote that again?

Mr. McKNIGHT. One-tenth of 1 percent of all former 4-H Club members were unemployed. That is according to some statistics I came across the other day.

Mr. HOPE. In what year was that?

Mr. McKNIGHT. That was 1940.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. McKnight.

Mr. McKNIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. I know the people in Maryland are proud of you.

Mr. McKNIGHT. For this great opportunity.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In addition to what you have said as to what the 4-H Club work does for the boys and girls in their future life, when they take their place as citizens—you study citizenship, do you not?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And the obligations and duties of individuals to their community, the State, and to their Nation.

Mr. McKNIGHT. That is right.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And you build up there a pride in your relationship to your community, your State, and your Nation, and that is one of the things that is impressed on you. In fact, it is a patriotic organization, isn't it?

Mr. McKNIGHT. Yes, sir. These youngsters will learn democracy by practicing democracy. They do not learn it from books. They learn it by practicing it in their local meetings and county meetings.

Mr. PIÑERO. Do you happen to know whether this idea of 4-H Clubs has been copied outside of the United States.

Mr. McKNIGHT. Yes, sir; there are several countries that have similar organizations, and they are producing excellent results in these other countries.

Mr. PIÑERO. I know that in the Republic of Cuba they have the 5-A Clubs, which is exactly the same idea as the 4-H Club.

Mr. McKNIGHT. It is producing a lot of outstanding citizens. I think if all the countries of the world could adopt an organization like the 4-H Club, that would go a long way toward preserving the peace of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. McKnight.

Mr. McKNIGHT. Thank you. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is Mr. William G. Kneisel, of Wakeman, Ohio. Mr. Burch, will you introduce Mr. Kneisel.

Mr. BURCH. William Kneisel is from Wakeman, Ohio, and he has been in the armed forces, been overseas; he is discharged now, and is assistant manager of a 230-acre farm in Ohio. We will let him tell his own experiences.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. KNEISEL, REPRESENTING THE OLDER YOUTH

Mr. KNEISEL. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Burch; I have come here today to try to present to you gentlemen just why the Extension Service needs this increase in appropriation. I am talking for the older rural youth, the young people that have gotten to the age where they are a bit too old to be in 4-H Club work, and a bit too young to be in the adult work. In other words, they are a group of people that are being continually bounced back and forth between two groups of society that are well established, a group of young people that has not yet laid the fundamental foundation for starting their lifework.

I speak also for the 1,500,000 of us that have contributed directly to the armed service, and speak also for about 5,000,000 more who have worked in defense plants and in war work, outside of the Army; and then I speak for those of us who have stayed on the farms to produce the food that is essential in helping to win this war.

On page 2 you have already gone over the ideals that this bill will help work out, so I do not think it is necessary for me to go over that again, but I will try to give you some specific examples of what older rural youth work could do, what it could do if it had the leaders.

I grew up in Lorraine County, a county in northern Ohio, an industrial county, primarily, but it does have quite a bit of agriculture. In that county, since I can remember, we have had two agents, a county agent, and a home demonstration agent. We have approximately each year about 1,300 club members, out of a possible enrollment, I would say, of nearly 3,000. We have a lot of rural people who are not farm people. Do I make myself clear? They are people who live on two- or 3-acre plots, work in town, but still they are potential 4-H Club members, so you see we do not anywhere near reach the potential enrollment in 4-H Club work.

It was my experience to be a member of both a senior 4-H Club, and a youth council. The former was an extension-sponsored group, and there we talked about youth versus marriage, that is, what did we desire in a mate; we talked about vocations. It is apparent in our county, as well as all over the country, that fully 50 percent of the rural youth cannot go back to the farm—there just isn't room, with mechanization and improved scientific methods, by which you can produce more food with less people; that means you just can't talk about farming in these groups; you must talk about business, about the service organizations and about the other vocations that rural young people can get into.

You gentlemen know that, by and large, the men that lead this country have come from farms; they have come from the rural communities, where they learned leadership.

It took the Army just about 13 weeks to make a soldier out of me, it took 13 more weeks and they made a pilot out of me. I had never been in an airplane before. In 13 weeks I had learned how to fly, how to adjust artillery fire, and I have seen a division, I have seen 2 divisions, which means 96 guns, shooting on one target at one time, and I was directing them. I felt pretty proud about that. But if I could learn in 13 weeks to orient myself, and help others to orient themselves to a world of peace again, I would be more than gratified. I don't think it can be done, but we have got to work on it.

So if we had extension people in our counties, assistant agents, who could help the young people see their problems and work them out, help them in their program of recreation and education, I believe that our young people would really benefit by it.

Speaking as a veteran of the war, I don't believe we want a program that will say, "Here it is boys, take what you want." No, we sat over there and sweated out air raids and artillery shells and dreamed about what we were coming home to. We want a chance to express ourselves again. We don't want a program that says, "Here is what you can do." We want something that will say, "Here is a little help along this line. If you want more advice come in." And that is just what the assistant extension agent can do, and he is doing it.

It was brought out before our meeting in the Senate committee yesterday, that veterans are going to your county agents and assistant agents for advice, because before they entered the service that is where they went, those were the people that helped us, and they still help us now.

That takes a bit of time, gentlemen; you have heard about the number of people who visit the offices in the course of a day. To do a good job on that, we have got to have more help.

Then I would like to speak for those of us who will stay on the farm. We are going to need some help in adjusting our farm practices. We will work with the adult groups, yes, but there are some young groups of people that will need help. In Fairfield County, Ohio, we have a young farmers' club. There they study improved methods. In the war years they have been figuring down to the last stitch of acreage; they have studied how they can produce more food; our soil has been depleted in trying to produce so much, and we have got to pay more attention to building it up again.

But I want to leave this thought with you. We know how to produce food, livestock, milk, and that sort of thing, and we know how to practice soil conservation. What we have got to learn in this country among these young people, is to practice a little soul conservation. We have got to learn how to adjust ourselves to a world of mechanization. We have got to learn how to live clean. We have got to do it in our individual communities, we have got to do it in our States, we have got to do it in our Nation, and, by and large, we have got to do it in the whole world.

And, gentlemen, I hope this appropriation will give us that chance to get back into a world of peace and progress.

Are there any questions? [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. You have made a fine statement, and I want to thank you on behalf of the committee. We are all proud of the record you made in the Army, and I am mighty glad to know you are going to stay on the farm.

Now, we have with us Mr. Guy H. Noble, who needs no introduction to this committee or any other committee. We are glad to have you here.

STATEMENT OF GUY H. NOBLE, REPRESENTING NATIONAL 4-H CLUB COMMITTEE

Mr. NOBLE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, at the outset I would like to say that I represent the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club work, which is a citizens group, organized not for profit.

For the last 21 years we have been endeavoring to assist the extension agencies in furthering the program and influence of the 4-H Clubs.

I should hardly be in place here talking about the 4-H Club work, after you listened to these young people tell about their experience. That means more, I am sure, that anything I could say about it, although I have some figures here which I think, perhaps, should go into the record.

There are 12,765,000 rural youth, 10 to 20 years of age, or at least there were, according to the 1940 census. The enrollment in 4-H Clubs in 1943 was 1,639,000; that is about one-eighth of the total rural youth. Now, from some preliminary figures which the Department of Agriculture has supplied, it appears that we are going to have a drop in enrollment this year. Right now it looks like 1,560,000. That is a step down in the pretty steady growth which has maintained over quite a period.

The average tenure of enrollment is about 2.3 years. That is better than some other youth group organizations, but in our judgment it is not a long enough time. You just heard Donald say a little while ago he had been a member 10 years, and this young lady said she had been a member 7 years. We think, our organization believes, that these boys and girls should be members for 5 or 6 years. We believe also that we should enroll about 5,000,000 every year.

There are many ways to measure the values of 4-H Clubs. You have already heard about the projects these young people produce, the annual value being about \$31,000,000. But the 400,000 acres of gardens, and all the canned goods they produce, and all the War bonds they bought and sold and all the salvage they collected, you have not heard about.

You may not know that 35 percent of the students in agricultural home economics at all of the land-grant colleges in the United States are former 4-H Club members. That is to say, more than one-third of the students are coming from that source.

But what I would like to stress here this morning are the intangible values which come out of this movement. More than 10,000,000 alumni, as it were, former 4-H Club members, and every one of them has learned how to do a job well. He has attained a skill which will stay with him all through life. Then there is the health improvement that has been mentioned, better nutrition, which is part of the 4-H program. We have more than 400,000 former 4-H Club members in the armed services, showing that they had reached that degree of efficiency which permitted them to be selected for service.

They have an enthusiasm, as has been pointed out by these young folks, for the democratic life. They learn how to live it, and as Donald said, you hear of no crimes committed by 4-H Club members; and he told you about the annual crime bill. And you don't hear of 4-H members on relief rolls, you didn't back in the days of 1932 and 1933. What I am trying to say, gentlemen, is that 4-H Club work is not just merely teaching agriculture and home economics, but these young people are building character and self-reliance and courage and enthusiasm which is making this a better country, and which will make them good citizens of it.

The reason that VE-day has not been announced, and that our boys are still being killed in Germany is because they had such a thorough youth-training program, long-time program, that they have become indoctrinated, and they just do not know when to quit. What could we do with the right kind of youth-training program that would reach all these boys and girls?

I am wondering—I don't want to be facetious—but I am wondering if you gentlemen wouldn't want to know what makes the 4-H program tick. You have heard about the help the extension service has given, but there is a lot of help up there at the grass roots. There are 175,000 local leaders, including the assistants, and each of them give about 2 weeks time to leading their clubs. That makes about 350,000 weeks in a year, or 6,731 man-years. Let us say that the time of the assistant leader is not worth too much, and these young people would maybe do that anyway. But let us take the adults, these good farm men and women that lead the 4-H Clubs, the volunteer leaders. There are about 80,000 of them, and they give 2 weeks of their time.

That is 160,000 weeks. Now, if we figure a 40-hour week—and I think “Uncle” Ed. O’Neal here, would tell you the farmer puts in about an 80-hour week, but suppose we be conservative and figure on a 40-hour week; that is 6,400,000 hours, and if you figure the time at a dollar an hour—a plumber comes to my farm and charges me \$1.25, and I am going to be conservative again—that is \$6,400,000 worth of time that is given by these volunteer leaders. We are told by many of the people in this 4-H Club program that they spend about \$50 a year of their own money in gas and tires, emblems, knick-knacks for the club, and food when the club meets at the farm home. But let us say they spend \$25—I will be conservative again; there is \$2,400,000 to add to the \$6,400,000, or a total of \$8,800,000 that is provided by these local farm people to train their boys and girls.

Then there is about a million and a half dollars in awards given by business concerns, Kiwanis clubs and others, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, so that there is quite a force there that is trying to cooperate with the extension service and the Department of Agriculture in carrying this work on.

Now, how to get more 4-H Club workers. Gentlemen, frankly, I just think our friends in the Extension Service are too modest. We don’t think the money provided in this bill is enough to do the job, those various jobs that Chairman Flannagan has listed in the bill. If you have 5,000,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work, and each agent will handle about 1,000, which is about the most they can handle, you would have to have 5,000 people. You remember, back in 1941, when we had the privilege of appearing before this committee, you considered a bill for 4-H Clubs, and this committee voted out a bill for \$10,000,000 and approved it. The bill did not pass, but you can get an idea of what it is going to take to do this job. We just don’t think that the amount listed in this bill will do all these various there is just so much to do.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, the only thing that is keeping the 4-H Club work from expanding, it seems to me, is the lack of funds, I take it from what you have said, Mr. Noble.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The boys and girls are there who want to go into the club work, and if you had the funds you could get the leaders, I take it.

Mr. NOBLE. I believe we could.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The thing that is holding the matter up is the lack of funds, and that is the only thing. You haven’t had much increase in 4-H Club work in recent years, so far as club workers are concerned, or even so far as your membership is concerned.

Mr. NOBLE. The membership has grown. You see, the Bankhead-Jones bill provided funds for additional agents. I will point that out very shortly when I get to it. I have the figures here. These agents have given part time, in some cases all time, but, in any event, part time, so that we have a growth in 4-H Club work, rather consistent growth, with a 50,000 increase for the past 4 years.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. But you haven’t had anything like the increase you feel you would have had, if you had been able to get the workers; is that correct?

Mr. NOBLE. That is correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How much did the 4-H Club work get in the way of increased workers out of the funds which were provided in the Bankhead-Jones bill? Do you have any figures on that?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; I will be glad to show at this time a chart which I prepared, which shows what has happened as a result of the Bankhead-Jones bill. This shows the increase in the number of county agents and State specialists from September 30, 1935, to December 31, 1944. Across the top here we have figures running from 1 to 800; and we have shown here the number of agents who have been employed; 30 county agricultural agents—remember, this is the increase in the number of agents from 1935; 136 assistant county agricultural agents; 116 Negro county agricultural agents; 754 county home demonstration agents; 221 assistant county home demonstration agents; 113 Negro county home demonstration agents; 7 county 4-H Club agents; 20 assistant county 4-H Club agents; and 488 specialists. Those are the technicians at the colleges. And that, gentlemen, is what we are doing with the \$12,000,000 appropriation in the Bankhead-Jones bill.

I don't want to leave the wrong impression, because it is true that these assistant agents, as well as the county agents, give some time, but in some cases the county agent has not the time, as has been pointed out by Director Burch.

He is Uncle Sam's No. 1 Handy-Andy man. Every new thing that comes up to be done, war problems, and what not, as has been pointed out, is just another task for the county agent.

I have some over-all figures here of the employment by the extension service of all the different agents on the county and State level, so far as the specialists are concerned.

There are county agents and assistants, 3,158; county home demonstration agents and assistants, 2,288; state specialists, 1,654. A total of 7,100 people who are employed primarily to work with adults.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what are these State specialists?

Mr. NOBLE. Perhaps Director Burch would like to answer that. They are the technicians, the agronomy specialist, the dairy specialist, the home economics specialist, clothing—people who can take this information from the experiment stations and transfer it into language and bulletins for the use of the local people. Does that make it clear?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In other words, these people bring the work of the land-grant colleges and the agricultural schools down to the people on the farm?

Mr. NOBLE. That is correct.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have that chart which Mr. Noble has just been reading here inserted in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Noble, can you prepare a small chart and turn it over to the reporter for publication in the record?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were reading from another chart showing the personnel.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir; this is the total over-all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the chart which breaks the personnel down?

Mr. NOBLE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you also furnish the reporter with a copy of that?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

I would like to add this, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; I pointed out that 7,100 extension agents were employed to work primarily with adults, and we have 1,257 agents who are employed primarily to work with youth. Those include all of the assistant county agents, all of the assistant county home demonstration agents, the county 4-H Club agents and their assistants. There are 1,257; in other words, a little more than one-seventh are employed to work primarily with youth.

I think, gentlemen, perhaps with just a few more figures I will close my testimony. A question was asked earlier—and I would like to have this clear in the record—that about 26 percent of the time of all extension agents is devoted to youth work. We think it should be more. As Director Burch pointed out, in an average county there are 2,000 farms, which means 2,000 farmers, and 2,000 farm women, and about 4,000 boys and girls.

The CHAIRMAN. Right at that point, I would like to ask you this question, Mr. Noble. I have been furnished with a break-down of the authorization of \$12,500,000 in this legislation. I would like to know if your organization was consulted in connection with that program.

Mr. NOBLE. We consulted with the directors; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you approved the break-down?

Mr. NOBLE. No, sir; we did not.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not.

Mr. NOBLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to be here tomorrow?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is adjournment time now, and I would like you to come back here and tell us what is wrong with the break-down.

Mr. NOBLE. I will be glad to help any way I can.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee is adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p. m., the committee adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow, Friday, April 20, 1945.)

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1945

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr. (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. Congressman Smith is with us this morning and desires to appear as a witness. He has another engagement, and in order to accommodate him, I am going to give him an opportunity to appear now. Doctor, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. FREDERICK C. SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Dr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for this courtesy, and the members of the committee as well. I will not take very much of your time.

I want to present to the committee a letter from one of my constituents, enclosing a letter from one Mary Ellen Patrick, War Food Assistant, and Elwood Davis, county agricultural agent. This letter reads as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the letter from?

Dr. SMITH. G. B. Robinson, M. D., Mount Gilead, Ohio.

It reads:

FEBRUARY 19, 1945.

DEAR DR. SMITH: I am enclosing a letter that I received from Mary Ellen Patrick, the War Food Assistant, and Elwood Davis, the county agricultural agent. It is written on official stationery, as you can see, and mailed in a penalty envelope, but postage has been used on the envelope.

I was particularly interested in the second paragraph which indicated to me that it was rather obvious they were taking the course of action they did not think was right.

You can use this letter in any way you see fit.

That is signed "G. B. Robinson, M. D."

The letter he enclosed has the heading "Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Ohio; Court House, Mount Gilead, Ohio," and is dated February 15, 1945. It reads:

To a Few Farmers and Businessmen in Morrow County:

DEAR DR. AND MRS. ROBINSON: Attached herewith is a summary of proposed National Extension legislation with statements concerning what these bills, if enacted into laws, will mean to Ohio and Morrow County. The committee guiding the progress of these bills are anxious that farm people and others interested in extension work write their Senators and Congressmen, urging their support of these bills.

We warn you not to say that we asked you to write. We are merely presenting you with this information—you are to take over from this point, and tell your own story.

Your Senators are Robert A. Taft and Harold H. Burton, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Your local Congressman is Dr. Frederick Smith, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Senator Bankhead, Congressman Flannagan, and Congressman Cliff Clevenger are anxious to have copies of letters sent in. If you find it possible to make copies of letters, they should be addressed to Senator Bankhead, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

We have been advised by men in the House and Senate that these bills "supported by folks back home" have a good chance.

That is signed "Sincerely yours, Mary Ellen Patrick, War Food Assistant; Elwood Davis, county agricultural agent."

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to file those letters with the clerk for the record?

Dr. SMITH. Could I have them back for my files?

The CHAIRMAN. The reporter can copy them in the record and return the originals to you.

Dr. SMITH. Whichever way you want.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that would be the proper way. Or you can furnish the reporter with a copy and keep the originals.

Dr. SMITH. Whatever is satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any comments to make?

Dr. SMITH. I feel that the committee ought to have this information, because I do not believe that the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives approves that sort of procedure. I felt you would like to have the material.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, I want to make this statement. I didn't know any letters had been written, and I have not requested anyone to write letters; but I will further say that I don't see anything improper in the letters that you have submitted for the record. Those letters, as I understand, call the attention of the farmers to this legislation and ask them to write their own stories, and no suggestion is made as to what should be said. As for me, I am always anxious to hear from the actual dirt farmers when it comes to farm legislation, because I think they are in a better position to speak than any other class on the subject.

Dr. SMITH. Now, Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me, I merely wish to say this; that I am not commenting on the legislation which is being proposed by these people, but I am commenting on this one point: "We warn you not to say that we asked you to write." I think that is rather strong language, and I don't believe it is proper for any one in connection with this work to write letters or to say things of that kind. That is my point.

As I said, I am not commenting here, one way or another, on the legislation, but I think it is a pretty serious thing when any Government official writes to a citizen and says, "I warn you to not say that we asked you to write."

Mr. GRANGER. It is your position that what has gone on before is that the Extension people have been out getting people behind this legislation, but they don't want it to be known?

Dr. SMITH. Frankly, I would prefer not to comment on that point. I am merely bringing this matter to your attention for your consideration.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I am mentioned in that letter, Mr. Chairman. Like yourself, no one consulted me about it, nor did I express any desire that anyone write, but I have had letters about this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Doctor, and you can leave the letters here and they will be returned to you.

Now, we have some other witnesses who are anxious to get away. We will proceed now with Mrs. H. C. Henderson, who wishes to make a short statement. Mr. Burch, will you introduce the witness?

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, Mrs. Henderson, representing the farm women of Georgia, is here representing 47,000 farm women of that State, to give you their views with respect to this legislation.

STATEMENT OF MRS. H. C. HENDERSON, REPRESENTING THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB WOMEN OF GEORGIA

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Henderson, for the purposes of the record, will you state what position, if any, you hold with the extension service, or with the 4-H Club?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I have been in home-demonstration work for 17 years. I have held office in my local community, my county council; 7 years in the State home demonstration council, and am a past president of the Georgia State Council. At present I am publicity chairman for the State home demonstration council, a 4-H Club adviser for my local community, and am a neighborhood leader in my home neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be glad to hear from you.

Mrs. HENDERSON. First, before I give anything about our work, I would just like you gentlemen to have a definition as to what we club women in Georgia give as the extension service. We state that the agricultural extension service is a farm family development program; it begins in the community with the neighborhood leaders, coordinated on a county-wide basis, and is projected, under the leadership of our county agent, our agricultural agent, with the assistance of the farm men, farm women, and our boys and girls.

That is our definition of what agricultural extension is.

When I first began in agricultural extension work, 17 years ago, the home agent was able to come into my home and give me a demonstration and help me along the lines that I desired in home canning, home improvement, raising poultry and eggs, and so on, but as time went on, we have noticed a great change in this. There have been other activities added in. We have taken up rural electrification, rural housing, our nutrition program has been extended, and the club work has increased to such an extent that she has been unable to come into the homes, and she has had to suspend, largely, and give demonstrations in the community, and break such community down into neighborhood groups. The community usually has a large group that meets once a month. Our neighborhood group is usually a little group in one location, easily accessible by walking. Each one of these neighborhood groups is headed by a leader who is chosen from among the leaders of the farm women. We act as assistants to our farm agent. We are called on by the neighbors to help them with their demonstrations in canning, in telling them what is the matter with their tomatoes, in

help tell which hen is a nonproducer. We rely upon the publications from the extension service to help us along this line.

At the present time we have been unable to get as much literature as we would like, and so we are not able to distribute it among our neighbors, and so they come to our houses and use our libraries as their own.

We work with the 4-H Club boys and girls in our community; our home agent has 4-H Club boys and girls under her. In each club she has an adult adviser and this adult adviser meets with the group every time she meets. If she is unable to meet, they meet and carry on the work for her.

Our work is growing in volume; we are trying to enlarge our work. Owing to the war, in the State of Georgia there have been 70 of our home-demonstration agents and county agents thrown into war work, and we have been unable to put in as experienced men and women as we would like. But we have gotten the best we could. We are hoping when the war is over and these men and women come back from their jobs, we will be able to have enough appropriation to keep these wartime workers on. We need at least 75 assistant county agents and 50 assistant home-demonstration agents in the State of Georgia now.

Some people would say "You work only with the farm families." But our work is also with nonfarmers, if they live in our community.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "nonfarmers"?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, it means right now, we, in Georgia, have quite a few of these fuze-plant workers and workers from the Technical Service Command, and they have moved into our communities. These men work away from home, but the women live in our communities. They have about 3 acres; they have a garden and are desirous of raising chickens for their own use; and we assist them in canning their surplus, telling them how to cure their meat in such a way that they will have a success with it; help them with their food preservation, and help them to get their balanced diet put through.

Our main subject this year has been nutrition. And in that nutrition program we included gardening, dairying, poultry, meat supply, conservation and preservation of food, as well as utilization.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you teaching nutrition to the farm families?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, we have in the Extension Service a nutrition specialist who comes and gives us talks, brings pictures and shows us; we have also a specialist in dairying and all the things I named. They have courses for our home agents, and our home agents come and bring it into the homes. They train leaders among the women, who take over. In other words, we have changed from the old-fashioned way of canning, for instance. We taught the women how to use pressure cooking. If they are going to can meat and have no pressure cooker, our neighborhood leader either loans hers or gets one and teaches these people how to use a pressure cooker.

The same way with our meat supply. The old-fashioned way of curing meat was to put it down in salt and let it set so long, then take it out and smoke it. Our meat never had the pretty color that the packers secured, but now, working with our home demonstration women and the Extension Service, we have found out that by mixing a

certain amount of saltpeter and salt and sugar in our meat, we can have as pretty red meat as any packer.

We don't keep our meat packed down in salt, and it is not salty. We keep it a certain number of days, according to the weight. If you don't care to smoke your meat by the old-fashioned way, we have been taught that there is a liquid smoke on the market that you can paint that meat with and rack it and hang it up in the smokehouse.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't believe there is any substitute for the old-fashioned way of curing meat like we do down in Virginia.

Mrs. HENDERSON. I have a neighbor from Lynchburg, Va., and he still cures his meat the same way, but I claim mine tastes just as good.

Mr. RIZLEY. Can you find out for us the old-fashioned way of getting the meat?

The CHAIRMAN. Do like I do, and raise it.

Mrs. HENDERSON. I just want to say here that under this nutrition program we have taught our women in the communities how to have enough canned fruits and vegetables, enough cured meat, a year-round garden for fresh vegetables, and also poultry, where they will have sufficient to last them the year 'round.

We have taught them how to cull and cut out the nonproducers, and if they have no market for them, we have taught them how to can their chickens. For those people who have no way of taking care of their meat and curing it, we have taught them how to can it in just as good a way as curing it.

Our home demonstration agent has worked through the years with the War Food Administration, with Rural Electrification, with the Farm Security Administration, our State board of education, our State board of public health, the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, the vocational home economics teachers, all the women's clubs, such as the Federated Women's Clubs, the Garden Clubs, the Congress of Parents and Teachers. We have also worked with the Volunteer War Service Council.

We find the production of food and fiber is not the only way we have worked to show our interest. We have given our time to the assistance of our agent in Red Cross work. She has taught us how to prevent accidents, and most of all, she has taught us how to guard against ill health. Now that we have few doctors and nurses a lot of us have taken these courses in home nursing, and we feel we are better fitted to take care of our children. Our slogan has been "Work for the war, and prepare for the peace."

All this could not have been, if it had not been for the untiring efforts of our home demonstration agents and our agricultural agents, in teaching us the modern methods, as they have done.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Henderson, I think you have stated you have had long experience in connection with extension work and the activities carried on in connection with it. What improvement, if any, have you observed in not only the methods of farming, but in farm life during that time?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Some of the things we have done—for instance, in some of our rooms we have no closets; we put in closets, we put in hook shelves. We taught the children recreation and amusement. We have organized book clubs, where we exchange books.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have improved the social life on the farm?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Yes; we have, and where the saying was that the woman of yesterday had running water, because she ran out in the yard and got it and ran back in the house with it, with our rural electrification we find more people with electric pumps and with a way of getting the water into the homes.

The CHAIRMAN. What improvement have you seen in the conservation of the soil and increase in production of crops?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, we have used terracing; we have used the Soil Conservation program quite extensively.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, have you seen a marked improvement?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Yes, sir; we have seen a marked improvement. We have lots better production. We need a lot of farms that had never been planted for years that are now producing. There are three right in my neighborhood that are producing now that had not produced anything in years. By our agent going out and helping get it terraced and putting on soil-building crops, and then later on putting in food crops, you can see the difference in it. We had more people moving into the country last year. We had almost 100 percent increase in the neighborhood. Our home demonstration agent was only able to reach 35 percent of those people; the other 65 percent was reached by the neighborhood leaders under her direction, but the agent was not able to contact them because of the extra work she had to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think country life is more attractive today than it was?

Mrs. HENDERSON. I know it is. Our farm boys and girls stay at home, have their own entertainment in the neighborhood and communities, and they are better satisfied than they were. We find, even if they come home from school and work in the afternoons, they don't have this desire to go out and leave. There is usually something going on in the house, or there are meetings in the neighborhood clubrooms, and they have some entertainment that is supervised, usually, by a 4-H Club adviser.

Mr. POAGE. I want to ask a question that I know you will probably feel I should ask of someone else, but I want to ask it of you, because I think you have the right viewpoint. This bill has a provision in it, paragraph 1, subsection 1, whereby the 4.5 million dollars does not require to be offset by State funds. Of course, in the past it has been our thought that this extension work was a cooperative work, in which the Federal Government cooperated with the States to carry on this work and bring it to the communities. In the main, that has been the sound feature of it. Now, when we strike out on a course of 100-percent Federal financing, without a requirement that the States should match that money, I just wonder what you, as one who is mingling with the people where the money is finally spent, think about that policy.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, I think—that has just got to be matched after a certain length of time, hasn't it?

Mr. POAGE. No; there is no limit in time on that, on this 4.5 million dollars. There are three separate funds; there is the 4.5 million dollars of the funds available this year, another 4 million dollars available later on, and another 4 million dollars after that, and each one of them is permanent. I am not criticizing the amount of money, and, frankly, I am in favor of expanding this now, but I don't think that I

am in favor of expanding it except where the States are willing to take a part in that expansion. This does not put any limit on the time. It allows a little more than the total addition we are making to be spent from Government money without any State matching. I just wonder if you feel it is a sound policy for us to embark on, having the Federal Government put up this money without having it matched on the part of the States.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, in the type of work it is doing, I do.

Mr. POAGE. Then, why should we require State matching of the rest of the money?

Mrs. HENDERSON. I figure this way; after we get that stabilized part, then the States will see the improvement and matching can come later.

Mr. POAGE. You say "get the stabilized part." We have already gotten the stabilized part.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Yes; but we need more.

Mr. POAGE. I agree with you on that, at least in my part of the country, and I am willing for the people of Texas to pay more, too.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, I think we ought to.

Mr. POAGE. I am willing for the people of Texas to pay more, but if people haven't enough interest in this thing to put in a thin dime of their own, I don't know why the Federal Government should tax the people in Georgia, for instance, to send out somebody to carry on the work in Texas. Do you think the people in Georgia ought to have somebody come over there and be charged to the people of Ohio—send somebody to Georgia to carry on the program that you want, without putting up a thin dime for yourself?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Would Texas be willing to accept it if they didn't want that type of work?

Mr. POAGE. What do you mean? I don't know anything Texas would not be willing to accept if somebody gives it to them.

Mrs. HENDERSON. If they are willing to accept that type of work, and take some—

Mr. POAGE. The people of Texas are willing to put up the money. I think if the Federal Government gives us additional money, we will raise additional money; and instead of having a 4.5 million dollars addition to the program we will have a 9-million-dollar addition to the program. I think when you put this thing in here you are simply going to limit the amount of aid that the program is going to get a 4.5 million dollars, because I think you could very definitely get that 4.5 million dollars from the States, if you required that matching. But, of course, if you don't require that matching, you are only going to get a total of 4.5 million dollars out of this.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Some of them are more than matching their requirement now.

Mr. POAGE. Oh, yes. My county is putting up county money right now. I understand that. But I am saying, for every dollar we will give out of the Federal Government—I have no idea or no doubt but that in my section of the country our people will match every dollar, and if we put up 4.5 million dollars and require the States to match it, I am sure they will match it, but if we put up 4.5 million dollars and do not require the States to match it, there will be only that 4.5 million dollars to be used, instead of 9 million dollars. Don't you

think it actually limits the program, rather than to encourage it to expand, when you except the States from this matching?

Mr. HENDERSON. I don't see it. I think if we can get that without the matching, I think we will encourage it more, because there are some States that I don't think it would be matched in, and it would encourage this work in those States, and then they would have to match it if they accepted it and took it on.

Mr. POAGE. Do you think those States that won't match do have any serious problems? After all, who is to decide whether they need that money? Should we decide? That seems to go back to the proposition we had here on yesterday, on another bill. Do you believe this Congress or this committee is so smart that we are in better position to decide whether they need extension work in Georgia, or Alabama, or Illinois, or Texas, than are the people in those States?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, I don't care to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Poage, we will get the answer to that from some of these witnesses who know more about it.

Mr. POAGE. I am trying to get it down to the State level.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't think provision would apply to her State, nor do I think it would apply to your State. We will get at that later on. It will be for the committee to decide. Some of the States, I understand, are not able to match, but that is a question we will get into with some of these people who know more about the situation.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mrs. Henderson, I note that you say that you need in your own State 50 more home-demonstration agents. Do I understand the purpose of this is to go into the homes and give individual instruction?

Mrs. HENDERSON. I say that is the way those home demonstration agents did at one time, when their work was not so extensive. Now they give these demonstration in the communities. The women meet in the communities, and these demonstrations are given there by the home agent, but we have several counties that have no home agent whatsoever. That is where we need the new ones, and in the larger communities we need assistants to help these home agents with the work so that they can continue to contact all these rural people at the different community meetings.

Mr. JOHNSON. And if you would get the additional 50, they could do more of that individual work?

Mrs. HENDERSON. It would not be individual. It would be more training of neighborhood leaders, and in that way those leaders—just as I said—usually have a library of information, and they can contact all of the people. We want to meet every rural family; we want every rural family to know what nutrition means, and what better farm living means, and a better home, and if we have these workers to train us—our agent does not have time to train all the workers she needs in these particular activities.

Mr. JOHNSON. May I ask what kind of people you get that are interested in this nutrition program? Are they the more affluent class, the middle class, or the very poor?

Mrs. HENDERSON. We have the middle class and the poorer class. We work with quite a few Negroes. In the State of Georgia we have 27 Negro demonstration agents, and 29 county agents working with them, and we have quite a few—I work with quite a few Negroes right in my own neighborhood. I have talked with a lot of them

about canning, taught them how to refinish some of their furniture, and to nurse their children through illness, and what the best diet is, and what to do with their sick chickens, and things like that. We work with that class just as much as we do with the middle class.

Mr. JOHNSON. I notice that you say you are unable to get enough pamphlets. By those pamphlets, I presume you mean farm bulletins.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, some of them on farm work, some of them clippings from our home demonstration office. Some of it is literature and information put out by our home demonstration agents, and the county agent's office, that she does not have time to dictate to her stenographer, and she does not have the paper right now. She needs more help to get those out, and then we do run short, sometimes, of these bulletins.

Mr. JOHNSON. I notice you stress particularly the instruction you give to the curing of meat, and so forth. I have been a user myself, as a farmer, for many years of the farm bulletins. I never saw the time when there wasn't an abundance of them—I mean for proper use, not to be thrown away, and I am sure they could get all of those pamphlets and all the farm bulletins they need.

Mrs. HENDERSON. What I mean is, to keep us supplied with them. We ask for them, and the home agent has to write in for them to keep us supplied, and she doesn't always have the time. She really needs more help to get this literature into these counties, so that we, as neighborhood leaders, can get them and have them ready for the people when they come and ask for them. I lend mine out and get them back.

Mr. JOHNSON. You mean a list of the bulletins available, by number?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Yes; and some of the bulletins we like to keep on hand. For instance, we are partial to the 4-H club canning bulletin. We were limited as to the number available in the county last year, and I know in my county we only had four, where we could have used at least 12, but that was all that was allotted to us, and we had to lend them out. That is what we mean by having the literature available to give to these people that need it, need to know how to can and preserve their food.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. In connection with your other work, I would like to know, in connection with another bill we are considering, do you have any suggestions to offer for or against the school-lunch program?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, I am very much in favor of the school-lunch program.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Are most of the people in Georgia in favor of it?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, we are. I was on the State school-lunch program; I was on that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we stay off the other matter and keep on with the bill before us?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. How does that—

The CHAIRMAN. We are considering the Extension Service work now.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. All right. Does the Extension Service do anything in aiding the people who prepare the meals for the school-lunch program?

Mrs. HENDERSON. Well, I will say what has been done in my county alone. We have at our schools a canning center, where steam pressure cookers and the tin cans are available for anybody that wants to cook and can. When we have our vegetables and fruits in season, our home-demonstration women set aside 1 day each week, and we bring all the vegetables to the schools—we donate the vegetables to the schools and we donate and can the surplus. They are put in the school pantries and used in the school lunches.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think my question is directed to you, Mr. Chairman. I was absent yesterday, for reasons that you know. I wonder if any list has been made or compilation of how much of this appropriation goes to the different States.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Phillips, we have not gone into that yet, the break-down, but we will and put all of that testimony in at one place.

Mr. PHILLIPS. All right, that answers that question, Mr. Chairman. My other question, which I think is also addressed to you is, we are not entirely familiar down here, at this end of the table, as to whether that does make a nonmatching appropriation. What is your opinion on that? Take on page 4—

The CHAIRMAN. On page 2, the item of \$4,500,000 does not have to be matched. The other items will have to be matched.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Wait a minute, Mr. Chairman, if I may. Take on pages 3 and 4—you think that subsection 2 and subsection 3, on page 2, are matching programs?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. We will go into that later.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Tell me, then, on page 4, what does this mean, from line 7 to line 14—or would you rather wait until that comes up?

The CHAIRMAN. I would. I would like to get that all in at one place.

We thank you, Mrs. Henderson.

Mrs. HENDERSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have with us Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, of Chicago. Mr. Burch, will you introduce the witness?

Mr. BURCH. Mrs. Sewell is an Indiana farm woman; at the present time, however, she is representing the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CHARLES W. SEWELL, REPRESENTING THE ASSOCIATED WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to hear from you. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mrs. SEWELL. I have, but I would like to interpolate a little, if you will give me the time.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be all right for the members to interrupt you at any time?

Mrs. SEWELL. It certainly will.

As Director Burch has told you, I am an Indiana farm woman: I have lived on a farm all my married life, and following Mr. Sewell's death, 11 years ago, I have followed on the operation of my own farm in connection with my son.

I would like to bring you a statement that I have on behalf of the organization, and thinking of the whole program in its larger phases.

I am told that a B-29 costs a million dollars; twelve and a half bombers would cost as much as this appropriation for this 1 year, and that would be not an engine of death and destruction, but it is something which has to do with a better life for rural people.

The country-wide commission made famous by Theodore Roosevelt returned as one of its findings that too often the hardest-worked laborer on a farm was the farmer's wife. I am sorry Congressman Hope is not here just now, because I hope he will remember that Ed Howe remarked one time that "Any farmer could have a good garden, provided his wife did her part." And, at another time, during World War I, when we were facing a serious labor shortage, Abe Martin, who was then writing in the Indianapolis News, said that "The best cheap source of labor was still the farmer's wife." And that is exactly what has been done through these years, and I have only come this morning from breakfast at which British and Canadian representatives who are in this country were talking, and I told them that one of the ways we had been able to carry on in the United States had been by capitalizing on the unpaid labor of the wife and children of the farmer and the top 6 inches of soil.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the British treat their farm wives better?

Mrs. SEWELL. I have not been able to find out. I think I would like to go over and see.

In the testimony which was presented yesterday morning, I noticed that there was a great deal of attention paid to the very splendid work done by the 4-H Club boys and girls. I have 4-H Club boys; I have some grown sons and daughters who are in the 4-H Club now, but I would just like to say to you gentlemen here that I don't think there are very many of these youngsters who would ever finish a project, as they call it, unless they had a mother to keep them on the job. My daughter-in-law says it is awfully hard on mothers.

The CHAIRMAN. You may repeat your former observation for the benefit of Mr. Hope, who is present now.

Mrs. SEWELL. Congressman Hope, I was just saying that I hoped you remember when Ed Howe said that any farmer could have a good garden provided his wife did her part.

Now, then, the prepared statement.

One of the goals of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation as set out in the purpose clause is:

* * * to strengthen and support the extension organizations associated with home demonstration work throughout the United States; to serve as a means for the exchange of experience in this field of adult education relating to home and community life * * *

This valuable program begun modestly, first in the Southern States, later utilized in meeting the emergency programs of food conservation during the World War I, and ultimately developed into the home demonstration service, through the Smith-Lever law, has rendered outstanding service to the farm homes of our Nation. Carried on, not in laboratories but in the farm houses and neighborhood centers by the demonstration method, it has combined to bring to farm-home makers the best of modern knowledge regarding household tasks and the broader outlook on family and community life. So successful has been the work that in some States local funds are raised to secure an agent in many counties.

The program is educationally sound, economically important, and sociologically constructive. From the emphasis directed toward nutrition we can point to thousands of men, women, and children who have strength and vigor because they are properly fed. The teaching of line, color, and design in the construction of clothing has helped farm women and girls to "take their place any place and not feel out of place." Classes in parent education and child care have improved family relationships in thousands of farm homes.

Consumer education and the wiser use of education have helped the homemaker to obtain more for her money, thus enabling her to have books, music, and magazines for the enjoyment of her family. Classes in interior decoration and landscape gardening have made rural America a much more beautiful place than before.

The marketing of farm crops and livestock cooperatively has put the lift of hope into the hearts of men and women who have courage and self respect because they have money in their pockets, as a result of the work carried on by the tireless county and home demonstration agents. They have helped farm people to work together in friendly cooperation and companionship for the enrichment of life in the farm home and community. They have helped to keep the "culture" in agriculture.

This definite recognition by our National Government of the importance of the American farm home, has dignified home making and has helped to take the expressions "I am only" or "I am just a farmer's wife" from the lips of splendid farm women across America.

Finally, to me, the most far-reaching result of the program has been the development of leadership. Several years ago I heard a lovely southern farm woman who was taking part in a great national convention in the city of Boston say, "If it had not been for the work of our extension service, the opportunities offered us through our organization, I would not have known that I could leave my farm home, go far away and stand before a group of farm women from all parts of the United States and say to them the things that I had in my heart to say."

Another example of this progress is found in the story of a farm woman who appeared before a judge and members of a county court seeking an appropriation for a home-demonstration agent. She rather nervously addressed the judge and said: "Judge, I don't know much about talking to men all in a bunch, but if you will let me take them one at a time and talk to them like I do my own man, I believe we can get that appropriation." [Laughter.]

In conclusion may I say that I hope and pray that His choicest angels will minister to these farm and home agents in Paradise, for they have done so much for those of us who live in rural America.

We trust you will see fit to invest in this program of service, an amount sufficient to enable them to even more effectively carry on.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Sewell, I want to congratulate you upon your paper.

Mrs. SEWELL. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a wonderful statement, and if you could only make that speech on the floor of the House when the bill is up—

Mrs. SEWELL. I would be glad to.

The CHAIRMAN. We would have you there if the House and the committee could find some way to arrange it.

Mr. COOLEY. It is rather interesting to note that Colorado has two hills—one, William C. Hill, and Pikes Peak, and Indiana has Mrs. Sewell, Ed. Reilly, and many more, and we are proud of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions? If not, Mrs. Sewell, we want to thank you.

Mrs. SEWELL. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Frank White, of Marshall, Minn.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, it was necessary for Mr. White to return to Minnesota.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, Mrs. J. C. McKinney, of Hartford, Kans., had expected to appear before the committee today on behalf of the pending bill. However, the critical flood situation which now prevails in the eastern half of Kansas has made it impossible for Mrs. McKinney to come to Washington. I regret this exceedingly, because I know that it would be very helpful to the committee if Mrs. McKinney could personally appear and present her views on this legislation.

The members of the committee are acquainted with Mrs. McKinney; she is one of the leading farm women in the Middle West and has long been prominent in extension work as well as many other civic and public activities. I know of no woman who is better fitted to speak for the women who live on the farms of this country.

I am happy to say that although it is impossible for Mrs. McKinney to be present, she has sent a statement in support of this bill, and I ask unanimous consent that this statement, together with the accompanying maps and charts, may be inserted in the record of the hearings at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the statement will be inserted in the record at this point, if Mr. Hope will furnish the reporter with a copy.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT UPON H. R. 1690

By Mrs. J. C. McKINNEY

A time of crisis brings into focus really essential things. Extension service among rural people came into real being during the First World War. The present war has brought the need for more agents in counties into sharp focus.

Home economics through the home-demonstration program can do much to improve the standards of living of our farm population. In Kansas we feel that the standard of living on the farm must be raised if we expect the younger generation to remain on the land. We do not necessarily want all of our young people to stay on the farm, but we do want farm living to be satisfying and desirable.

It is estimated that at least 75 percent of the money used for family living is spent by the homemaker. The information that is gained from the home-demonstration program helps the farm women to make their expenditures wisely. When a woman wants information on canning or freezing of food, on how to get along on less sugar, on how to convert her husband's cast-off suit into one for herself, on how to repair and upholster furniture, in all these instances, and more, she turns to the home-demonstration agent. More than 10 times as many women are reached in counties employing a home-demonstration agent as are reached in counties not employing home-demonstration agents. The need is urgent for more home-demonstration agents and more 4-H Club agents, but funds for expansion are not available at this time.

In Kansas 53 counties are without home demonstration agents. Many home demonstration work loads are burdensome. For example, one home-demonstration agent has a work load of 1,000 women and 300 4-H members, which is altogether too heavy. At the present time 10 percent of farm boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H Club work. Our goal is 50 percent. Eighty-four additional club agents would go far toward helping to attain this goal. The turn-over in county agricultural agents is too rapid. Many good agents leave the service for more remunerative positions. Additional funds would help raise the salary schedule and tend to check this turn-over. Two additional county agricultural agents are needed to extend the Extension Service to the 105 counties of the State. Additional funds would provide for these and for 75 assistant agents to work in populous farm counties and for aid to low valuation counties so as to maintain in them a minimum Extension Service.

In order to reach these minimum needs, Kansas should have an additional appropriation of about \$400,000. The measure proposed by Senator Bankhead and Representative Flannagan (S. 383 and H. R. 1690), to increase appropriations for agricultural extension, would help to alleviate the critical situation in our State.

There are now 83 members of the extension staff of Kansas in the military service, many of whom will be returning in the next year or so and, in addition, many more well qualified as county extension agents, and it is a particularly fortunate time to make the expansion in the Extension Service that this bill will make possible.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY NEEDED TO AFFORD A MINIMUM OF EXTENSION SERVICE TO ALL COUNTIES IN KANSAS

The following data is set up to provide a county agent, a home demonstration agent, and a 4-H Club agent in 95 counties having more than 500 farms, and a county agent in each of the other 10 counties, as well as half-time home demonstration agent and club agent in each of these. They also provide for 50 agents as needed in those counties with a large number of farms and a demand for service larger than the 3 agents can provide.

The following table shows the amount of money necessary to conduct this minimum service in the 105 counties in Kansas:

Funds needed to maintain a minimum of 3 agents in each county in Kansas and 50 assistant agents in heavy loaded counties and from which replacements can be made

	Average salary	Travel	Phone	Postage and supplies	Equipment
105, county agent only.....	\$3,000	\$600	\$150	\$400	\$100
105, county agent and home demonstration agent.....	5,500	1,200	225	650	150
105, county agent, home demonstration agent, and 4-H Club agent.....	8,000	1,800	300	900	200
50, assistant agents.....	2,250	250	50	100	50

	Contingent	Subsistence	Secretary	Total budget	Total county budgets for State
105, county agent only.....	\$300	\$75	\$1,250	\$5,875	\$616,875
105, county agent and home demonstration agent.....	400	125	1,800	10,050	1,055,250
105, county agent, home demonstration agent, and 4-H Club agent.....	500	175	2,250	14,125	1,483,125
50, assistant agents.....		50	250	3,000	150,000

Total average budget needed for this service in counties alone, not counting the administrative and specialist requirements at the State level, \$1,633,125.

This table does not include any items for the necessary administrative staff, extension specialists, printing, or other expenses at the State level. It includes only the money to be spent by the county services. It is interesting to note that

tax levies by the counties for extension work for 1945 amount to \$441,783, an increase of \$42,819 over the appropriation for 1944.

To provide this minimum service, additional personnel would be needed as indicated in the following table:

Funds needed for extending a minimum of extension service to all counties

For 84 additional club agents.....	\$84, 000
For 53 additional home demonstration agents.....	48, 000
For 2 additional county agents.....	2, 000
For at least 75 assistant agents in heavy farm population counties.....	73, 000
For an increase in our contribution to the salaries of county agents.....	63, 000
To aid low valuation counties to maintain minimum extension service....	97, 700
Total.....	369, 700

This table includes only State-Federal contribution of \$1,000 to each agent and does not include the funds to be supplied by the counties.

The 50 assistant agents specified in the above table would be located in the more populous agricultural counties, such as Sedgwick, Butler, and others, where the number of farm people actively calling for service is greater than the present personnel can possibly supply.

The item for an increase of contribution to the county agents' salaries would enable the State office to contribute \$1,200 instead of \$1,000, as at present. As stated before, county extension salaries are much below those paid by any other Federal agency, and this would aid in meeting this problem and make it possible to keep agents of the quality necessary for sound extension work. This contribution could well be raised to \$1,500, which would equal about one-half of the total salary for the agent.

An item is shown for funds needed to increase the Federal-State contribution in some 31 counties in which the assessed valuation is too low to make it possible for the counties to provide sufficient funds to carry a minimum extension program. These counties each have more than 500 farms and are entitled to the service. About \$97,000 would be required for this equalization. The counties with 3 exceptions are the western third of the State.

For 1945 county commissioners have appropriated \$441,783 for county extension service. The total budgets for the counties during the year is \$723,436. Present Federal-State funds will permit the State office to contribute about 23 percent of the total, the counties contribute about 61 percent, and cooperating organizations contribute the remaining 16 percent.

The proceeds from the present bill, if passed, will not fully meet the needs for the expansion of the county extension services in Kansas but will be a very material help. Primarily, funds are needed for increase in county extension services, with little increase in the administrative and specialist staff at the college.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other witnesses, Mr. Burch?

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Edward A. O'Neal had expected to be here. He had to be away, however, on other business this morning, and he asked Mr. Davis of the State of Alabama to appear.

STATEMENT OF P. O. DAVIS, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Davis, do you desire to file a statement?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. At the conclusion of your testimony that statement may be included as a part of the record.

Mr. DAVIS. My name is P. O. Davis; I am director of the Alabama Extension Service, and, incidentally, I have known Mr. O'Neal ever since I have been big enough to know anybody. I lived near him when I first met him, as a farmer, and then later as an agricultural leader. He is, of course, sorry that he was unable to be here this morning; he was here yesterday, but because of another engagement

which he had made previously, he is not able to be present today, so I express his regrets for him.

With that, I would like to present his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the statement will be received. We thank you, Mr. Davis.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF EDWARD A. O'NEAL, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, ON THE EXTENSION SERVICE APPROPRIATION, S. 383, BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The question before you gentleman today is whether or not the Agricultural Extension Service is to receive additional appropriations to enable it to render the services expected by farm people, and needed by them.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, which I represent and which I speak for here today, has a consistent record of favoring adequate appropriations for the great work that is being carried on by the Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and the State experiment stations. Our group, consisting of 828,486 farm families, is on record for adequate appropriations for these great agrarian institutions, as indicated by the resolution adopted at our annual convention in December 1944, as follows:

"LAND GRANT INSTITUTIONS

"The land-grant colleges, experiment stations, and State extension services have proved, both during peace and during war, to be the most efficient and effective agencies within the respective States for meeting and handling broad problems of agriculture. This has been particularly true during the past year in meeting agricultural labor and other emergencies.

"The extension services of the respective States, particularly, have had increased responsibilities imposed upon them beyond the manpower available under Federal, State, and local funds set apart for this purpose. We therefore urge an increase in the appropriation to the extension services adequate to provide every agricultural county in the United States with a county agent and a home demonstration agent and, on a basis of need, such assistant agents as are necessary to discharge fully the duties imposed upon the Extension Service."

In considering the question before you, I appeal to you gentlemen to consider the unique position that the Extension Service occupies in this country. The Extension Service and the 9,000 or so individuals who make up its working force is unique. It is the agency through which the latest results of research in agriculture are carried to the field. It has no authority to compel farmers to do anything. It has no regulations to enforce, no police power, no subsidies to pay out, no authority from Congress or anyone else to tell farmers they must grow hybrid corn, or follow crop rotation, or use fertilizer. In other words, any influence extension workers have must be due solely to the standing they have attained as a result of the soundness of the programs they have sponsored.

Some may ask why such an agency should be necessary. It is necessary, primarily, because of the nature of the agricultural industry. Agriculture in this country is essentially a small business, largely of family-size farms. There is no agricultural counterpart of General Motors, or of United States Steel, or of du Pont. That means that the individual farmer's business is so small that he can not possibly undertake to do the research that is necessary to keep his business up-to-date. It is therefore necessary that we have these public agencies to carry on this vitally important work. We have these agencies; and it is these agencies that are largely responsible for the fact that American agriculture today leads the world in efficiency of production. The American farmer produces more food and fiber, per man, than any other farmer in the world.

Official records show that the average American farmer of 1944 produced fully two and one-half times as much as his grandfather produced two generations ago. Most of this improvement came during the last generation when the influence of extension work was the greatest to date. Even under the handicaps of war the production of food each year has exceeded that of the previous year, attaining its highest peak in 1944. Each acre as well as each man has produced more.

In this connection, I wish to quote briefly from the Interim Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. "In the struggle for food," says the report, "mankind has been indifferently successful. If millions

have enough, more millions have too little, and many starve. This had been thought to be inevitable, but we know now that it is not. Recent discoveries and developments have made it possible under certain conditions for all men and all nations to achieve freedom from hunger, which is the first step toward freedom from want. Indeed, we can now expect to do much more than be free from hunger. The way is open to move toward new levels of well-being which men have hitherto thought unattainable.

"First among the developments that have made these things possible is progress in scientific production. The natural sciences have shown us how to increase the productiveness of the land. The nature of the soil has been explored, and methods of management have been developed to maintain and increase its fertility. Great progress has been made in the breeding of both crops and livestock, and strains have been created that are far more productive than their predecessors. At the same time scientists have found new and surer ways of combating diseases and insects and other pests that constantly menace the food supply."

That is all I am going to quote from the report, although there is much more that is important to the subject here before us. To me, the most significant fact about the Hot Springs Conference was that the main thing the other nations wanted from the United States was technological help to enable them to develop their own agricultural resources. We lead the world in this field, and we are in that position of leadership because of the agencies that I am discussing. Certainly after reaching this position, we don't want to take a backward step at this critical time.

The American farmer leads the world because his technique is superior, and his technique has been developed through research and extension agencies. Do you realize that in all the world there is no nation which has the equivalent of our land-grant colleges, experiment stations, Department of Agriculture, or the Extension Service? This unique system of research and education, and the application of new knowledge to the problems of daily life is as indigenous to America as baseball, as typical of our institutions of Democracy as the New England town meeting, and as useful in meeting human needs as the Church and the Public School.

"For these agencies there is no substitute" wrote a farm paper editor a few years ago. "They have," said he, "sustained the energy and effort of farmers in the past and unhindered they will do so in the future. But they must remain free of purposeful domination that is removed from the States which they serve. They must remain free to pursue the sound methods of research and teaching that have meant great progress since they came into being. They must remain free, in the future as in the past, to attack farm problems forced by vagrant nature and fomented by human friction. To assume that their work is done is folly. To charge that their methods are outmoded is false. They constitute the vital ordnance for that battle against hunger which is perpetual."

The editor might well have added that they constitute one of the great bulwarks to our institutions of democracy, all of which are now on trial in the bloodiest and costliest war of all time. If our democratic principles are to endure, then our institutions of democracy which have made our Nation great must be fostered and perpetuated.

These institutions are as plain as the calloused hands of the man on the land who wrests his subsistence from the soil. They are as unpretentious as a calico-clad farm woman caring for her brood of chickens. Plain and unpretentious they may be, but they are close to the hearts of the people, and because they have served the people as the founders intended they should serve. Quietly and effectively they have labored for generation after generation, adding billions to the national wealth, helping to create a national farm economy that is the wonder and the envy of all the other nations of the world.

They are not only meeting current problems as they arise. They are also building for the future through the 4-H Club work for boys and girls. This work has the enthusiastic approval of virtually all citizens. It not only trains our farm youth in the arts of agriculture. It also is a potent force in character development. Millions of farm boys and girls have prepared themselves for worthwhile careers that would never, in countless instances, have opened up for them without the training they received in 4-H Club work. I regard this work as one of the most significant and important phases of education ever developed in this country.

Farmers have demonstrated again and again what they think of the Extension Service. The most telling evidence of their support is the fact that farm organizations contribute more than a million dollars a year in some 20 States, to make

extension work more effective. They add this amount to the appropriations from Federal, State, and local moneys, so that the work may be carried on more effectively.

State governments contribute more than \$8,000,000 annually to the furtherance of this work, and county governments also contribute more than \$8,000,000 annually. The almost universal support that this great work has received from farmers and from governmental units tells the story of its value to agriculture and to the Nation.

As most of you know, I have always had a warm spot in my heart for the Extension Service. You could understand why if all of you were familiar with conditions in the South some 30 years ago when this work was started, and also had witnessed the change that has taken place since that time.

Our incomes were pitifully low, primarily because we did not know how to handle our land. We knew just the rudiments of soil science, of the value of legume crops, of crop rotation, of fertilization, animal and plant breeding, and so on. When the county-agent system was established a new world of opportunity was opened up to us with the application of more science to agriculture. I opened my arms to the first county agent as the first missionary to teach and preach to me and my neighbors the gospel of the land. Ever since, they have been my advisers in the operation of my farm, and their service has been invaluable to me. I have actually seen the yield of cotton go up from 150 pounds to the acre to 500 pounds or more to the acre under proper management. In the South the per acre yield of cotton has almost doubled since the advent of the boll weevil. In my State (Alabama) it has more than doubled; and for this, all of us are indebted in a big way to our research and extension workers, who have learned what to do and taught us how.

But cotton or any other row-crop farming is simple farming. Diversified farming, including livestock, is complicated farming. Therefore, it multiplies the need for education, or for extension work. And the need for diversification is obviously great.

If you could see how the worn, eroded soils in my section have been restored to productivity on countless farms, and if you could see the rise in standards of living of farm people in my area since those days, you would understand what I am talking about.

And don't forget that the home agents have done as much for the women as the county agents have done for the men. As of July 1 last year, 2,955 of the 3,111 counties in this country had county agricultural agents. That means that farmers in these counties have the advantage of having an economic adviser at their service. The economic progress that has been made in 30 years as a result of this work is incalculable. The work is not yet finished; it never will be completed. As time goes on, our problems on the farm become more and more complex, and we need more help, rather than less.

The monumental contribution that these institutions have made to our agriculture, to our standards of living, and to our national security was made possible because of the confidence of the people in our institutions. They have followed the policy of working closely with farmers. They have remained close to the soil and to the people on the land.

The greatest men in our history lent their support to every measure that promised to contribute to agricultural progress. Washington and Jefferson were farmers. Both were avid seekers for new information on farming, and both carried on experiments on their own holdings. Both lent their support to every measure that promised to contribute anything to the advance of agriculture. Both knew from bitter experience of the vital necessity of abundant supplies of food in wartime. Washington's winter at Valley Forge left an indelible impression on his mind.

Lincoln, at the outset of the Civil War, knew that food would be the deciding factor in determining the outcome of the struggle, as it was in practically all previous wars. He signed the Morrill Act which created the land-grant colleges on July 2, 1862, the very day after the disastrous battle of Malvern Hill, when the tide of battle seemed to be going against the Federal forces. He knew what hunger was, as he knew that the war could not be won without adequate food supplies.

President Woodrow Wilson signed the Smith-Lever Act creating extension departments in the land-grant colleges in 1914, and history records show he insisted on extending the scope and intensity of extension work as the war pro-

gressed and particularly when it became apparent that our own Nation would become involved. After we had joined the struggle, and when we were in the critical stages of the war, President Wilson sent a message to a farmers' conference at Urbana, Ill., in which he stated:

"County agents, joint officers of the Department of Agriculture and all of the colleges, are everywhere cooperating with the farmers and assisting them. The number of extension workers under the Smith-Lever Act and under the recent emergency legislation has grown to 5,500 men and women working regularly in the various communities and taking to the farmer the latest scientific and practical information. Alongside these great public agencies stand the very effective voluntary organizations among the farmers themselves, which are more and more learning the best methods of cooperation and the best methods of putting to practical use the assistance derived from governmental sources."

The land-grant colleges and the Extension Service particularly rendered yeoman service during World War I in carrying out their responsibility for increasing food production. It was during that period that they developed to a high degree the technique of working with groups of farmers. They had worked with groups of farmers since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, but during the war this method was developed amazingly.

The contribution made by the land-grant institutions to winning World War II has been and is even greater, although it has been obscured because of the great number of new agencies that have come into the field. Why is it possible for our farmers to produce an incredible volume of commodities? Many factors are involved, but there is one that cannot be challenged by anybody, now or henceforth, and it is that present production would have been utterly impossible without the giant strides that farmers have made in increased efficiency of production. That efficiency has been accomplished through laborious and painstaking work in laboratory and field by trained investigators, capable teaching staffs, and field workers imbued with evangelical fervor. Limitless patience and untiring zeal on the part of thousands of workers have brought results that are truly amazing. Other agencies have spent much more money, but I am confident that no agency of Government has ever returned so much for each dollar expended as have these tried and true institutions that are a part of the woof and fiber of agriculture in this country. In all our history, it has been seldom that so many have "owed so much to so few."

The responsibilities of these agencies will be even greater after the war, when there will be millions of hungry, wretched people scattered over the world who will be looking to us for assistance.

In addition to this responsibility which we are morally bound to meet, our agrarian institutions must shoulder additional obligations in the domestic field. After World War I this Nation experienced tremendous expansion. At the end of the present war our industrial plant expansion will be perhaps the equivalent of 10 years of development under normal conditions. We have already become the most efficient producer of manufactured goods, as well as of farm commodities, in the world. Right now we are assured of vastly improved industrial technology. Agriculture must achieve similar advances in order to maintain proper balance with the industrial segment of our national economy.

These advances in agriculture must not be confined to production, about which I have talked so far. There is a crying need for improvement in marketing, in distribution, and in use of farm products. These improvements, like those in production, will come after facts are revealed and made known to farmers and others. This important fact is recognized in the bill now under consideration.

In the seething whirlpool of present-day affairs, no definite fixed and powerful trend may be apparent on the surface; but underneath there is a well-defined and compelling current that eventually will carry everything with it. In our institutions it is of vital importance that our turbines be securely anchored in the concrete of sound policies, so that the flood may be harnessed to generate the maximum of power for the national welfare. Let us never forget that the national welfare is, and always will be, linked to the welfare of agriculture and the man on the land.

In these times, it is unthinkable that we stand still. If we do, we will inevitably be swept off our feet. Let us lift our sights instead of lowering them. Let us map our policies so as to make sure that 10 years from now we will be in the forefront of the march of progress, which, if we guide it rightly, will lead us as a people to a future that will dwarf anything that we have ever experienced, or even dreamed of in years gone by.

Mr. DAVIS. I should like to insert, at this point, a copy of a letter which summarizes the significant features of the extension work in Elmore County, Ala., a typical county of that State.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
EXTENSION SERVICE,
Autumn, Ala., April 14, 1945.

Mr. EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
American Farm Bureau Federation,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. O'NEAL: This is a reply to your request for information as to how the extension service reaches, trains, and influences lower income farmers in a typical county. As a basis, I'm enclosing a statement prepared by a committee of our State staff, about Elmore County, which we selected as being about typical of Alabama.

In making this decision we considered area, kind of agriculture, number of farmers, number of landlords, number of tenants, and other factors. And Elmore is not far from the center of Alabama.

The area of this county is 628 square miles, while Alabama counties vary from 600 to 900 square miles.

Total farm population of Elmore is 22,137, of which 12,241 (55 percent) are white and 9,968 (45 percent) are nonwhite. For Alabama we have 1,338,664 farm people, of whom 64 percent are white and 36 percent nonwhite.

There are 3,561 farms in Elmore County. Of these 1,407 (39.5 percent) are operated by owners or part owners, 2,147 (60.3 percent) are operated by tenants or croppers, and only 7 by managers. In Alabama there are 231,746 farms, of which 41.2 percent are operated by owners or part owners, and 58.8 percent by tenants or croppers.

So Elmore is not far from a typical county in these and other respects. It is typical enough for this study.

Our extension personnel in Elmore consists of 1 county agent, 1 assistant county agent, 1 home demonstration agent, 1 assistant home demonstration agent, 1 Negro county agent, and 1 Negro home demonstration agent; total 6. This personnel is not exactly typical, in that we have Negro workers in only 36 of the 67 counties. These, of course, are in the counties which have more Negro farmers.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that extension work is for all farm people regardless of size, tenure, income, race, color, or creed. This is the basis on which we operate. We do not, however, claim that we are able to reach directly all farm people. Indirectly, however, we do, as facts reveal.

Our inability to reach them directly is due to the fact that we have a small personnel in relation to farm people. For example, in Elmore County we have 6 extension workers for 22,137 farm people, or 1 extension worker for 3,689 farm people. For classroom teaching colleges and high schools would have 1 teacher for each 20 to 30 students.

But the records show clearly that our service serves, indirectly, all of them and directly a true sample of all the people of the county.

We have, for example, 272 community and neighborhood leaders in Elmore County. Of these 227 are owners and 45 are tenants. It is expected that more owners than tenants will be selected as leaders. But when we analyze by size, we find that 110 (40 percent) are one-horse farmers, 89 (33 percent) are two-horse farmers, and 73 (27 percent) have more than two horses.

In other words, 73 percent of these leaders are either one- or two-horse farmers. Therefore, the community and neighborhood leadership in that county is certainly representative of lower income farmers. They are leaders in the program initiated and directed by county and home agents.

In 4-H work there are 55 clubs, with 2,068 members. Of these 665 (32 percent) are sons and daughters of farm owners, and 1,403 (68 percent) are sons and daughters of tenants.

When we break them down as to the size of farms, 1,430 (69 percent) are from one-horse farms, 500 (24 percent) from two-horse farms, and 137 (7 percent) from farms with more than two horses.

Let's move over to home demonstration work. We find that they have in Elmore 48 of these clubs with 1,764 members, of which 761 (43 percent) represent homes of owners and 1,003 (57 percent) homes of tenants. I have stated that 39.5 percent of all farmers in Elmore County are owners, and 60.3 percent tenants. Note the likeness.

Breaking it down on a basis of size we find that 1,091 (62 percent) are from one-horse farms, 474 (27 percent) are from two-horse farms, and 199 (11 percent) from farms with more than two horses.

When we get over into dairying we find that more of them are owners, but here again a big majority of them are one- and two-horse farmers. There are in Elmore 356 registered Jerseys owned by 153 farmers. Of these farmers 114 (75 percent) are farm owners and 39 (25 percent) are tenants. Breaking them down on a basis of size, we find that 68 (45 percent) are from one-horse farms, 45 (29 percent) from two-horse farms, and 40 (26 percent) from farms with more than two horses.

Other evidence is available but I don't believe it necessary, except one about cotton. It is for Alabama. I don't have figures on this for Elmore County.

Official records show that the average production of cotton per acre in Alabama has more than doubled since 1910, or since the advent of the boll weevil which, it was feared, would destroy cotton production in Alabama.

In 1910 the average yield per acre in Alabama was 165 pounds; in 1944 it was 341, more than double.

This was not possible by increases on a few farms, or on the big farms. All had to respond. Apparently practically all farmers have responded with cotton. Again county agents and other extension workers are due first praise for spreading scientific information.

I use cotton because it is our No. 1 cash crop, and has been for a century. In addition to more production per acre the quality of cotton has been improved greatly, production costs reduced, and other advantages attained.

This one example is to me conclusive proof that extension work reaches all income groups of farmers and all groups in relation to land, including owners, tenants, cropper, others.

In fact, Alabama is a little-farmer State. If we confine ourselves only to high-income farmers in this State we will have almost nobody to work with.

In 1940, when Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments were much more important than now (being then 20 percent of the total cash income), 98 percent of our farmers received less than \$200. Since this was about one-fifth of their cash income that year, obviously we have very few high-income farmers in this State.

Please feel free to request more information on this, or any other subject in our field.

Sincerely yours,

P. O. DAVIS, *Director*.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Burch, will you resume the stand?

FURTHER STATEMENT OF MR. BURCH

The CHAIRMAN. When you stepped aside we were going through the bill, and had gotten to page 2, line 19. The bill makes available an appropriation totaling \$12.5 million; for the fiscal year ending June 1946, the bill would make available \$4.5 million. Is that right?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That authorization, that is, the first 4½ million, as I understand it, would not have to be matched by the States; is that correct?

Mr. BURCH. That is the way I understand it; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is according to the provisions of the bill?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I would like you to give the committee your reasons why the \$4.5 million made available for the first year should not be matched by an equal amount from the States.

Mr. BURCH. I would like to first state that the present Federal funds, to the amount of \$18,903,000—of that amount it is required that \$4,708,666 be matched. That is the requirement.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What is the witness reading from?

The CHAIRMAN. He is not reading from anything.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is your own statement?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; these are from the records of the Federal Extension Service.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean under the Smith-Lever Act and the Bankhead-Jones Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act, funds totaling around \$18,000,000 require only \$4,000,000 to be matched?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. By the States?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; however, in reality the States do put up \$18,839,000, so even though the offset requirement was only roughly one-quarter, it is matched dollar for dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true. Mr. Burch, but now we have got under the present law around, I should say, \$14,000,000 of free money, that is, money that will not have to be matched by the States. Is that not right?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Under what law, Mr. Chairman? Right now they have that much?

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. Right now, under the different acts, the Extension Service has around \$18,000,000, and, as I understand it, the States have been putting up an equal amount, as a matter of fact, but under the law the States are only required to match some \$4,000,000, plus, of those funds.

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that means at present around \$14,000,000 of what I call free money, money that the Federal Government puts into the Extension Service, and no requirement is made for matching by the States.

Mr. BURCH. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What I would like to know is why that is not enough free money. Why do we need any more free money? This work has been going on now for years, the farmers should have been long ago educated to the point where they see the necessity of the work, and it occurs to me that during that time sufficient interest should have been stimulated to create a condition that would make the States glad to match, dollar for dollar. I think the committee would like to know why you provide in this bill that the appropriation of 4.5 million dollars made available for the first year should not be matched.

Mr. BURCH. Certain States have considerable difficulty, apparently, in meeting the matching requirement, even though, in the aggregate, for the United States as a whole, they have met it dollar for dollar. Certain States do have difficulty. Some of the States without so much wealth. And consequently those States have indicated to us that they feel they would be able to get into position to match the second and this increment here, if the first increment did not have to be matched.

Mr. HOPE. However, you provide in the bill there is no matching required for any of the three sums.

The CHAIRMAN. No; all of it except the first 4.5 million dollars has to be matched, dollar for dollar.

Mr. BURCH. At the top of page 3, it requires the same limitation as the Smith-Lever act, except that it excepts this first paragraph, the first 4.5 million dollars. The original Bankhead-Jones act required

no matching, but this requires that two-thirds of these funds be matched, dollar for dollar.

An additional reason for it, Mr. Chairman, is that the State legislatures have to meet and make provision for this matching. These bills suggest that these funds be made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, indicated there in line 20, of page 2. It would be impossible for the State legislatures to meet and take action with respect to that first year's appropriation.

Mr. POAGE. This is a permanent thing; it is not just the first year. We don't simply exempt them from the first year; we exempt them from all.

Mr. BURCH. No; he was asking specifically why, in our thinking, we had set the thing up that way, and that was our thinking.

Mr. POAGE. We might very well limit it to the first year of 1946.

Mr. BURCH. We might do that.

Mr. POAGE. But you don't think this bill does limit it to 1946?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It limits the amount as long as the appropriation is made.

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. If we provide for any more free money—we go along in the Bankhead-Jones bill, and every bit of that, as I remember, was free money, and no matching was required. Now we come along and provide that only two-thirds, in round numbers, of this authorization is required to be matched.

Mr. BURCH. We think this, Mr. Chairman, that these funds will be matched, and that we might work a hardship on some of the poorer States, and that we are having such a tremendous changing population these years—

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we make it for the first year, and then require dollar-for-dollar matching.

Mr. BURCH. Of course, that is up to you gentlemen, but the floating population, the act that 50 percent—that the populous sections, where the rural population is greatest, where the educational problem of these young people, so that they can go into the cities and make good citizens, the ones that have lived on the farm, may perhaps put an additional burden on those States.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, have you any State particularly in mind?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, North Dakota was one State that thought they would have a lot of difficulty with this.

The CHAIRMAN. Just one State?

Mr. BURCH. Well, that was the State in my section where they brought that to my attention. My own State would have some difficulty, our Ozark section.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, Colorado would have trouble, because we are losing over \$88,000 for the next year out of the War Food appropriation that was given this year. We are not going to get that \$88,000, and we have about 17 war workers that have been working on State agricultural needs in Colorado that are going to be dropped off after the first of July, if you don't give us some extra funds, because of the fact that the War Food Administration funds have been discontinued.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just a provision in the bill. Not only North Dakota, but every other State would have the idea that they could not match these funds.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, where are we going to get the money to match? My State has no Tennessee Valley, no irrigation projects. We buy our own electric current. And yet we see 47 States with a surplus, digging into the Federal Treasury.

Have we some sort of an inexhaustible barrel that we can dip into for this and for that? School lunches yesterday, and something else tomorrow. Where is the end, I ask you? Can we go on forever with this deficit financing; spending a dollar for every 40 cents we take in? It has been going on now for 14 years, and I can't look a taxpayer at home in the face and tell him that his best gilt-edged bond in the world is his own national security.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. We Democrats have just been in for 12 years.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Your eagerness for spending is in inverse proportion to your contribution. There are only about a half dozen of us left who remember the promises we made to the electorate. There isn't any one of you who hasn't made the same promise, that you are going in for economy, and stop this crazy spending. I hate to say this, but it is true; we are not showing any more responsibility than a lot of 12-year-old children, and it is time we did.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to see a break-down of the figures by States. You say it has been matched up to date, nationally, but I know there are some States that have done very little toward matching these funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hope, we put that information in when Mr. Burch was on the stand yesterday morning, I think it was.

Mr. BURCH. I have those figures before me. I can give you the figures for any State.

Mr. HOPE. I think the committee ought to have that information before we pass on this particular question. I don't care whether we get it right now or not.

The CHAIRMAN. That information is in the record.

Mr. BURCH. I have the figures in front of me right now. I can give it for any State.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I think either he should read it off for the States, or maybe he could submit it in mimeographed form. Are we to act on this tomorrow?

The CHAIRMAN. Tomorrow is Saturday.

Mr. PHILLIPS. He could have that here in mimeographed form by Monday, could he not?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOPE. I think the members of the committee ought to have that before them before we act on the bill. We won't get it if you let it go into the hearings, and we have to wait until the hearings are printed.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to ask you, Mr. Burch, if possible to have that sheet mimeographed and a sufficient number of copies made so that each member of the committee can be furnished with a copy. That statement will give you a complete picture of the funds that have been contributed from the beginning by the Federal Government under the different acts, and the amounts that the States have matched, and so forth. I think it would be well for the committee

members to have that information before them, because I believe they could then interrogate more intelligently.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If Mr. Hope has concluded, I want to ask a question on the same point.

Mr. HOPE. I have just this one more question I would like to ask. I think we can get the information ourselves, possibly, when we get the figures, but I would like to ask Dean Burch if he has noticed any tendency on the part of the States to shift the support of this work from the States to the Federal Government as we increase the amount that the Federal Government contributes. I think that is the thing we have to fear, from what has happened in other Government projects where the amount the Federal Government has contributed has been increased. There has been a tendency on the part of some States—not all of them—to say, “Well, we are getting more money from the Federal Government, we won’t have to appropriate so much ourselves.” I don’t think we want to let a thing of that kind go on, and I would like to ask Dean Burch if there is anything in his experience, or his knowledge of the situation, that would lead him to believe that that is going on in some of the States.

Mr. BURCH. Well, I can’t say for each individual State, but the trend, in general, has very definitely been in the other direction. The percentage of funds for extension work from State origin has gradually increased, and in recent years has increased rather sharply.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to make this observation right here: I paid particular attention to this information, and I am frank to say that I was surprised at the way the States responded to the funds provided for under the Bankhead-Jones Act, which was a free grant. And yet, strange as it may seem, the States came across and matched dollar for dollar, when under the law they were not required to. That is something that is mighty unusual.

Mr. HOPE. Well, I am glad to know that.

Mr. BURCH. The State colleges and State extension service are exceedingly desirous that as much money come from State origin as comes from Federal funds. We feel this is educational work, and that that means that it should be in the hands of the people at home. We are very desirous of keeping it on that level.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Might I ask a question there? First of all, from how many States have you had requests that the matching part should not be continued? Even for the first fiscal year? Well, I will ask my whole series of questions: Would it be possible, without too much effort, in connection with the allotment to the several States, to show how much those States have been matching, say in the last year? Is that very hard to get?

Mr. BURCH. I think the Federal Office of Statistics could furnish that. That is furnished every year.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Wilson, did you hear Congressman Phillips’ question?

Dr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you furnish that information by Monday?

Dr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, Mr. Burch, did you say this; that from the Smith-Lever Act and so on, or under the various acts that there had

been available for the past fiscal year, from all sources for the Extension Service, about \$18,000,000?

Mr. BURCH. No, from Federal sources.

Mr. PHILLIPS. From Federal sources. I mean, under all bills, from Federal sources, \$18,000,000.

Mr. BURCH. It was \$18,903,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, then, of that, there was only legally required to be matched, that is, the matching requirement by which the States were obligated was only \$4,000,000?

Mr. BURCH. \$4,708,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But they have, in fact, matched to the extent of \$14,000,000?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir; \$18,839,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Well, now, I think that is an integral part of this discussion we are having. Because the States, whether or not required, have been matching almost to the full extent.

The CHAIRMAN. I found that to be true, strange as it may sound.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then the final comment or question is, if, as Mr. Burch says, this whole matching proposition is being wiped out only because Missouri and Colorado, or some one or two States find it difficult to meet the matching requirement, should we therefore wipe out the whole requirement, or should we try to meet the problems of those States through subsection 2, on page 3, rather than by changing the whole act under subsection 4.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to hear from you on that.

Mr. BURCH. That sets up a sort of emergency fund. I don't know whether you could increase that fund.

Mr. HOPE. Do I understand that that fund does not require matching?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct; subsection 2 does not, definitely, require matching. Is that correct, Mr. Burch.

Mr. BURCH. That is my understanding. The exception is the item 1, on page 2, and that is the 4.5 million dollars.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is right.

Mr. BURCH. And that 4.5 million dollars includes the \$500,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In 1946 or 1947 that \$500,000 would have to be matched, would it not?

Mr. HOPE. No, it is dropped down. What is there in the bill that identifies this \$500,000 with subsection 1?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hope, isn't this true; subsection 1, the 4.5 million dollars is the only section that does not have to be matched? All these other sums do have to be matched. Now, if the \$500,000 does not have to be matched, then it must necessarily have to come out of the 4.5 million dollars.

Mr. HOPE. That is true, but I don't see any provision here that says it does not have to be matched. That is what I am looking for.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In the years 1945 and 1946 it does not have to be matched; in the subsequent years it has to be matched.

Mr. HOPE. How do you apply the \$500,000 into section 1? That is the thing that bothers me.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Starting at the top of page 3, "The sums appropriated in 1945-46, 4.5 million dollars——"

The CHAIRMAN. I don't believe that is there. It is as Mr. Hope says. I don't see how you apply the \$500,000 into the 4.5 million dollars provided for in section 1.

Mr. HOPE. I think for the first year it would not have to be matched.

Mr. PHILLIPS. My interpretation, Mr. Chairman—and I would like to be corrected if it is not so—is, take on page 3—not more than 2 percent; that is roughly \$90,000; not more than \$500,000; then the balance of \$3,910,000, under subsection 3, makes the 4.5 million dollars on page 2. Is that the way you figure it?

Mr. BURCH. Practically the same. My thought was, at the bottom of page 2, items 2 and 3, do specifically have to be matched.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is right.

Mr. BURCH. Therefore, what is left out is the 4.5 million dollars.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is right.

Mr. BURCH. And the only place that \$500,000 could come is from that 4.5 million dollars, and it does not have to be matched.

Mr. HOPE. That is, if you are assuming that 4.5 million dollars does not have to be matched. But what authority is there in this bill for the allocation of that amount without matching by the States?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Lines 22, 23, and 24, on page 3, and line 1 on page 4. It says, "The several States shall not be required to match——"

The CHAIRMAN. Subsection (b) on page 3 provides, "The funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be made available to the several States—" in the same way as under the act of May 8, 1914, which is the Smith-Lever Act, except under the Smith-Lever Act, it was a 50-50 proposition.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then these exceptions enumerated here on page 3, items 1, 2, 3, and 4, do not require matching; is that right?

Mr. BURCH. That is my understanding. Item 4, at the bottom of page 3, says:

* * * to the several States and Territories allotted from the funds appropriated pursuant to subparagraph 1 * * *.

Mr. HOPE. I know, but that specifically refers to this \$4,500,000, but it has no reference to the \$500,000 which must come from some other source.

Mr. BURCH. My understanding is that that is the only place it can come from.

Mr. HOPE. That is the only place it can come from the first year, but after the second and third year, then you authorize the additional sum of \$4,000,000 and then \$4,000,000 more, and it can come from those funds; can it not?

Mr. PHILLIPS. It says so. It says on line 12, the \$500,000 for the fiscal year, which means from the \$4,000,000, but the release of the matching requirement is only for lines 20 and 21 on page 2.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, I think we can get the legal department to clear that up; I think it should be made clear exactly what it is, so that we will know.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, then if I can conclude my remarks, I think Mr. Burch and the gentlemen who are supporting the bill, which I also favor, as you know, should perhaps consider whether it would not be more effective to take the \$500,000 item—I mean the

handling of that item for the relief of Colorado or Missouri, or whatever State has a peculiar problem, and use it for that purpose, rather than relieve the whole 48 States from the matching provision.

Mr. HOPE. I would like to ask a question on that. I rather got the idea from what Dean Burch said that he wouldn't have any difficulty in Missouri as a State proposition in matching, but that some of your counties in the Ozarks would not be able to contribute the share they would have to contribute under your State laws. Is that correct?

Mr. BURCH. It all adds up. There are State funds and there are county funds, and these are added together, and if you have counties that don't have funds and can't come up with theirs, then that pulls down your Federal, State, and county funds.

Mr. HOPE. But it would apply more particularly to those poor counties, because I assume you have in Missouri, as we have in Kansas, a requirement that the counties supply a certain amount of funds before you go ahead and put a county agent in the county, or home-demonstration agent. So while you may have 95 percent of the counties in Missouri that would be able to contribute their share, you might have 5 percent of your counties that could not make that contribution. Now, if we take that out of subsection 2 here, as Mr. Phillips suggests here, that would take care of your local county situation and still the remainder of the State would be able to go ahead and make the contribution which it is required to make.

Mr. BURCH. May I give the specific case of Mississippi? They lack \$239,000 a year at present on offsetting their Federal funds.

Mr. HOPE. What do they get? Let us have the figures. What do they get in the way of Federal funds?

Mr. BURCH. \$696,000.

Mr. HOPE. What do they get in the way of State funds?

Mr. BURCH. \$460,000; and they have a tremendous load, colored and white, a tremendous teaching load. I think the committee should consider that. It seems to me we are extremely anxious to bring up the standard of living and the educational qualifications of our States with a heavy farm population load. I can assure you that every State wants to match this, dollar for dollar, because, frankly, we want this to be a State proposition, a home proposition, for the home people, but inasmuch as we have indicated that we are moving in that direction, perhaps we ought not to take a chance of knocking some State that needs this money very badly out of these funds, if it can be avoided.

Mr. HOPE. Let me ask you this: Is Mississippi the State which goes to the furthest extreme in not meeting the Federal contribution, or do you have other States that are still further down the line in that respect?

Mr. BURCH. I think, as I remember—may I ask Mr. O'Connell a question on that. He is right here.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BURCH. Is that correct?

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mississippi is matching the fund all right.

Mr. BURCH. The question was——

The CHAIRMAN. Let him answer.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mississippi is matching the fund which it is required to offset, but it lacks about \$300,000 of meeting the Federal contribution.

Mr. HOPE. Is there any State that makes a poorer showing than that, so far as meeting the Federal contribution?

Mr. O'CONNELL. Georgia is about the same. Rhode Island is low.

Mr. HOPE. Rhode Island?

Mr. O'CONNELL. Rhode Island, yes; Delaware is considerably lower.

Mr. BURCH. Of course, those States get very small amounts.

Mr. O'CONNELL. There are 23 States that are not equaling the Federal contribution, while they are matching what they are required.

Mr. HOPE. So there would be 25 States that are meeting or more than meeting it?

Mr. BURCH. That is right. In general it is the States with the heavy farm population.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe it would be well to defer any further questioning along this line until the committee gets a copy of that statement, and then we can intelligently interrogate you.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, would it be possible to get these figures without having to get them out of the record?

The CHAIRMAN. These will be furnished in mimeographed form. I only have one statement showing the whole set-up, State by State, and the funds contributed under the several different acts, and the contributions made by each State. He is going to have that mimeographed and furnish each member of the committee with a copy, so that we can intelligently interrogate him. I think it would be well for us to defer further discussion on that particular question until we get the chart.

Now, there is another problem that we want to go into, Mr. Burch.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, would it be possible to consider item 2, on page 3, and make an explanation on that? A number of questions have been asked on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Item 2, on page 3, the \$500,000 authorization?

Mr. BURCH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. BURCH. These funds are divided on the basis of farm population, on the theory that the States with the highest farm population had the highest teaching load of farm people, and women, boys, and girls. However, some of the Western States, Wyoming, for example, have greater distances between farms, and the expense of carrying on the work is greater per farm family because of the extra distance and that sort of thing. Wyoming, for example, under this provision, would get \$27,000, and they have something over 20 counties and it would not go very far toward covering their organization. Five hundred thousand dollars was set up, having in mind those States where this method of allotment did not quite exactly fit, that those funds could be used in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to take care of those inequities.

The CHAIRMAN. And would not have to be matched.

Mr. BURCH. Would not have to be matched. It is my understanding it is not all to go to the Western States. There are one or two Eastern States, and North and South Dakota, as well as some of the Western States that need to be considered under that item.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Barrett wants to appear before the committee, and I promised if he would come we would hear him. I thought we would conclude today, but I fear it is impossible, because we have not gone into the break-down as yet. We have set hearings on the

nutrition bill on Monday. I am sorry we will have to suspend hearings on this bill until we hear the witnesses on the nutrition bill. But we have invited them; we gave them Monday. Some of them are coming from far distances. Is it going to be an undue hardship on you, Mr. Burch, to remain over until about Wednesday?

Mr. BURCH. I have engagements. I will get a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. No; we would like you to be here.

Mr. HOPE. Why can't we postpone the nutrition hearings until Tuesday.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, how long do you think it will take to finish this thing?

The CHAIRMAN. I think we could finish the hearings in another day. Mr. Pace says he thinks it would be all right to continue on this bill Monday, with the object in mind of winding up the hearings on Monday, and, if possible, we would like you to furnish each member of the committee with a copy of the statement we have been talking about tomorrow.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Chairman. How long do you think it would take to finish this bill? Another hour's testimony would do it, would it not?

Mr. HOPE. But we ought to have those figures.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Could they be with us tomorrow?

Mr. BURCH. We can get those figures before you in 2 hours.

The CHAIRMAN. How would it be, Mr. Burch, if we suspend and adjourn the hearing until 2 o'clock, with the understanding that in the meantime you will have those figures here?

Mr. BURCH. It would be a great help to me, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that would be much better. The nutrition bill hearings will stand for Monday.

STATEMENT OF FRANK A. BARRETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief about the matter. I have had many letters from my State in support of this legislation. Before I came to Congress I was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming for a number of years, and, consequently, I am familiar with the fine work of the Extension Service and the county agents.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that in our State in the past 4 years or more the work of the county agents has expanded tremendously, and we are having a very difficult time in carrying on the work that was originally intended that the county agents should do, such as personal service to the various ranchers and farmers of my State.

To be rather brief about the matter, it seems to me that this bill is very well designed, except for States such as my own. We feel that it would be rather difficult for us to continue and to do an efficient job on the basis laid out in the bill. As Mr. Burch just said, in Wyoming we have 15,000 farms and ranches spread out over a very big area, and because of this we have a peculiar problem in our State. It adds immeasurably to the cost of administration and if the formula of farm population is used, because of the fact that our State is sparsely settled, we would get approximately \$9,600 out of this appropriation

each year, or something over \$27,000 for the 3-year period, as I understand it.

In the earlier appropriations similar appropriations were distributed equally to the States and later, of course, and under the present appropriation, it is based on rural population.

Mr. POAGE. What do you mean "equally distributed"? Do you mean each State gets the same?

Mr. BARRETT. As I understand, in the first appropriation, that was the formula used, but this present formula has been in effect for many years, 25 or 30 years.

I would like to call your attention, Mr. Poage, to the fact that a more recent method of distributing funds has been used whereby benefit payments are based on the volume of agricultural production, and it seems to me that in the present war emergency that production is the main factor that we are striving for, and that being the case, I should like to give some figures on my own State: In 1943, our marketing of crops and livestock was \$86,957,000 as against a total marketing of \$19,252,173,000 in the Nation. Now, if the division were on that basis, we would get \$4,500 out of each \$1,000,000 appropriation, or a matter of \$18,000 from the \$4,000,000 appropriation annually, being \$54,000 over a 3-year period or something like twice as much as based on farm population alone. I appreciate the fact that it is going to be exceedingly difficult to change this formula, because there are so many variable factors that enter into it, but as Mr. Burch so well pointed out to you, we do have a peculiar situation, not only in my own State of Wyoming, but in many of the Western States, and I hope this committee will take that into consideration in working out this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there, the provision in section 2, page 3, for \$500,000, would that not make it possible to work out your situation in Wyoming to some extent?

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I might say that people who are very well informed on the matter in my State tell me that that would not be sufficient, and they would like to have me suggest to this committee that that \$500,000 should be raised to \$1,000,000 if the formula stands as it is on the basis of farm population, so that the Secretary of Agriculture would have sufficient funds to permit a larger allocation to our State.

Mr. Chairman, in our State, in addition to the extra work that has been given to the county agents because of the farm labor program and victory gardens and innumerable other activities that have been added during the war arising out of the agricultural production program. As large as the activities are there, the State itself finds we are unable to pay the county agents as high salaries as probably they are entitled to, and we are running into severe competition with the other States, particularly at the present time the State of Iowa, which has been coming out to our State, and offering the inducement of higher salaries to our county agents and we can't meet the competition. So it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, that if you could increase that amount that the Secretary can use in his discretion on the basis of need from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, that it would be fair and equitable.

Mr. POAGE. Would you then agree that you would match that money?

MR. BARRETT. As I understand, Mr. Poage, the bill provides for matching outside of the first year. The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1946—

MR. POAGE. I think that is a mistake. The bill provides, as I understand it, that that 4.5 million dollars need never be matched, and that this \$500,000 comes out of the 4.5 million dollars, or, if you make it 1 million dollars, it comes out of that, and it need never be matched. I am perfectly willing to see that the sparsely settled States have an opportunity of participating in this. I can see your problem, and I think we should either change the formula, or change the amount in some way or other. But I do feel, no matter how we fix it, the States ought to show some interest in this thing. I think they should put up some money, too.

MR. BARRETT. Indeed, I agree; and I thank you for that contribution, but—maybe I am under a wrong impression—

THE CHAIRMAN. I think Congressman Poage is correct in the statement that the 4.5 million dollars does not have to be matched.

MR. BARRETT. That is precisely as I said, the first year the 4.5 million dollars does not have to be matched.

MR. POAGE. No; that is all the time.

THE CHAIRMAN. That is continued. That is made available for the first year, then it is stepped up 4 million dollars for the next 2 years, until it reaches 12.5 million dollars, but the 4.5 million dollars—

MR. BARRETT. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I was mistaken; the four and one-half million is not matched in any of the years?

THE CHAIRMAN. That is right.

MR. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, that is certainly not clear in the bill—Oh, I beg your pardon.

MR. BARRETT. I think maybe my colleague misread that section as I did.

MR. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask Mr. Barrett this question. As I get from what he said they have a per capita production, per person, in Wyoming, at least if I understood him correctly—he thought they would get more money if you based it upon production instead of population. Now, that very fact in itself would make it that much easier for the State to meet its contribution, because if you have got a high production per capita, you have more wealth produced, and the State would be better able to meet its quota than would be the case otherwise. I can see how a State like Mississippi, where you have a large number of producers and the income is small, you would have difficulty, but in a State with large income per capita, it seems to me you would have just the opposite situation.

MR. BARRETT. Well, it would seem so. However, the conclusion that my colleague from Kansas draws, that we are entirely big operators is wrong. We have thousands and thousands of smaller farmers and ranchers in my State, and I might call your attention to the fact that we are not as prosperous as the figures would seem to show.

Our State is second in wool production, and during this war, when there has been a greater demand for wool and lambs than ever before in the history of the Nation, our population in sheep has declined about 8 or 9 percent a year, according to the Department of Agriculture; and according to my own individual information, much more than that. During the last year we have dropped from 3,700,000 head of sheep in Wyoming, to 3,300,000, according to the Department of

Agriculture; and from the best informed private sources we have dropped from 3,700,000 to 2,800,000 head of sheep. We are doing that because we are losing money. We can't produce wool at the ceiling price set by the Office of Price Administration, and, consequently, they are going out of business.

I am interested myself in a ranch out there, and I know that is precisely what is happening in our individual case, and I know that has happened with many of my friends and neighbors, and I am certain it has happened over the State, and the records prove it.

Mr. HILL. Another thing, right along with that. It has been almost impossible to get help of any kind, and you can't get experienced help at all; is that right?

Mr. BARRETT. That is exactly right; we can't compete with the wages paid in defense plants.

Mr. POAGE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. Yes.

Mr. POAGE. Another one of your problems, and I don't mean to be critical, because you can't help it, is the fact that your overhead is so much higher in your State than in a State with a high density of population, so that your costs naturally run a good deal higher for what you do. Your population being very small, and your distances being very great, you have to spend more per individual family that you serve in Wyoming, to render the same service than you would have to spend in the State of Mississippi, for instance, where you have a great many within a small area.

Mr. BARRETT. That is very true, and I thank my colleague.

Mr. HOPE. I appreciate that is part of the problem.

Mr. BARRETT. If my colleague from Kansas comes to the conclusion that we are getting wealthy out there, and that we could afford to carry on this program without this legislation I certainly do not want to leave that impression with the committee.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman was bragging about how much agricultural income he had, and I came to that conclusion.

Mr. BARRETT. Most assuredly I didn't intend to appear to be boasting but rather to show while our production and gross income is high, nevertheless, our net income is so low that the operation was not so profitable as it might seem.

Mr. POAGE. Will the gentleman yield this much further? I am again just trying to analyze it myself. Isn't it true, in your State you have a much larger investment of capital per individual than they have in—I intend no reflection—Mississippi, which does not face the conditions you have to deal with? We all know they have a dense population with a small production per individual. But there, there is a relatively small investment of capital, whereas there is a large investment per individual in your State.

Mr. BARRETT. That is right, and I thank my colleague for the contribution.

Mr. POAGE. That is the reason you have a larger individual in your State, and a larger production of food per individual in your State, because there is a larger investment of capital, so that before you make a profit there has to be some return on your capital investment, because I assume you are in Wyoming, like we are in Texas, paying interest on a lot of that capital investment.

Mr. BARRETT. Most certainly.

Mr. POAGE. And most of that interest is going somewhere else.

Mr. GRANGER. I can only speak of the conditions in the sheep business as an individual, but the best informed Government agents we have show that the industry has been carried on at a loss in the last year, and the loss has been more serious in 1945 than it was in 1943, and considerably more than it was in 1942.

Mr. BARRETT. Thank you, Mr. Granger, your observation is absolutely correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Could some of you gentlemen who are coming back this afternoon give consideration to this thought—instead of having a flat formula that the money should be divided on a population basis, that there should be a minimum set up for each State?

The CHAIRMAN. We would be glad to have them consider it after 2 o'clock.

Mr. BARRETT. You have been very kind, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you.

The meeting is adjourned until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m.)

AFTER RECESS

The committee reassembled at 2 p. m., pursuant to recess.

The CHAIRMAN. This morning some members of the committee requested some information contained on one of the exhibits heretofore filed, showing the amount of the several appropriations under the different bills, and the break-down to the States, and also showing the contributions made by the States. I do not think it is necessary to file this exhibit again. It was filed on yesterday.

Some members of the committee have expressed a desire to interrogate you relative to your statement, Mr. Burch. Mr. Phillips, did you have some questions?

Mr. PHILLIPS. They have been partially answered.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have you ask them, so we will get the information in the record.

Mr. PHILLIPS. My question was, first, as to how many of the States had come anywhere near equaling the Federal funds, and I think this paper that has been placed before us is very illuminating on that, and very encouraging.

My second question was, How many States were in very low brackets on the new allotment, and that is shown on the mimeographed sheet which has also been given us. In looking over that I am inclined to think, and after talking to Mr. Burch, that the amount of \$500,000 set up in lines 11 to 16, page 3 of the bill, is a sufficient amount of money, because if you will look at the second column on the mimeographed sheet you will see that Wyoming—taking that as an example, the bottom item—which Mr. Barrett spoke for this morning—and Mr. Poage should listen to this, because Mr. Barrett said the \$9,000 was too low, but that they would be quite satisfied, he thought, with \$18,000. Is that right?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, if you will look at the first column on the piece of paper which Mr. Burch has just handed you, you will see that shows the amount of money they have got beginning in July is \$9,290, but that two years later than that, in the third fiscal year, they would

actually be getting in \$27,919 a year, and if I may take the words out of Mr. Burch's mouth, so to speak, because it is really his testimony, they would also be securing from the \$500,000 if it was used as it has been in the past, for the less densely populated western States—they would actually be getting half again that much or more. Now, on that basis, it seems to me that if there is any inequality at all it exists only in the first year, and that is a problem before the committee, and not one of the permanent changes in the terms of H. R. 1690, if we are to appropriate or recommend the appropriation of that much money.

I don't know whether I make that clear or not.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you have. I would like to file for the record the statement you have referred to so it will appear in the record at this point. This shows the amount which each State and the Territory of Hawaii would receive of \$3,910,000, or \$11,750,000 of cooperative extension funds, distributed on basis of farm population.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, Mr. Chairman, there are only seven or eight States in the entire Nation which received less than \$15,000 a year the first year, and one of the number I gave is Arizona, which receives almost that amount now, so I think perhaps my suggestion was not necessary, because there may be a little difference in the figures here, but it will be more than that in the subsequent 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will have this statement placed in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Amount which each State and the Territory of Hawaii would receive of \$3,910,000 or \$11,750,000 of cooperative extension funds distributed on basis of farm population

States	\$3,910,000	\$11,750,000
Alabama.....	171, 186. 78	514, 435. 98
Arizona.....	14, 587. 35	43, 836. 68
Arkansas.....	141, 874. 16	426, 348. 18
California.....	85, 451. 40	256, 791. 30
Colorado.....	32, 229. 50	96, 853. 37
Connecticut.....	13, 358. 91	40, 145. 07
Delaware.....	5, 859. 77	16, 609. 29
Florida.....	38, 905. 39	116, 915. 18
Georgia.....	174, 315. 50	523, 838. 15
Hawaii.....	16, 569. 59	49, 793. 52
Idaho.....	25, 820. 77	77, 594. 39
Illinois.....	124, 769. 89	374, 947. 87
Indiana.....	104, 058. 08	312, 706. 35
Iowa.....	118, 639. 52	356, 525. 41
Kansas.....	77, 360. 09	232, 475. 97
Kentucky.....	160, 730. 10	483, 012. 44
Louisiana.....	108, 842. 94	327, 085. 57
Maine.....	22, 467. 47	67, 517. 33
Maryland.....	31, 306. 71	94, 080. 25
Massachusetts.....	18, 763. 66	56, 386. 95
Michigan.....	110, 994. 82	333, 552. 22
Minnesota.....	116, 574. 57	350, 319. 99
Mississippi.....	178, 842. 19	537, 441. 35
Missouri.....	143, 443. 30	431, 063. 63
Montana.....	22, 439. 55	67, 433. 45
Nebraska.....	63, 502. 31	190, 831. 74
Nevada.....	2, 021. 74	6, 075. 58
New Hampshire.....	8, 983. 78	26, 997. 28
New Jersey.....	18, 233. 94	54, 795. 08
New Mexico.....	22, 732. 07	68, 312. 49
New York.....	93, 102. 35	279, 783. 26
North Carolina.....	211, 514. 23	635, 624. 59
North Dakota.....	41, 799. 08	125, 611. 04
Ohio.....	138, 758. 19	416, 984. 32
Oklahoma.....	118, 588. 79	356, 372. 97
Oregon.....	32, 979. 98	99, 108. 63
Pennsylvania.....	116, 598. 78	350, 392. 77
Rhode Island.....	2, 206. 05	6, 629. 43
South Carolina.....	116, 829. 74	351, 086. 81

Amount which each State and the Territory of Hawaii would receive of \$3,910,000 or \$11,750,000 of cooperative extension funds distributed on basis of farm population—Continued

States	\$3,910,000	\$11,750,000
South Dakota.....	39,170.25	117,711.11
Tennessee.....	162,583.60	488,582.42
Texas.....	275,252.46	827,165.32
Utah.....	13,339.54	40,086.85
Vermont.....	13,578.39	40,804.64
Virginia.....	125,730.92	377,835.89
Washington.....	43,387.08	130,383.18
West Virginia.....	67,886.24	204,005.96
Wisconsin.....	112,537.83	338,189.14
Wyoming.....	9,290.70	27,919.61

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I would like to have Mr. Burch state why, under column 1 of this table, you have \$3,910,000. What does that represent?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would like him to make reference to the pages of the bill, page 3 of the bill, too.

STATEMENTS OF J. W. BURCH, DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI; M. L. WILSON, DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; AND W. H. CONWAY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. BURCH. On page 3, line 11, the \$500,000 comes out of the \$4,500,000 in line 20, page 2.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings is down to \$4,000,000?

Mr. BURCH. Then on page 3, line 7, 2 percent goes to the Federal Extension Service here.

Mr. PHILLIPS. For administration expenses?

Mr. BURCH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then from the \$4,500,000 set forth on page 2, line 20, you would have to deduct the \$500,000 referred to on page 3, line 11, and the 2 percent of \$4,500,000, which amounts to \$9,000, set forth on page 3, line 7?

Mr. BURCH. That is right. The net remaining would be the \$3,910,000 shown in column 1, to be allocated among the States and Hawaii on the basis of farm population.

The CHAIRMAN. But the \$3,910,000, plus the \$500,000 referred to on page 3, line 11, plus the 2 percent of \$4,500,000, or \$9,000 referred to on page 3, line 7, will total the \$4,500,000 referred to on page 2, line 5?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, will you make an explanation of that \$11,750,000 carried in column 2 of this exhibit?

Mr. BURCH. The total appropriation called for, lines 20 to 25, page 2, would aggregate \$12,500,000. Then when you deduct the \$500,000 on line 11, page 3, plus 2 percent of \$12,500,000, you would have remaining \$11,750,000, as shown in column 2 of this exhibit, to be allocated.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$11,750,000 will be distributed among the States?

Mr. BURCH. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

Mr. POAGE. Doesn't that mean, then, as Mr. Phillips pointed out, that Wyoming, instead of getting only \$9,000, as we were afraid, will get not \$27,900 but you will get \$27,900 plus whatever part you can inveigle the Secretary of Agriculture to give out of this \$500,000? Or if we didn't leave that discretion in the hands of somebody, and sought to take care of it directly, they would actually get about \$30,000 as a minimum any year after this program gets into effect.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will yield, I think this would be the proper place in the record to put a statement from Mr. Burch as to how he would expect, on the basis of similar experience, the \$500,000 to be distributed, in very general terms. I mean, just how would you expect that to be distributed among the Western States?

Mr. BURCH. Well, of course, by law that is left to the discretion of the Secretary; but in the committee of State directors, in their estimate as to how this money might be used, they felt that there were probably eight or nine of the sparsely settled Western States that would get, I would say, three-fifths, perhaps, of the \$500,000, and that Wyoming, for example, might get nearly twice the amount indicated here. In other words, my estimate would be somewhat higher than Mr. Poage's.

The CHAIRMAN. According to the table placed in the record, column 1, Wyoming would get \$9,290.70 of the \$3,910,000.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Plus such part of the \$500,000 as might be allocated to the State of Wyoming. Is that right?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir. And I would say that the States that got the division of the \$500,000 the first year might be the most fortunate States, because the \$500,000 in total is available the first year for division.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you in your conferences discuss the allocation of the \$500,000 provided on page 3, line 11?

Mr. BURCH. The State extension directors have discussed it informally—the committee; not all the directors together, but just the committee that was sent in here by the various States to work on this.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the committee attempt to make an allocation of the \$500,000?

Mr. BURCH. Not a definite allocation. We just made very rough estimates, because by law that is up to the Secretary of Agriculture, and conditions might change in the States, necessitating, perhaps, a larger amount than this.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that amount is sufficient to take care of the needs of Wyoming and such other States as might use it?

Mr. BURCH. That is my opinion; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the opinion of the different directors that went over the thing?

Mr. BURCH. Well, I would say that some of the western directors felt that that \$500,000 should be somewhat larger, but the committee as a whole felt that that \$500,000 for the sparsely settled States was in line with the amount the other States would get from this, on the basis of actual need.

Mr. GRANGER. Have we had these cooperative extension funds allocated to the States before?

Mr. BURCH. I would prefer that that question be directed to Director Wilson, if that is satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. I think he will answer that.

Mr. GRANGER. I just wondered if there is a history on how this money has been allocated in the past and if that would not be a pretty good indication as to how this might be allocated.

Mr. BURCH. I am not entirely familiar with the history of the earlier funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Wilson, would you be able to supply that information to Congressman Granger?

Mr. WILSON. How allocation of this kind have been made in the past?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. I would like to refer that to Mr. Conway, who has charge of our finances. There have been allocations of this kind. This is one which we believe will have to be based on the judgment of the Secretary. We have attempted to develop some kind of formula that would fit the States as far as possible, but we have been completely unsuccessful in the development of any formula that we thought could be applied to the United States as a whole, that would not make more difficulty than it would do good, and it is therefore our judgment that each one of these situations will have to be taken up and studied by itself and an arbitrary sum allotted, depending upon the program that is submitted by the State extension directors. Now, you understand the State extension work is carried on cooperatively between the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, the extension director being advised by his committee, and the State formulates a plan for doing this work within the State, and those plans are submitted to the Secretary, and from the Secretary's point of view we think in terms of a minimum service that is available to all farm people. We think there is a minimum service, and we think that in the Western States, where there are large stretches, and where there are large areas of Government land in forest reserves and otherwise, and where there are reclamation projects in which there is intensive population, and again where there are reclamation projects which are in process of development, all of that has to be sort of put together and sized up with the assistance of the State extension directors, and a conclusion come to as to what is required in this State that gives this State—the people in this State—equal opportunity with what might be called the minimum opportunity throughout the country.

In the past we have had funds of this kind which, I believe, have been administered somewhat in this way, and Mr. Conway has had to do with it.

Mr. CONWAY. Congress made available in 1930 a million dollars of what was called cooperative extension funds, on a basis similar to this \$500,000, to be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture as he considered the needs in the various States; and, as Director Wilson says, we considered just what we felt each State needed to supplement the workers who were already on the fund, and those funds were allotted to States where the need became greatest; and in some years, years of drought or years of flood, a portion of those funds was allotted to States that it was felt needed them as the result of those conditions.

That \$1,000,000 appropriation was continued until the Bankhead-Jones appropriation became available in 1935, and as the Bankhead-Jones increments were made available by the Congress over a period of 4 years, the additional cooperative extension funds were gradually reduced until they were eliminated during the fiscal year 1940.

The CHAIRMAN. But as long as you had those funds there was enough flexibility for you to shift from State to State as you found the need for them?

Mr. CONWAY. Yes; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is what we intended to do with the \$500,000.

Mr. CONWAY. That is the way we look at it.

The CHAIRMAN. So you will have a flexibility there to shift where you find the need to be greatest.

Mr. POAGE. How much money, if any, under the present law—I mean since 1940—do you have any funds which you can allocate in that way?

Mr. CONWAY. No. At the present time there is an appropriation which was called the further development fund under the act of 1939. There is \$555,000—you will see that in this statement listed under "Additional cooperative extension funds," in the fourth from the last column on this large statement, and that shows where those additional cooperative funds are distributed at the present time. But those funds now have been frozen by the organic act which Congress passed last fall.

Mr. POAGE. Those additional funds, however, are simply to make up the fund that those States would have lost as the result of census changes in—was it 1935?

Mr. CONWAY. The 1940 census.

Mr. POAGE. That is what these funds are, simply to keep them from decreasing as the result of that census.

Mr. CONWAY. That is right. But the first 2 or 3 years they were not appropriated for that purpose. I think it was in 1941 that they were assigned definitely to take up that difference.

Mr. POAGE. Then you don't have any funds at the present time that you can simply arbitrarily shift from one State to another, just as you like the looks of the State?

Mr. CONWAY. No; none whatever. We did have an appropriation in the Washington office that was called "Farmers' cooperative demonstration fund," for many years, of which \$772,000 was allotted to States in 1934. That was also eliminated when the Bankhead-Jones fund became available and was an appropriation of \$1,580,000 called "Supplemental funds," which was eliminated. So the Bankhead-Jones fund, although the appropriation is \$12,000,000, was actually a net increase of \$9,452,000.

Mr. POAGE. When were the Bankhead-Jones funds made available?

Mr. CONWAY. September 1, 1935.

Mr. POAGE. The Bankhead-Jones approximately doubled the amount of funds that were then available, did it not?

Mr. CONWAY. Practically, yes; that is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In spite of the fact that this chart and this mimeographed list answers the questions that we had this morning, they do raise an entirely new question which is not clear to me. In the last fiscal year—that is, the fiscal year which is just now ending—

the grand total—well, take any individual State—the grand total is about \$4,500,000. It doesn't make a great difference in the grand total, but it does make a marked difference in individual States, doesn't it—in other words, a lot of these States that, under column 1 or even column 2 of the mimeographed sheet, are going to get a lot less money than they spent in the fiscal year just ended?

Mr. BURCH. These funds will be in addition—these funds on the mimeographed sheet will be in addition—to the funds shown on the large sheet.

Mr. POAGE. It won't benefit the little fellow any.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Let me understand that. Wyoming, which we were talking about, which is the bottom one here on the list, spent last year \$227,782, of which the Federal Government put up \$109,642 and Wyoming put up \$118,139. Now, do you mean, Mr. Burch, that in the fiscal year immediately following that Wyoming would get from the Federal Government \$118,700?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir.

Mr. POAGE. Yes; plus whatever part of the \$500,000 they are entitled to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You mean she got \$109,000, approximately, plus \$9,200?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct; yes, sir; plus the part she would get out of the \$500,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Plus, of course, what she raised herself.

Mr. BURCH. Plus what she raises in the State.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then that still is not clear to me. What is Wyoming objecting to? If Wyoming is going to get \$9,290, that is one thing; but if they are going to get all of this \$109,000 that they got before, plus \$9,290, plus what they got out of the \$500,000, where is Wyoming in any way aggrieved?

Mr. POAGE. I am not a spokesman for Wyoming, but it seems to me that what Wyoming is objecting to is this—that she is putting up substantially all the money that they reasonably require, to meet the \$109,000. Now they say: "If you only give her \$9,000 more, even if we match that, we still won't have enough money to carry on the program in this State of vast differences, where it is expensive to operate."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then may I take Texas. If Texas spends—not permanently—if last year Texas spent \$2,191,000 total, next year, assuming they raise the same \$1,000,000 they raised last year, they will get \$1,191,000 plus \$275,000 and in subsequent years plus \$827,000.

Mr. POAGE. They are raising a lot of money.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And California will get \$1,080,000, of which only—let me see whether Texas spent more than we did. I want to call the attention of Texas, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that the Federal Government gave them \$1,191,000, while they only raised \$1,000,000, but in California we got from the Government \$453,000 and ourselves raised \$627,000. Now, we will get that same \$1,080,000 plus \$85,000 next year, and in subsequent years a quarter of a million dollars.

It seems to me that is a very liberal bill. I don't see how any State could feel it is at a disadvantage.

Mr. POAGE. I think the gentleman from California has made out a very good showing here that Wyoming is not going to be hurt after the first year, and that where she gets \$27,000 here, she is in pretty good shape, and that if we didn't put in the \$500,000 fund at all but

simply left it all go to the States, it would result in adding about 12½ percent to this amount of money. It would give Wyoming something like \$30,000 every year, in addition to what she is now getting, and the \$30,000 is backed by \$30,000 of their own money, and they say they can match that. That will give them a rather sizable amount of money for a State of that size; and I think, since you have made a case, Mr. Phillips, showing that we actually are going to give these States, all of the States, a minimum amount that will be enough to be of some real, substantial benefit to them, and that they probably don't need the \$500,000 fund, we should just put it in the general pot and let it be divided on the basis of the general fund.

The CHAIRMAN. It strikes me that these extension people have gone over this thing very thoroughly. Mr. Poage speaks of Wyoming, but he is not representing Wyoming here.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Barrett said that \$18,000 would be enough for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they were holding out for a million dollars, as I undersand it, in this fund, although they admit that the situation could be met with \$500,000. Is that correct?

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, we undertook to figure from the number of counties they had that did not have home-demonstration agents, and the number of counties that did not have any assistant agent, and when you get all that information before you, the sparsely settled Western States have somewhat farther to go than the mere populous States, and the allocation just on the basis of farm population will not take care of their needs within the counties for workers quite to the extent that it will in the more populous States.

Mr. POAGE. What would you say is a reasonable minimum for the States? Of course, I don't distrust Mr. Wilson or Mr. Wickard or any other individual, but if Bob Hope was handling it I don't think he ought to have the power to do this sort of thing. I think Congress should say how the money should be spent, instead of just saying "Here is a lot of money. Dish it out on any basis you see fit." That is not responsible government.

Mr. BURCH. Well, the law says that on the basis—or the bill says, line 13, page 3:

on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems.

That language is quite broad.

Mr. POAGE. Under that they could distribute it on the number of grasshoppers in the State, the number of cloudy days, or anything else they wanted to. There is no formula whatever there. It is wide open.

The CHAIRMAN. It says "on the basis of special needs." Need of what? The bill reads:

on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary.

Mr. POAGE. If I couldn't find the population characteristics in west Texas or west Oklahoma, I could do it on any basis. I could do it on the basis of snake population.

The CHAIRMAN. But it would be impossible for us to sit here and appraise the needs of Wyoming, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, and

make a just allocation. We have got to show some confidence in the people administering this act, that they will administer it in the right way. I know we are going to hear from our constituents if they don't, and then they are going to hear from me.

Mr. POAGE. I know right now I am getting letters every day, and so are other Members of Congress, from mothers stating that the War Department promised that—

they would not send my son across to fight without giving him a certain amount of training, but they did send him and he has been killed. He is dead, just as dead as if they hadn't made that promise.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, Mr. Poage, war is war, and Congress can't go out here and lay down a yardstick and say to General Marshall, "Now, you follow this, and you can't vary from it." We would be liable to get licked before we started.

Mr. POAGE. I think Congress is likely to do it now, because of that misunderstanding.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think we have got to consider the difference between States, the difference between Rhode Island and Missouri and California and Texas. I think that is probably the answer to Mr. Poage's question, isn't it? If we made a formula here, we would have to apply that same formula to Rhode Island, we will say, which now receives only \$2,206, or to Wyoming, which we might be inclined to help. We are not particularly concerned about Rhode Island at the moment, because they are not having any difficulties to amount to anything with just the small amount of money they had. They had enough, and they haven't raised their own proportionate share, anyway.

Mr. POAGE. It won't hurt anything to give Rhode Island a minimum of \$30,000, provided you require them to meet it with State taxes, because if Rhode Island won't get it, it won't cost the Government anything.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You mean write into the bill a definite 50-50 matching provision?

Mr. POAGE. Yes; and put in a minimum amount there which they shall get. Make it a minimum of \$30,000, and if Rhode Island don't want to use \$60,000, she won't raise her own \$30,000 and she won't get the Federal Government's money.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, that is the very thing we are trying to overcome with this \$500,000 fund, setting up a formula to do that. You would have to change it every time Congress met, in order to meet special conditions, whether it was grasshoppers or anything else.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, we have tried throughout the years to find a formula that would appear fair to all States in all the allocation of these funds, and up to date we have not found a formula that appeared to be entirely satisfactory to all States, and as a practical matter it appeared that this amount, which relatively is not large, was the most practical answer to give justice to all States. That was our thinking in committee.

Mr. POAGE. What injustice will this do? What States are going to suffer under this formula?

Mr. BURCH. Well, we started out attempting to give all States—to see to it that all States had a county agent for each county, a home-demonstration agent for each county, and then an assistant agent where the need was greater, an assistant agent or 4-H Club agent,

whichever the State wanted to call it, and you will find that in those sparsely settled Western States it costs a lot more money per family served to take care of a county with, we will say, 300 farms, such as Wyoming, compared to a county in one of the Southern States with 3,000 farms.

Mr. POAGE. I understand that necessitates larger cost, but in the face of Mr. Bartlett's statement that \$18,000 would be sufficient for Wyoming, and we are giving them here \$30,000 that we know of, wherein are they going to be hurt, if they get more than he said they needed?

Mr. BURCH. It would be a matter of the relative amount that they would get from this particular fund, as compared to other States.

Mr. POAGE. Well, they are still going to get all the money they need and all they can use to carry on the program in their States, aren't they?

Mr. BURCH. We could get the exact figures as to the number of counties they have, the number of counties that do not now have home-demonstration agents, and the number of counties that need an assistant agent.

Mr. POAGE. This morning we were told, if I understood it correctly—possibly I didn't understand the testimony, but I understood we were told this morning that \$18,000 will do that job in Wyoming. That is the way I understood the testimony this morning.

Mr. GRANGER. Right there, I think what Mr. Barrett had in mind was the information he had gotten from people that had been writing to him, that that amount should be raised to a million dollars instead of \$500,000, and just looking at that bottom figure, that would automatically raise the \$9,000 to \$18,000, and I think that is what he had in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. I think what he was saying was that this fund should be \$1,000,000 instead of \$500,000.

Mr. POAGE. He said that \$18,000 would be sufficient for Wyoming. Now, if \$30,000 isn't enough, I am willing to put a floor there that will be high enough to take care of the needs and take care of the needs of any State. I don't say that because of my interest in Wyoming. I use that State merely as an example. I don't want to say that because a man lives in Wyoming he should not have the benefit of the county agent or that his wife should not have the benefit of the home demonstration agent. I don't want to do that. I am willing to put a high enough floor here to say that every State shall receive not less than a certain amount, an amount sufficient to give the State those facilities.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, if I may speak on that, in the earlier appropriations, the Smith-Lever Act gave, I believe, \$20,000 flat to each State—I beg pardon—\$10,000. Then a later appropriation gave \$20,000 flat to each State. In some of the smaller States, Delaware, for example, with three counties, and Rhode Island, with five—you see, that flat amount begins to pile up pretty high, and that flat amount has already been given to each State, and they are continuing to get that. So it appeared that some other basis would be more equitable for this later allocation of funds.

Mr. PIÑERO. Is there any reason why the provision for Puerto Rico in the original allotment should be left out of this bill?

Mr. BURCH. The details of that I would prefer to leave to Director Wilson, if he cares to answer that question, or Mr. Conway.

Mr. WILSON. We did not draw the bill, but I assume that it was on the basis, was it not, Mr. Conway, that Congress is not now appropriating in the case of Puerto Rico up to the authorization which had been made by the existing act. That is, there is already more money authorized in the existing act for Puerto Rico than Congress has appropriated.

Mr. PIÑERO. Is it true that the Bureau of the Budget, or some Federal bureau, cut Puerto Rico out, and we are the ugly duckling here?

Mr. WILSON. Congress has never appropriated up to the authorization of the Bankhead bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Puerto Rico has never been under this act?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it under all the prior acts?

Mr. WILSON. I think it is.

Mr. CONWAY. No; you will notice on this big sheet Puerto Rico is now receiving \$244,935.19 of Federal funds, and if you will notice under the Smith-Lever and the Bankhead-Jones column, they are receiving \$243,315.19. Now they are receiving their total allotment of Smith-Lever funds, but the allotment which they are entitled to receive under the authorization of Bankhead-Jones funds, as I recall it, is around \$328,000 at the present time, and they are only receiving \$140,000, and they do not come under the provisions of the Capper-Ketcham Act. You will notice Puerto Rico receives nothing at all there.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the Bankhead-Jones Act there isn't anything for Puerto Rico, is there?

Mr. BURCH. Under the Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones?

The CHAIRMAN. There is \$343,315.19. Are they getting that?

Mr. CONWAY. Puerto Rico is receiving that.

Mr. PIÑERO. How much are we entitled to get?

Mr. CONWAY. As I recall, it is about \$328,000 under the Bankhead-Jones Act, and you are receiving \$140,000 of that, which leaves quite a deficit.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got \$243,000 under the Smith-Lever Act.

Mr. CONWAY. That includes Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I ask a question about that? You mean that if this allocation measure is passed and they only receive half of the money, that we don't need a new authorization act for the rest of it, that you can continue giving them money under that same act until you have used up the allotment?

Mr. CONWAY. Under the Bankhead-Jones Act for Puerto Rico, which was not included in the original, they will be entitled, when the maximum is reached, to \$420,000 a year, and at the present time they are receiving \$140,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And you can give them that other \$140,000 any time at all?

Mr. CONWAY. Any time Congress sees fit, they can appropriate the additional sums which they are authorized to receive.

Mr. PIÑERO. We tried to get an appropriation this year, but somehow the Bureau of the Budget, I think, just cut us down to the amount of \$140,000. Is that right?

Mr. CONWAY. I could not say as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Anyway, that was the amount allowed by the bill.

Mr. BURCH. In the discretion of the committee Puerto Rico could still get additional funds under the old Bankhead appropriation, if the committee saw fit to release it. The authorization is there.

Mr. PIÑERO. At this time I would like to introduce into the record a cablegram received from the director of extension service for Puerto Rico to the effect that Puerto Rico should be included in this bill.

(The telegram referred to follows:)

RIO PLEDRAS, P. R., January 31, 1945.

HON. JESÚS T. PIÑERO,

Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Title 11, Bankhead-Jones Act, as approved 1935, did not extend benefits to Puerto Rico. Congress acknowledged our rights to enjoy benefits of that act and section 21 was amended for that purpose in August 1937. Section 23, when added as contemplated in Senate bill 383 and House bill 1690, should also extend benefits to Puerto Rico.

VICENTE MEDINA BEM,

Director of Extension Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the telegram will appear in the record at this point.

Now, Mr. Burch, suppose we take up the break-down of the \$12,250,000. As I understand it from this exhibit, you intend to put on 100 additional agricultural agents at a cost of \$320,000.

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some figures that I want to get in the record in connection with this work. I checked into them this morning and I find that you have at present 2,903 county agents. If this legislation goes through, you will put on 100 additional county agents, giving you a total of 3,003 county agents. Is that correct?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item on the breakdown is 1,010 county home-demonstration agents, to cost \$2,626,000. I understand that we now have 2,035 county home-demonstration agents, and if this legislation goes through and you put on 1,010 more agents you will then have a total of 3,045 county home-demonstration agents, which means, in effect, that you can have at least one agent for each county?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There are something like 3,000 counties in the United States.

The next item appearing on the statement is 2,365 assistant county agents, or county 4-H Club agents, which will consume \$6,508,000 of the fund asked for. At present I understand you have 1,068 assistant county agents, or county 4-H Club agents which, added to the 2,365 you propose to put on, will give you 3,443 assistant county agents and county 4-H Club agents?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir. There are some Negro workers included in that, also.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are county agents or 4-H Club agents?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is 652 assistant home demonstration agents, or 4-H Club agents. This will entail an outlay of \$1,479,000. At present I understand you have 544 assistant home demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents, which, added to the 652 provided for in your break-down, will give you 1,196 assistant home demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is 120 supervisors or county extension agents, calling for an expenditure of \$612,000. At present I understand you have 343 supervisors of county extension agents which, added to the 120 provided for in this legislation, will give you 463 such agents. Is that correct?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is 141 State field agents in marketing, rural housing, nutrition, rural youth, farm management, calling for an expenditure of \$705,000. At the present time, I understand, you have 100 such State field agents which, added to the 141 provided for in this legislation, would give you 241. Is that correct?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How many supervisors will be included in the total?

The CHAIRMAN. Four hundred and sixty-three.

Now, Mr. Burch, I wish you would justify this break-down and the expenditures for personnel, county agents, and all the way down.

Mr. BURCH. Well, there are practically 100 counties that do not now have county agents, and of course, it is very desirable that sufficient funds be available for that.

Mr. POAGE. You figure \$3,200 salary a year. You don't pay a flat \$3,200? You pay less than that in some places and more than that in other places?

Mr. BURCH. That is right. That is up to the State.

Mr. POAGE. That is figured as an average?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir. I may say that the funds appropriated would provide this amount—that is, we are hoping that we will not strait jacket any State. You might have a State in the Northeast, for example, that has a rather complete county set-up. There are a few such States, and their share of the funds might be used for a special worker. Their crops are special crops, and they might hire a special technically trained worker out there in the county. But in general this is about the way it would apply throughout the United States.

Mr. POAGE. That would not necessarily mean that you would not ever actually get it.

This is just the maximum that you could get of these county agents in the system, what you hope to get, but you would never quite realize it? Isn't that true?

Mr. BURCH. That is quite possible; yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You have got 3,000 rural counties in the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. We have around 3,000 counties, a little over that.

Mr. BURCH. Three thousand and seventy-five, I believe.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then why would you take the city and county of San Francisco, the county in which Detroit is located, whatever it might be?

The CHAIRMAN. I think some counties do not have extension service.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is probably figured on rural counties.

Mr. BURCH. I think Mr. Conway perhaps has that in some of his figures.

Mr. CONWAY. I do not have that exact information, but we figure that there are about 3,000 counties with 100 or more farms. The cities would not be included at all. New York State, I think, has 62 counties, and we figure only 55 counties would be entitled to extension service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you only have 2,035 county home demonstration agents for the approximately 3,000 counties?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are trying to get at least one county home demonstration agent per county?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same is true of your assistant county agents and 4-H Club agents?

Mr. BURCH. Yes; that is an item that will carry on this 4-H Club work. The great majority of those workers will spend upwards of 80 to 90 percent of their time on 4-H Club work.

Mr. POAGE. These figures contemplate for county agents an average of \$3,200, for home demonstration agents, \$2,600, \$2,830 for assistant county agents, and \$2,450 for the assistant home demonstration agents. Now, those figures are 100 percent Federal pay, and if the States kick in with an amount equal to what the Federal Government is putting up there, you would not want to spend all this money for these purposes?

Mr. BURCH. You see, the expense of carrying on all this has to be borne by the States. I mean that it will cost about \$600 travel money for each one of these individuals in the county, and it will cost additional secretarial help, and it will cost additional supplies, additional office room, and those items would be borne by the State.

Mr. POAGE. I understand that, but you have figured this on the basis that we can get these necessary funds of Federal money alone. Then, of course, there are other expenses that the State would have to bear, but so far as actually bringing these people into the program, you can figure on the Federal Government paying the entire cost?

Mr. BURCH. For the ones shown here, but not the actual needs as we figured them out on the original sheet. I believe it was 1,824 counties that needed assistant home demonstration agents, but the funds available here would only provide for really 452, since there are, roughly, 200 assistant Negro home demonstration agents that are in this figure, so there is a need, as we figure it, for a great deal more of the assistant home demonstration agents, for example, than are shown here. It is true with respect to the assistant county agents that that item particularly for the 4-H Club work would pretty well take care of the total cost for those, for salaries, but the other expenses run up. We had the complete break-down showing what the \$8,000,000 of State money and this \$12,000,000 of Federal money would do.

Mr. POAGE. I am not settling for \$8,000,000. I want \$12,000,000 State money.

Mr. BURCH. But that 2,365 additional assistant county agents, or county 4-H Club agents, depending on the State—some States call those workers county 4-H Club agents, others call them assistant county agents—their major task, as we see it, would be to work with the rural youth.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you leave the question Mr. Poage has raised, take your 100 county agents, you are paying them on an average \$3,200 a year?

Mr. BURCH. That is what we figured it would cost to hire them.

The CHAIRMAN. And you charge that whole cost up to the Federal Government in that break-down?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if the State had to match that fund, \$320,000, what would you use the money obtained from the State for?

Mr. BURCH. Well, it will cost for each man \$1,200 to hire a secretary. It will cost \$600 for his travel in the county per year. Then your rent on your office, and your other supplies out there, you see, will run up to about as much as the actual salary.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Would you also use some of these funds to raise the salaries of the present county agents and home conomic demonstrators?

Mr. BURCH. We did not contemplate any flat salary increase. However, it is true that we have already had to raise salaries to keep men, and we are continuing to lose men. I had a man last week, the county agent of Montgomery County, Mo., that we were paying \$3,000, and a lumber concern that has 7,000 acres of land came along and offered him a flat \$5,000 and took him away. That is the kind of competition we have at this time, and we will have to use some funds from some source to hold some of our best men.

Mr. GRANGER. There isn't any understanding, is there, Mr. Burch, that the Federal Government will pay the salaries of the county agent if the county will furnish the other expenses?

Mr. BURCH. No, sir. In figuring this it appeared—well, I don't know whether it is logical or not, but I thought there was logic in showing the salaries of these workers, because you could see that, and the number of personnel, rather than burden the record with those additional expenses.

Mr. GRANGER. Experience has shown, then, that it would require another \$1,000,000 anyhow from the States to match this \$12,000,000?

Mr. BURCH. Yes, sir; for the needs of the people that are here, plus those additional workers that I mentioned in that assistant home-demonstration agent item.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Burch, on the break-down of this \$7,978,000, that is to be used primarily for 4-H workers? Is that right?

Mr. BURCH. 4-H and the older rural youth work there.

The CHAIRMAN. What percent of the present extension funds are going into 4-H Clubs?

Mr. BURCH. Last year 26.8 percent or, roughly, 27 percent of all county workers' time went into 4-H Club work. And while I am on that may I make this additional point, if I may, sir. In 1934, when the original Bankhead-Jones funds became effective, we had in the United States 916,062 4-H Club members enrolled. In 1944, in spite of the war and the fact that practically all clubs were discontinued excepting the food production clubs and those that headed directly into the war effort, we had 1,639,473 4-H Club members, which is an increase of 79 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. How many 4-H Club members did you have in the last 3 war years?

Mr. BURCH. I don't have that figure, but it is approximately the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have the information, Mr. Nolan?

Mr. NOLAN. I didn't get your question, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How many 4-H Club members did you have in the last 3 war years?

Mr. NOLAN. I think Mr. Conway has that.

Mr. CONWAY. I have a chart here from which I can give the approximate number. In 1939 there were approximately 1,375,000; in 1940, 1,425,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And in 1943 there were 1,639,000?

Mr. CONWAY. Yes. It dropped in 1941, a small drop.

Mr. BURCH. The garden clubs, of course, the Victory garden clubs, helped bring that up. I wanted to make that a part of the record, because it is part of the job of the county agent to do 4-H Club work. Our thought is that we want this to be a family affair. We want all the agents in that county to help that farm family wherever the family wants help. But we do think it is going to be necessary to have these either assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents to really get the amount of 4-H Club and other rural youth work done that should by all means be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burch, you furnished me this morning a statement headed "Percent of Time Devoted by County Extension Agents during 1943 to work with adults and with 4-H Club and older youth," which I desire to make a part of the record at this point. This statement shows that 19 percent of the time of county agricultural agents was used in work with 4-H Club and older youth, and that 31 percent of the time of county home demonstration agents was with 4-H Clubs, and that 27 percent of the time of all county extension agents was devoted to 4-H Club work.

Mr. BURCH. I have one of those which I will furnish for the record. (The statement referred to follows:)

Percent of time devoted by county extension agents during 1943 to work with adults and with 4-H Club and older youth

	County agricultural agents	County home-demonstration agents	All county extension agents
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Work with adults.....	81	69	73
Work with 4-H Club and older youth.....	19	31	27

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Burch, does the record show—I think we went over that in the beginning—just what duties the county agents, county home demonstration agents, assistant county agents, county 4-H Club agents, assistant home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club agents, supervisors of county extension and State field agents—just what they do. For the purpose of the record, what duties are performed by those different agents?

Mr. BURCH. I think I can state them rather briefly.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, just for the purpose of the record.

Mr. BURCH. The county agent—we generally think of the county agent as the chairman of the extension workers group in the county, and his duties are, among other things, assistant to the farmers with their production and marketing problems, more efficient production particularly and better marketing, but he has an over-all duty to see to it that the entire extension program is carried forward, youths as well as adults.

The home demonstration agent, of course, works with the farm women in nutrition work, canning, gardening, work with poultry, assistant in designing clothing, both with the farm women and the young people on the farm. The home demonstration agents during the war years have done a tremendous amount of boys' 4-H Club work as well as girls' 4-H Club work.

The assistant—some States use the term "county 4-H Club agent" and others use the term "assistant county agent"—in either event, the major responsibility of these young agents, assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents, is with the 4-H Club and the older rural youth groups. I think the work is pretty well understood with respect to that.

The same is true of the assistant home-demonstration agents or, as some States would call them, a woman 4-H Club agent. Some of those, of course, need to be in training so that as you have vacancies among the home-demonstration agents, some of these assistant agents can be placed in those vacant counties. We find that there is a rather rapid turn-over of home demonstration agents, because many States have laws that when they are married they are not eligible to remain home-demonstration agents. We have a rather rapid turn-over.

Supervisors, of course, if you had this additional new personnel, then the task of the group that would go out from the State college to help train these people, to show them the extension methods that have been effective in the past, and to see to it that they are carrying out their work in line with the best possible methods—of course, the addition of that many new people would add very greatly to the duties of the county agent supervisors and home-demonstration agent supervisors, and that is why we have set in there that figure of 120 needed.

On page 2 of the bill we enumerate certain tasks, certain pieces of work on which farm people want a great deal of additional emphasis. Among those things are marketing and assistance with plans for farm homes, improvements in farm homes, and to carry forward the nutrition work that has been studied during this war period, and additional State workers to direct the work of these assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents working with the rural youth.

Then in the farm home planning, if that work is emphasized in proportion to the way many farm people are requesting, we will need some additional State workers to assist the county agents in being up to date in every respect in helping farm people to carry out these programs that they have requested.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions by the committee?

Mr. PIÑERO. Is there any reason why the Territory of Alaska should be left out of this bill?

Mr. BURCH. May I refer that to Mr. Conway?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Conway, do you want to answer that?

Mr. CONWAY. I think the answer probably is the number of farms. I do not have the figure here, but there is a very small number of farms in Alaska. Alaska, as you will notice on the big pink sheet, is receiving \$23,950 of Federal funds, and the Territory is putting up \$10,100. I think the Delegate from Alaska introduced a bill recently providing for additional extension funds for Alaska, but Alaska does not share in the Bankhead-Jones funds.

Mr. PIÑERO. If the Territory of Alaska were included in this bill, do you think they could make good use of the money?

Mr. CONWAY. There is no doubt they could, yes, sir.

Mr. POAGE. How could they without any farms?

Mr. CONWAY. I was thinking more of the boys and girls in 4-H Club work.

Mr. POAGE. Wait a minute on that. You haven't got 100 farms in the whole Territory of Alaska, have you?

Mr. CONWAY. I could not say offhand. I know there are very few. But the distances up there are great, and they have had some very successful 4-H Club work.

Mr. POAGE. Now that we are talking about Alaska, there are only two or three areas where there is any farming at all in Alaska, are there not?

Mr. CONWAY. I believe so.

Mr. POAGE. And the number of farms is very, very small, the total number of farms. Of course, the total number of farm boys and girls is very small, and you have got \$30,000 that you are now spending on them. Of course, wages are high in Alaska. You can't employ people as cheaply up there as you can in the United States, but certainly you have got 5 or 6 agents up there and you have not got more than approximately 60 or 70 boys and girls to deal with. How many agents are you going to put per individual in Alaska? You wouldn't get a great deal of benefit from them.

Mr. CONWAY. I don't know offhand just how many rural boys and girls they have up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Conway, is Alaska included in the Bankhead-Jones Act?

Mr. CONWAY. No; Alaska is not included.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it included in the Norris-Doxey Act?

Mr. CONWAY. No; those acts are for farm forestry work. Alaska is included in the Capper-Ketcham Act.

The CHAIRMAN. And is that the only act in which Alaska is included?

Mr. CONWAY. The Capper-Ketcham Act and the Smith-Lever Act.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is not included in the Bankhead-Jones Act?

Mr. CONWAY. No, sir.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I don't pretend to represent Alaska or Puerto Rico either, but I know that Puerto Rico is largely agricultural, and I don't think you can say that the benefit of this would be confined entirely to agricultural areas. The 4-H Clubs would be mighty good in the heart of New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. The nutrition studies would be good.

Mr. EARTHMAN. The best thing I know anything about, and I think where the need is greatest we ought to make the greatest provision. My understanding is that the reason Puerto Rico is not included is sort of based on the history, and that is that they have not utilized all the available money. Is that right? They have not matched the funds?

Mr. PIÑERO. The money has not been available to us. We would have matched the funds dollar for dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Delegate from Puerto Rico know whether or not the hitch is in the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. PIÑERO. The hitch has been in the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Chairman. I happened to read the proceedings before the Appropriations Committee, and to my great astonishment I found that the extension people did not demand any money for Puerto Rico, and that is why the Budget Bureau simply puts us down to \$140,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that under the present law funds can be—additional funds to the amount of \$140,000 can be made available to Puerto Rico for extension purposes.

Mr. PIÑERO. But they were not put in the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. But under the present law the funds could be increased in the amount of \$140,000.

Mr. PIÑERO. That's right.

Mr. EARTHMAN. That is under existing law, in addition to this?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. EARTHMAN. In other words, there is \$140,000 available that they have not as yet matched.

The CHAIRMAN. No; that is not the trouble. The \$140,000, as I understand it, that is under the Bankhead-Jones Act, the Bureau of the Budget failed to recommend to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. BURCH. The Appropriations Committee did not make the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand that that was because the Bureau of the Budget did not put it in. Is that right?

Mr. BURCH. I am not sure. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Chairman, there doesn't seem to be any available information with reference to Puerto Rico. I do not represent Puerto Rico, but I think that this marvelous work that I have had first-hand experience with, should certainly be made available to the fullest extent in an area where the results would be so great as they would be in Puerto Rico. If there is a hitch there, I am in favor of unhitching it somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. But I want to get this straightened out for the Budget. Under the Bankhead-Jones Act, \$140,000 additional could be made available for extension work in Puerto Rico. Isn't that true?

Mr. WILSON. It has been authorized by the act but has not been appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have an authorization for it under the Bankhead-Jones Act, and it would not take additional legislation to provide that money for extension work in Puerto Rico.

Mr. EARTHMAN. In other words, it has been authorized by the act.

Mr. PIÑERO. But not made available.

Mr. EARTHMAN. But the Appropriations Committee did not make it available.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BURCH. According to the way I figure it there is a total of \$188,000 of the old Bankhead-Jones funds that have been authorized but have not been appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we have an authorization for extension work in Puerto Rico for \$188,000 in addition to what has been appropriated?

Mr. EARTHMAN. Then, Mr. Chairman, wouldn't it be our responsibility if we report this bill out favorably with that authorization, to amend it and stand back of that amendment to increase this appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. You see, we have got the basic law now that authorizes \$188,000 in addition to what they are getting today, but the Appropriations Committee for some reason failed to appropriate the money, as much money as Congress authorized.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Our responsibility and interest is agricultural, Mr. Chairman, and could that failure on their part be due to the lack of interest or lack of sponsorship of the Agricultural Committee?

The CHAIRMAN. No, the Government made the money available by authorization. Now, the responsibility is down here in the Bureau of the Budget or over here in the Appropriations Committee. Our hands are clear.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. It looks like Puerto Rico has raised \$275,000 to match \$240,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I will agree with you that this 4-H work down in Puerto Rico is especially valuable.

Mr. EARTHMAN. At this time above all times, when we are trying to get the good will of the territories and other nations in this hemisphere, trying to prove to them that we are a good big Nation, I think it is up to us, even if this committee has to take some steps toward showing their interest, toward helping to bring that about.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand from the gentleman from Puerto Rico, it is a matter of not appearing before the Appropriations Committee and bringing the matter up.

Mr. PIÑERO. The matter was brought up before I came to Congress, during the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee. The people down there, a thousand miles away, had been asking for this additional \$180,000, but somehow nobody appeared before the Appropriations Committee on our behalf.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Wouldn't that be the duty, Mr. Chairman, of the Extension Service of the Department, to get in behind that and appear before that committee and make those recommendations?

The CHAIRMAN. I think that if the officials of the Department felt that the appropriations should have been made they should have attended the hearing before the Committee on Appropriations and testified in favor of the appropriation, after having the authorization.

If there are no further questions, we thank you, Mr. Burch.

Now, Dr. Wilson, you have charge of that work for the Department. Do you care to make a statement? We will be glad to have a statement from you.

Dr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I believe there is little that I could add to the general explanation and argument for the appropriation. There are one or two points in connection with it, however, that I should like to comment on, if I may.

First, I think the testimony of Mr. Burch and his associates has shown that the demands on the county extension office are very great and continue to grow, and I am sure they will continue to grow in the future, because the service that is rendered by the county extension office means so much in many different ways to all the people in the county, and it is because of this demand of the country people that the land-grant colleges and the departments are interested in this bill, which would allow us to more nearly meet their needs.

Some mention has been made of the possibility of definitely assigning the uses for which these funds would be used. The common term in that regard is "earmarking." I might say that it has been the policy of the Department to be opposed to the principle of the earmarking of extension funds. Our reasons for this are that we have great confidence in the extension directors in the various States, and we think the extension directors in the various States, in consultation with the committee of farm men and women that usually works with them in the development of their State plans, apportion the money and the resources and the personnel so as to best meet the needs of the farm people in their respective States, and consequently there is a great deal of variation from State to State. One State having a particular situation with a particular kind of need will distribute their resources in one way, another State in another way.

Then, too, where funds are earmarked it makes an administrative problem. If a person is employed on a particular fund—let us say that we had funds earmarked particularly for home-demonstration work, then there would be a question if that person who was employed for home-demonstration work could legally, under the basis of the appropriation of the money, do other things in the county that the people in the county would demand and would need.

I would like also to mention that we feel that there is a problem in connection with the salaries of the county extension workers. These people are quite capable people, and, as Mr. Burch has pointed out, particularly when other agencies can pay or do pay higher salaries, there is great difficulty in keeping a county extension worker, and, as was brought out in the hearings this year before Judge Tarver's committee, the Subcommittee on Appropriations, we feel that from the standpoint of the whole Extension Service there will need to be an adjustment in the salaries so that the capable and competent people in the Extension Service will receive salaries that are comparable with the salaries received by other people working in the same lines of work.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, do you approve the bill as drafted or would you suggest any changes?

Dr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I can only speak for myself individually with regard to that, because there has not been time for the Budget to have studied and commented on the bill. However, I am personally very much for the bill, and I think the expenditures which are proposed in it are greatly needed at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand from the delegation of State extension directors who came to see me sometime this morning, this legislation has been approved by the State extension directors of the country.

Dr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. PIÑERO. As long as the \$188,000 was not made available to Puerto Rico, would you not think it should be included in this present bill, enough to make up for that?

Dr. WILSON. Well, I don't see how including Puerto Rico in this bill would make up for that. That has been authorized by the original Bankhead-Jones bill, but the Congress has not seen fit to appropriate up to the authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, it is a fact, is it not, that we do not need any further basic legislation for Puerto Rico to get the \$180,000?

Dr. WILSON. Correct.

The CHAIRMAN. All we need is favorable action by the Appropriations Committee and the House?

Dr. WILSON. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further witnesses, the hearing will close, and we will get together in executive session in a day or two and go into it. I do not think we ought to take it up at this time because we do not have a full committee present. We will meet at 10 o'clock Monday on the nutrition bill.

(Whereupon, at 4 p. m., the committee adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday, April 23, 1945.)

STATEMENT OF HON. JESÚS T. PIÑERO, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO, APRIL 20, 1945

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I appear before you, as Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico and member of the Committee on Agriculture, to respectfully ask you to extend the benefits of this legislation (H. R. 1690) to the Territory of Alaska and to Puerto Rico. My colleague, Hon. E. L. Bartlett, Delegate from Alaska, unfortunately is not a member of this committee and has asked me to represent the interests of that Territory together with those of Puerto Rico.

The statement has been made to imply that there are so few farms in the Territory of Alaska that additional funds could not be used to advantage in furthering the program of extension work. I have before me the 1944 Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska, from which I quote:

"Research projects at the Fairbanks station during the past year included raising swine and poultry, plant breeding and variety improvement, growing oats and peas for ensilage. At the Matanuska substation activities consisted of raising dairy calves on locally grown grains, wintering sheep, determining numerous requirements of cattle, making crop-rotation studies and variety tests with hay, and growing yellow blossom alfalfa, potatoes, and pasture grasses."

As to Extension Service, the same document goes on as follows:

"This service, supervised by the same director (the director of the experiment station), is closely allied with the agricultural experiment stations. During the past year special emphasis was placed on the production, preservation, and conservation of foods. Through the efforts of the Extension Service 1,350 gardens, comprising 160 acres, were planted. In the Matanuska Valley projects pertaining to livestock, gardening, and poultry production were carried on. In this area, as well as the Tanana Valley and southeastern Alaska, nutrition, sewing, handicraft, home management, and canning classes were conducted."

Alaska has an institution of higher education, the University of Alaska, a land-grant college, opened in 1922. Mining extension classes were held during 1943-44 in Gulkana, Big Delta, Ladd Field, Ford Richardson, Galena, Naknek, Kodiak, Juneau, and Ketchikan, 457 persons were enrolled. They also had 225 agricultural and home economic extension students during the same year. During the year 1943-44 Alaska had 6,240 pupils attending the rural and city graded schools. Public high schools are maintained, with an attendance of 430 students. Most of these are vocational high schools. The Governor, in the report cited, says:

"In keeping with the policy that the school should aid the Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut to deal successfully with a changing environment, teachers are exploiting the possibilities of these timely local activities (increased transportation) facilities, establishment of air fields, and other large-scale developments) to develop learning experiences designed to meet individual and community needs."

May I add that some of the boys returning from the war will certainly look forward to this open frontier and, retracing the steps of the pioneers, may establish themselves in this great land of which people here know little about.

I do not have to go into the matter of mentioning to the committee the industries of fisheries, native crafts, fur, and timber in Alaska. These all require people which the Extension Service could reach to great advantage.

Now, as respects Puerto Rico, I may say that the benefits of the Bankhead-Jones Act, since they were made applicable to the island, have never been made available in full. I quote from a letter by Mr. M. L. Wilson, Director of the Federal Extension Service to the insular office:

"At the time that the Budget estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945, were first prepared here, we recommended that the full amount of Federal Bankhead-Jones funds, authorized for cooperative extension work in Puerto Rico under act of August 28, 1937 (\$328,000), be appropriated. In discussing the outlook for funds for 1946 with the Director of Finance and the Assistant War Food Administrator, however, it was decided that it would be wiser to ask the Bureau of the Budget to give favorable consideration to an increase of \$100,000 of the Bankhead-Jones funds for Puerto Rico or a total of \$240,000 for the ensuing fiscal year.

"We regret to inform you, however, that when the President's budget for 1946 was submitted to Congress, no increase was recommended in the amount of Federal Bankhead-Jones funds for Puerto Rico. The Budget carried the same amount \$140,000 as appropriated for the current fiscal year."

Gentlemen, I have taken the pains of going over the published hearings which were held early in 1945 (before I came to Congress), on the appropriation bill for 1946, and I find on part 2 of that published report, on page 129, under the heading "Project Statement":

Item		1944	1945	1946
4	Alaska:			
	Act of Feb. 23, 1929.....	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950
	Act of June 20, 1936.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
5	Puerto Rico: Act of Aug. 28, 1937.....	140,000	140,000	140,000

FIGURES FOR 1945-1946 ESTIMATES

The chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Tarver asked:

"The amounts of the various appropriations under the Capper-Ketchum Act, the Bankhead-Jones Act, additional extension work under act of April 24, 1939, the Alaska Act of February 23, 1929, and the act of June 20, 1936, and the Puerto Rico Act of August 28, 1937, are in the amounts of the authorizations in each case, are they not?"

Mr. M. L. WILSON. "That is correct."

Mr. TARVER. "They are exactly the amounts that were appropriated for the present fiscal year?"

Mr. WILSON. "That is correct."

Mr. CONWAY. "No. The authorization for Puerto Rico was much higher."

Mr. TARVER. "You mean that the appropriation as carried in the estimate does not go to the full extent of the authorization?"

Mr. CONWAY. "Yes."

Further on, on page 132 of the same report, Mr. Tarver asks:

"Under the Bankhead-Jones Act, as shown in the tabular statement, the total of the amount stated is \$12,140,000, whereas in the statement the amount is stated as \$12,000,000."

Mr. CONWAY. "\$140,000 is the Puerto Rico item."

Mr. TARVER. "It is not shown in the table in that item; that is why I was confused. Under the Capper-Ketchum Act there is a similar larger total shown than the amount shown on the project statement and I presume that is for the same reason?"

Mr. CONWAY. "That is the separate authorization for Alaska."

Mr. TARVER. "That is all I care to ask with respect to these particular items. There is nothing the committee could do about it and nothing it would be disposed to do about it if it could."

Now, gentlemen, I wish every one of you could place yourselves in my place. Would you like this sort of thing to happen to the people of your own districts, not for 1 year, but year after year? I leave it to your own sense of justice and to your consciences for an answer.

Now, what have we accomplished in Puerto Rico with the funds?

1. We have matched them nearly dollar for dollar.
2. We have established in 1944 23,774 Victory gardens in rural and urban areas, an increase of 6,851 gardens over 1943.
3. We have produced 13,936,512 pounds of food crops in these gardens with an acreage of 3,694.48 and an average crop of 3,774 pounds per acre.
4. Visits to 43,344 rural farms and homes and 7,104 urban home visits in connection with the Victory gardens program.
5. One thousand one hundred and thirty meetings were held with a total attendance of 27,230 persons. We held 205 meetings for training leaders.
6. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen 4-H Club members were enrolled in the year and assistance was given to 5,106 4-H Club members on the island.
7. Thirteen thousand eight hundred pounds of soybean seed, 12,600 pounds of snap bean seed, 1,076 pounds of lima bean seed, and 2,260 pounds of small vegetable seeds, supplied by the insular government, were distributed.
8. One thousand pounds of sweet corn seed and 205 pounds of cucumber, eggplant, and spinach seeds developed at the experiment station were distributed.
9. Preservation of foodstuffs by canning, salting, and pickling taught to housewives in community centers and home demonstrations.
10. Sewing projects and advice on handicrafts utilizing agricultural plants that used to go to waste.

Now, no less than 50 percent of the time all the technical workers of our extension service was devoted to helping the farmer in the solution of their problems in cooperation with the following agencies:

- (a) United States Department of Agriculture War Board.
- (b) Department of agriculture and commerce.
- (c) Farm Security Administration.
- (d) Soil Conservation Service.
- (e) Insular vocational education.
- (f) Resettled farmers under insular funds.
- (g) Agricultural Adjustment Act.
- (h) Bureau of Animal Industry.
- (i) Agricultural experiment station.
- (j) Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.
- (k) Office of Price Administration.
- (l) Office of Supply.
- (m) Puerto Rico Planning and Zoning Board.
- (n) Health department.
- (o) Home economics department, University of Puerto Rico.
- (p) Federal Land Bank.

- (q) Emergency crop and feed loan office.
- (r) Puerto Rico Hurricane Relief Commission.
- (s) United States Forest Service.
- (t) Farmers' association.
- (u) Bank for cooperatives.
- (v) Development Bank for Industries.
- (w) Puerto Rico Production Credit Association.

I firmly believe, gentlemen, that the record displayed in Puerto Rico is one to be proud of. Giving us all up to the task has resulted in complete success all the way through, and I am glad to say that our extension work accomplishments have had echo and permeated to other foreign countries in this hemisphere.

Now the argument that I have heard during these hearings to the effect that because Congress has authorized some money under the act of 1937 which has not been made available to the island on account of some obscure reason should not necessarily mean that we should not be entitled to our share in the present new legislation (H. R. 1690). It would be most unfair and unjust to say that because Puerto Rico was discriminated against by an administrative bureau or by anybody else during all these years when the Congress had helped us enacting the legislation, that we should now be penalized and not allowed to share with the rest of the American communities as equal citizens on an equal footing with the rest of the States and the Territory of Hawaii.

I respectfully petition my fellow members to include Puerto Rico and the Territory of Alaska in the benefits of the legislation now before us (H. R. 1690).

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Rep. Gross, Pa., criticized OPA, WFA, and USDA regulations and their effect on the meat "shortage" (p. 3729).

7. RATIONING. Rep. Hill, Colo., criticized OPA administration of ration boards, including an Arvada Enterprise (Colo.) article on this subject (p. 3729).
Received a Mich. Legislature memorial urging that Congress take the necessary action to require OPA to remove butter from the ration list (p. 3761).
 8. TAXATION. Received a N. J. Legislature memorial urging legislation to prevent counties, cities, and other subdivisions of any State from imposing income, wage, or similar taxes upon non-residents of such State (p. 3761).
 9. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. Rep. LaFollette, Ind., spoke in favor of H. R. 2232, to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, and Rep. Hays, Ark., spoke in opposition to the measure (pp. 3733-45).
 10. HAWAII. Received the report on the Pearl Harbor-Honolulu Area, pursuant to H. Res. 154, H. Congressed Areas Subcommittee. Recommends increase in supply of dairy products for the area; greater compliance with food-handling regulations; expansion of education and child-care; improvement of housing conditions; more effective rent control with OPA assuming responsibility if necessary; improved health conditions, including adoption of CSC of more rigid examination to prevent influx of physically disabled persons; better coordination of recreation facilities; and extensive recruitment of manpower and more meticulous screening of workers by CSC.
- SENATE
11. EXTENSION WORK. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 383, to provide for the development of cooperative agricultural extension work (S. Rept. 198) (p. 3682).
 12. FARM LABOR. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted H. Con. Res. 29, the Lemke farm-labor deferment resolution (pp. 3692-3).
 13. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted Mo. River States Committee resolutions urging that a joint hearing be arranged by the Senate Commerce, Irrigation and Reclamation, and Agriculture and Forestry Committees on S. 555, to establish an MVA, before which the Governors of the Mo. River States may appear and oppose the establishment of an authority "to do the economic planning for the entire area" (pp. 3680-1).
 14. RATIONING. Sen. LaFollette, Wis., inserted a constituent's petition urging action to bring about a modification of our "present drastic and unreasonable rationing of food" (p. 3679).
 15. FUR PRODUCTION. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted a Minn. Legislature resolution favoring legislation to provide that the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of fur-bearing animals shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit under this Department (pp. 3681-2).
 16. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Continued debate on H. R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities or on such earlier date as may be designated by Congress (pp. 3699-709, 3710-7).
 17. FULL EMPLOYMENT; POST-WAR PLANNING. Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed and inserted J. H. McGraw, Jr.'s statement on pending legislation relative to full employment in the post-war period (pp. 3697-8).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FOOD SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn., including a Times-Herald item, discussing the "food shortage" and stating, "It is high time... some agency created by and responsible to Congress do something to relieve conditions" (p. A1996).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Butler, N.Y., including a Buffalo Stock Yards resolution, urging that the OPA act to reestablish the normal market movement of hogs (pp. A2014-5).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., including an England Daily Herald clipping, comparing problems of English and American farmers regarding the feeding of cattle (p. A2016).
19. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted an article on the "dangers to our whole price-stabilization program arising from the enormous and steadily increasing amount of money in circulation" (pp. A2002-3).
Rep. Robertson, N.Dak., inserted a N. Dak. Legislature resolution urging a Congressional investigation of OPA relative to ceiling prices on butter (p. A2014).
20. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Barrett, Wyo., favoring H.R. 520, giving veterans a 90-day preference in securing homesteads on public lands which may be irrigated by the Bureau of Reclamation, and discussing the various irrigation projects in Wyo. (pp. A1996-7).
21. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Cravens, Ark., inserted a Fort Smith (Ark.) Times Record article on flood control in the vicinity of Fort Smith (p. A2015).
22. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn., including an excerpt of G.H. McCaffrey's (Commerce and Industry Assn. of N.Y.) testimony against the development of this project (p. A2018).
23. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Kilburn, N.Y., inserted R. A. Newton's (Northern Federation of C. of C.) statement favoring the development of hydroelectric power for N.Y. State (pp. A2037-8).
24. MILITARY TRAINING. Sen. Walsh, Mass., inserted his statement opposing compulsory peacetime military training (p. A2012).
Rep. McGregor, Ohio, inserted a constituent's prize-winning essay favoring compulsory peacetime military training (p. A2000).
25. ECONOMY; POST-WAR PLANNING. Rep. Price, Fla., inserted C.W. Pemberton's (Fla. Tax Information Assn.) address, "Post-war Planning in Economic Adjustments" (pp. A2003-5).
26. REORGANIZATION; ECONOMY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn., including a Washington Post article on Comptroller General Warren's statement, relative to reorganization of the executive branch of the Government (pp. A2032-3).
27. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Huber, Ohio, inserted the Lorain (Ohio) Journal editor's letter on the loss of farmlands, lake highways, etc., due to soil erosion on Lake Erie (p. A2031).
28. FOREIGN SERVICE; EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ervin, N.C., discussing H.R. 408, establishing a Foreign Service Academy and including a revised bill, H.R. 2980, to supersede H.R. 408 (pp. A2015-6).

and grant adequate representation to the people and the States affected.

6. We do not approve the "authority" measures which have heretofore been introduced in Congress, as we object to granting any agency unchecked authority to engage in private business, operate farms, remove hundreds of thousands of acres of land from the tax rolls, take over the administration of education and of local and State laws, and in general do the economic planning for the entire area.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE RESOLUTIONS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD several resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota dealing with certain subjects of public interest to that State, memorializing Congress for legislation thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolutions will be received, appropriately referred, and, under the rule, printed in the RECORD.

To the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for wage readjustment for postal employees

Whereas employees of the United States Postal Service are today required to perform greater duties than heretofore; and

Whereas employees of such service have not received a permanent wage readjustment in more than a decade; and

Whereas the tremendous amount of work being done by the employees of the Postal Service is being performed in an efficient manner and is deserving of wage readjustment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, the senate concurring endorses wage readjustment for postal employees in order that such employees may receive increased compensation commensurate with their work and responsibilities, and to that end urges the Members in Congress from the State of Minnesota to vote for and support H. R. 2071; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of Congress from the State of Minnesota.

To the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and Congress of the United States and the Federal agencies concerned to amend S. F. A. W. Regulation 26, effective April 1, 1945, to eliminate certain restrictions contained therein with a view of preventing undue hardship to the consuming public and dealers in solid fuel in the State of Minnesota

Whereas on the 14th day of March 1945, Solid Fuels Administrator for War, Harold L. Ickes, issued a directive effective April 1, 1945, providing among other things that consumers be allotted only 80 percent of their normal annual yearly requirements of scarcer solid fuel from April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946; that the retail dealer cannot deliver to a consumer more than 50 percent of his annual yearly normal requirements of solid fuel before August 31, 1945; that solid-fuel dealers shall be required by the regulation to verify consumers' normal annual requirements of solid fuel; and that retail solid-fuel dealers are frozen to old contracts which they previously served and are not permitted to accept any new business with schools, municipal buildings, and Government agencies; and

Whereas 80 percent of the consumers' normal annual requirements is not sufficient solid fuel to properly insure sufficient heat and to assure healthful conditions during the long winter months encountered in Minnesota, particularly in view of the fact that firewood is not available in sufficient quantities which can be used for heating purposes due to the fact that pulpwood is selling at such a high price; that labor is not sufficiently interested under the present conditions in cutting firewood; and

Whereas because of the severity of the weather conditions in the State of Minnesota causing bad road conditions due to snow, storms, and blockades, which prohibit wintertime deliveries and because of the necessity of providing fuel to the farms, rural schools, industry, and homes, a sufficient stock must be on hand at the docks to provide enough fuel to supply this area and therefore the restriction that the retail dealer cannot deliver to a consumer more than 50 percent of his annual yearly normal requirements of solid fuel before August 31, 1945, is not only impractical but is bound to cause severe hardship; and

Whereas the provision to verify consumers' normal annual requirements of solid fuel by the dealer will entail such tremendous amount of detail and office work that it will be practically impossible under the present wartime conditions to secure sufficient help to properly check and provide this information and will add to the already high cost and burden of handling distribution of solid fuel in Minnesota; and

Whereas the provision contained in S. F. A. W. Regulation 26 prohibits dealers from contracting to supply new patrons during the heating season from April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, is unconstitutional and by the provisions of the regulation creates an abnormal distribution of solid fuels in the State of Minnesota and places certain consumers in a position where they may not be able to obtain solid fuel without great inconvenience and unnecessary delay; and

Whereas the provisions contained in the regulation have been given serious study and consideration it appears obvious to those who are acquainted with the weather conditions in Minnesota, the manpower shortage, the lack of equipment, and other burdensome wartime delivery restrictions will make the regulation impossible of performance without creating great hardship and suffering on the part of the people. Compliance with S. F. A. W. Regulation 26 will create a shortage which will result in severe hardships on the consuming public and retail coal dealers creating a back-log of solid-fuel orders during the winter months; and

Whereas Minnesota receives nearly all of its coal requirements via the Great Lakes; whereas it is necessary to obtain an adequate supply at the docks before navigation closes; whereas any deficiency in movement via the Great Lakes cannot be supplemented except via all-rail movement; whereas facilities for all-rail movement are already overburdened and cannot be relied upon to bring coal into Minnesota: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator for War, and to each member of the Minnesota delegation in Congress, with the request that S. F. A. W. Regulation 26 be amended to permit sufficient coal to move via the Great Lakes docks during the navigation season and to eliminate the provision pertaining to 80 percent of the solid-fuel allocated to the coal-consuming public and by striking out dealers' verification of consumers' requirements and to eliminate the restriction providing that only 50 percent of the consumers' normal annual requirements can be delivered before August 31, 1945, with a view of eliminating the plight

of the solid-fuel industry and the consequent impairment of the solid-fuel supply for Minnesota.

To the Committee on Commerce:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to authorize a survey of the upper Mississippi River navigation reservoirs

Whereas the Winnibigishish, Leech Lake, Pokegama, Sandy Lake, Pine River, and Gull Lake Reservoirs, known as the upper Mississippi River navigation reservoirs, designed to increase the navigable stages of the Mississippi River below the Twin Cities for the promotion of commercial navigation, were authorized by Congress some 50 to 60 years before the development of the areas adjacent to and surrounding the reservoirs, had begun; and

Whereas progress in the development of the agricultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the reservoir areas during subsequent years has emphasized that the lakes and bodies of water used for and affected by the reservoirs and their operations, in common with other lakes and scenic attractions, are proving a dominant source of revenue and livelihood to local communities, the value of which was not, and could not have been, given full weight at the time the reservoirs were authorized; and

Whereas the construction of the locks and dams in the Mississippi River below Minneapolis apparently has lessened the need of the reservoirs for maintaining navigable stages in the Mississippi River below the Twin Cities; and

Whereas those interested in the fullest development and use of the resources of the reservoir areas feel that this cannot be accomplished until a study and appraisal has been made of the present and potential future uses and operations of these reservoirs for the fullest development of the scenic, wildlife, and recreational assets and control of floods in the communities adjacent to and affected by them, as well as for the improvement of navigation, increased water supply for water power, domestic, and industrial needs, and pollution statement for downriver interests: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Minnesota Legislature in regular session assembled, That we request the Congress of the United States to authorize and direct the War Department to make a survey of the upper Mississippi River navigation reservoir system for the purpose of determining and adopting the best plan of operating these reservoirs for the greatest benefit to all of the interests affected, said survey to embrace such changes, if any, in existing structures which might be found desirable, what additional structures might be needed to facilitate operations, and what channel improvements should be made to improve conditions in the areas; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Minnesota Representatives and Senators in Congress; the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.; Col. Malcolm Elliott, division engineer, upper Mississippi Valley division, Syndicate Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. L. C. Barnes, district engineer, Post Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact into law H. R. 5295, relating to the domestic raising of certain furbearing animals

Whereas fur farming is an important and valuable industry within Minnesota; and

Whereas the raising of pen-bred fox, mink, persian lamb, karakul, and chinchilla is, in reality, an agricultural pursuit and the products of such fur farms are livestock, notwithstanding the fact that the Minnesota Legislature, for purposes of expedient administration and regulation, defines such animals as wild animals and polices the in-

dustry through the personnel of the division of game and fish; and

Whereas it is the belief of this legislature that great benefits can accrue to this valuable pursuit if the Federal agency concerned with the promotion of fur farming be designated as the Department of Agriculture: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That Congress be urged to take such steps as are necessary to enact into law H. R. 5295, which provides that the breeding, raising, producing, or marketing of the animals herein referred to shall be deemed an agricultural pursuit under the jurisdiction of the Federal Department of Agriculture: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress from the State of Minnesota.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 333. A bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; without amendment (Rept. No. 193).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 565. A bill to extend the privilege of retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone; without amendment (Rept. No. 200).

PROGRESS REPORT ON WAR PLANTS DISPOSAL (REPT. NO. 199)

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Military Affairs Committee I ask unanimous consent to submit a progress report of the work which is being carried on jointly by a subcommittee of the Special Senate Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning and the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee on War Contracts with respect to disposal of war plants. This report is merely an account of the steps which have been taken to date to gather information for the Congress on the problem of war plants disposal, which I may say is a problem of the utmost magnitude.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the body of the report, that is to say, that part of the report not including the appendixes, may be printed at length in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report submitted by the Senator from Wyoming will be received and printed in the RECORD without the appendixes.

The report is as follows:

Negotiations for the disposal of the Government-owned steel plant which was built at Geneva, Utah, at a cost of \$196,000,000 have been begun by the Defense Plant Corporation. Formal notice that Arthur G. McKee & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, a firm of industrial engineers, has been named by Defense Plant Corporation to make an economic and physical study of the plant was given to the chairman of these subcommittees by Mr. Sam H. Husbands, President of Defense Plant Corporation, in a letter dated April 9, 1945, which appears in appendix I of this report. United States Steel Corporation, Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, and Kaiser Co., Inc., have each notified Defense Plant of a desire to

negotiate for the acquisition of this plant by lease or purchase. Each of these corporations likewise is preparing economic surveys for the purpose of determining the productive uses to which the plant may be devoted.

The fact that these negotiations have been initiated should not, however, be regarded as in any degree furnishing a basis for the conclusion that war work in the Geneva plant is drawing to an immediate end. That is not the case. Victory day in Europe will not, according to the thinking of the War Department, result in any reduction within a foreseeable period of the demand for steel for the prosecution of the war against Japan.

WAR PRODUCTION STILL AT HIGH LEVEL

Months will be required before the war materials, including iron and steel products, which have been shipped to Europe, can be inventoried, repacked, and transported to the Japanese theater of war. While this is being done, a continuous stream of products will have to be produced in the United States and transported across the Pacific. Moreover, it will be necessary to rehabilitate ports in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere in the Pacific as well as to construct new port facilities in order to continue to equip our forces there and to prevent any let-up in the continuous pressure upon the Japanese. I desire to make this point as clear and emphatic as possible lest any inference be drawn from the negotiations and from the studies of the Military Affairs Committee and the Special Senate Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning that the period of war production at the Geneva plant is coming to an early termination.

The War Department has been taking about 30 percent of the Geneva output for steel shells. This demand will continue indefinitely. The remainder of the output is absorbed by the Maritime Commission and the Navy. The Maritime Commission's western requirements for steel plates have been filled primarily by the Fontana plant. Beginning with a demand of about 5,000 tons per month a year ago, an increasingly larger proportion, however, of Geneva plate has gone to Maritime Commission uses, and although the requirements of the Commission are being steadily reduced, it will continue to take a portion of Geneva output at least until the fall of the current year.

The Navy Department does not anticipate for the present any reduction of its demand for steel plates, and will continue to take steel plates from Geneva. Assuming that the Japanese war continues throughout the present year, production of steel plate at Geneva for the Navy is not expected to be reduced during the year 1945.

Negotiations for the disposal of the Geneva plant must, however, be undertaken now because of the tremendous magnitude of the task of framing a policy for its utilization. Not only is it necessary to determine how the plant will be operated and managed and by whom, but it is also essential for any operator to know what markets can be developed for the products of the plant, and indeed, what type of product should be made.

The need for market studies is imperative since the over-all productive capacity of the steel industry has increased from about 81.6 million net tons before the war (January 1, 1940) to 95.5 million net tons at the present time (January 1, 1945). On the other hand, in 1939 less than two-thirds (64.5 percent) of the then existing capacity was utilized to meet all requirements—civilian as well as military—while at present practically our entire existing steel capacity is being utilized for war and essential civilian purposes. It is, therefore, necessary to study thoroughly the possible markets for the present capacity, the types of steel products which will be required by our post-war economy (including both domestic consumption and exports), and the

adaptation of the existing finishing facilities to such post-war uses.

STEEL POLICY MAY BE PATTERN

What is done at Geneva may well be the pattern for what will be done with the other vast war plants built at Government expense and owned by the people of the United States through their Government. The Defense Plant Corporation is acting with wisdom and foresight in opening the subject now, and it has established a laudable policy of complete disclosure of plans to the committees.

Nevertheless, the initiation of the negotiations raises an important question with respect to the entire policy of surplus-property disposal. The act of October 3, 1944, does not give the Surplus Property Board any authority over surplus property until it has been determined to be surplus by the agency which has control of it. Section 11 of the Surplus Property Act makes it the duty of every owning agency to make a continuous survey of property in its control and to determine what property "is surplus to its needs and responsibilities." This same section empowers the Board to secure from the owning agencies such information as to all kinds of property in their hands (before it is declared surplus) as it believes necessary for the proper planning of the Board's job. The agencies are required to report promptly to the Board and the Board is instructed to report to the Senate and to the House of Representatives if it has any reason to believe that any owning agency has surplus property which has not been reported as such to the Board.

The Geneva plant disposal has not been determined to be surplus. The jurisdiction of the Surplus Property Board, therefore, does not attach. Yet, it is highly important that consideration of disposal problems with respect to this and all similar plants should not be postponed until after the plants have ceased to operate and have actually become surplus property.

It is the purpose of Defense Plant Corporation to be prepared for immediate action when war production ceases so that there will be the least possible interruption of employment. The committees' studies have been initiated with the same purpose in view. There will be much greater likelihood of substantial salvage to the Government as well as much greater likelihood of economic benefit to the country if the plans for reconversion are ready to be applied when war production ceases.

This aspect of the problem appears in all of the categories of war plants listed in section 19 of the surplus property law by which the Surplus Property Board was directed to prepare and submit to Congress a report on plants and facilities which cost the Government \$5,000,000 or more each in the following categories: Aluminum, magnesium, synthetic rubber, chemicals, aviation gasoline, oil and steel, pipe lines, patents, aircraft, shipyards, transportation, and radio and electrical equipment. With respect to the first eight categories, Congress provided that no disposal should be "made or authorized until 30 days after such report (or additional report) has been made while Congress is in session except that the Board may authorize any disposal agency to lease such property for a term of not more than 5 years."

PUBLIC SCRUTINY ESSENTIAL

It would probably be impossible to describe all of the various situations which may arise in the handling of the properties. The complexity of the problem, its possibilities for good or ill upon our whole national economy are beyond imagination. It is for this reason that the formulation of plans and the carrying on of negotiations should all be in the public view. It was because public scrutiny was desired that Congress, in the surplus property law, provided as it did for reports,

PROVIDE FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF COOP- ERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

APRIL 23 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

MR. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 383]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, unanimously report the same favorably with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The objective of the bill is to amend title II of the act of June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), by adding at the end thereof a new section (sec. 23), which authorizes additional appropriations to further develop the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics between the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture as inaugurated under the act approved May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), particularly for the further development of county extension work.

The additional appropriations which subsection (a) of the new section (sec. 23) will authorize are (1) the sum of \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent year; (2) an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent year; (3) an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent year, or a total of \$12,500,000.

Subsection (b) of the new section (sec. 23) outlines the manner in which the sums appropriated shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii and provides (1) that not more than 2 percent of each yearly appropriation shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture; (2) that \$500,000 of each annual appropriation shall be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture among the States and the Territory of Hawaii on the basis of special needs, as determined by the Secretary; (3) that the remainder shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of

each bears to the total farm population of the several States and the Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940; and (4) that the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from funds appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a). However, the several States and the Territory of Hawaii will be required, under the terms of subsection (b), to offset or match from sources within the several States and the Territory of Hawaii the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a).

Federal appropriations for payments to the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics total \$18,903,660 for the current fiscal year. Although the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are required, in accordance with the terms of the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, and the Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928, to offset or match only \$4,708,660 of the current Federal appropriations from sources within the States and Territories, it is estimated that the States and Territories will expend not less than \$18,839,424 from State, county, and local sources for cooperative extension work during the current fiscal year.

The demands made upon the Extension Service by the farmers and farm families and other rural people have grown steadily since the Service was established 31 years ago. Last year, 5 million of the Nation's $6\frac{1}{4}$ million farm families used services provided by the Cooperative Extension Service; and, in addition, 3 million rural non-farm families were served.

The United States Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration rely on the Extension Service to perform the general educational activities of the Department. This includes bringing to all possible farm and rural families in the United States the most up-to-date information regarding the basic agricultural situation and needed adjustments in farm planning, improved farm practices, better methods of marketing and distributing farm products, labor-saving machinery, home food production and conservation programs, and other programs to promote the well-being and health of rural people. The Extension Service works with all agencies in the United States Department of Agriculture and has a definite responsibility to keep farmers advised as to how they can cooperate with the action agencies of the Department, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and others.

Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics began with the teaching, through demonstrations and other methods, of better agricultural practices on the farm and improved home-making procedures in the home and has continued to expand to meet the needs of farm families and rural communities. It now deals with all aspects of farm production and management, marketing, community development, and various educational activities relating to citizenship and participation of rural people in winning the war. When the work was first organized, it was felt that there should be a county agent and a home demonstration agent in each agricultural county, but experience and the demands of farm people have proven that one man and one woman extension worker would be required for about 500 farm families in order to meet the average demands of farm

people. This means that in many counties two workers can meet the demands, while in many other counties several county extension agents are necessary. Extension workers help rural people to learn by doing, and meet the problems of the people where they are, in the fields, in the barns, in the wood lots, in the homes, or wherever they may be.

Approximately 27 percent of the time of all extension workers is devoted to the work with rural boys and girls through 4-H Clubs and with the older rural youth—young men and young women who expect to live on farms. It is generally recognized that this work exerts a great influence for good citizenship as well as good agriculture throughout the country. The work with the 1,700,000 4-H Club members is largely directed by volunteer local 4-H Club leaders—wholesome farm men and women interested in the welfare of young people—who serve under the guidance of the county extension agents. Too often the demands of adult farmers upon the county agent and the demands of homemakers upon the home demonstration agent are so heavy that they are unable to give the local volunteer 4-H Club leaders the necessary direction and assistance. Equal opportunity for enrolling and participating in 4-H Club work should be available to all farm boys and girls and other rural young folks in the country; and with the additional extension workers contemplated in this bill, several times as many rural young people can be reached and assisted as are now enrolled in 4-H Clubs and in older rural youth clubs.

The post-war adjustments in agriculture, in the face of advances in technology, will create many difficult farm problems and throw responsibilities on extension workers, who will be called upon to assist farmers make adjustments in agricultural production, marketing, and similar problems.

The distribution of the major portions of the appropriations contemplated in the bill to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii would make possible the employment of additional county agents in counties now without such agents; one or more assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents in each of the larger counties; county home demonstration agents in 1,010 counties that are without such agents; one or more assistant home demonstration agents in many of the larger counties; and several hundred Negro agricultural and home demonstration agents in counties having a large Negro farm population; necessary supervision of the additional county workers; and State field agents in marketing and distribution of farm products, rural housing, nutrition and foods, rural youth, and farm management to assist county agents in disseminating information and instruct them in recent developments in such fields of work. It is estimated that the appropriation of \$12,500,000 contemplated by this bill will provide sufficient funds to employ 100 county agricultural agents, 1,010 county home demonstration agents, 2,365 assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents, 652 assistant home demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents, 120 supervisors, 141 State field agents in marketing, rural housing, nutrition, rural youth, and farm management, and the necessary personnel of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture to administer cooperative extension work, to provide services to the States and Territories, and insure more efficient use of appropriations. An important function of the Extension Service of the Department is to

take to the States for dissemination by State and county cooperative extension workers the results of the entire research program of the Department.

The provision in subparagraph (2) of subsection (b) that \$500,000 shall be allotted annually among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, will enable the Secretary to allot this sum for extension work in such a way as to approach equal treatment for all farm people. In several of the Western States where distances between farms and ranches are great, and where agricultural development is taking place rapidly through reclamation projects and similar activities, and where large areas of federally owned lands are used in the production of livestock, the demands on the county agents are much greater in proportion to the number of farms and ranches than they are in the more densely settled States.

The services and methods of the cooperative extension service, particularly in the farm and home demonstration fields and in the organization of cooperative work among rural youth and adults, have helped our farmers to become outstanding producers of agricultural commodities and have helped our people to enjoy high food standards. Extension education has been a great factor in mobilizing our agriculture for war, and adequate extension work can be an equally vital factor in adjusting to the conditions of peace.

At the hearings which the committee held on this bill, representatives of farmers' organizations, farm women's organizations, 4-H Club organizations, State agricultural colleges and older youth organizations, and individual farmers and farm women appeared in support of the passage of the bill, and not a single witness appeared in opposition to the bill.



Calendar No. 195

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 383

[Report No. 198]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22, 1945

Mr. BANKHEAD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 23 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Reported by Mr. BANKHEAD, without amendment

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
4 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
5 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
6 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
7 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
8 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at
9 the end thereof the following new section:

10 "SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooper-

1 active extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled
2 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension
3 work between the agricultural colleges in the several States
4 receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress, approved July
5 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United
6 States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914
7 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly
8 for the further development of county extension work, there
9 are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money
10 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose
11 of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in
12 agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm
13 people in improving their standards of living, assistance in
14 developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing
15 and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in
16 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm
17 people in improving farm and home buildings, development
18 of effective programs in nutrition, and for the necessary print-
19 ing and distribution of information in connection with the
20 foregoing, the following sums:

21 “(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
22 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

23 “(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
24 ing June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

1 “(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
2 ing June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

3 “(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
4 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of
5 Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same condi-
6 tions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated
7 under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act),
8 except that—

9 “(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum ap-
10 propriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year
11 shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension
12 Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

13 “(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each
14 fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the
15 Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture
16 on the basis of special needs due to population charac-
17 teristics, area in relation to farm population, or other
18 special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

19 “(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated
20 for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States
21 and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the
22 farm population of each bears to the total farm popula-
23 tion of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as
24 determined by the census of 1940; and

1 “(4) the several States and the Territory of
2 Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the
3 funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to sub-
4 paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

5 “(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
6 shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums ap-
7 propriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended
8 and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agri-
9 cultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the
10 Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropria-
11 tions herein authorized shall be available for payment to
12 such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State
13 or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year,
14 with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations
15 (other than appropriations under this section and section
16 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work.”

17 SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is
18 amended by striking out “(other than appropriations under
19 this section)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(other than
20 appropriations under this section and section 23 of this
21 title) ”.

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[Report No. 198]

A BILL

To provide for the further development of
cooperative agricultural extension work.

By Mr. BANKHEAD

JANUARY 22, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 23 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Reported without amendment

EXTENSION WORK. Passed without amendment S. 383, to authorize appropriations of \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year 1946, \$8,500,000 for the fiscal year 1947, and \$12,500,000 for each fiscal year thereafter for further development of county extension work in agriculture and home economics, including improved standards of living, development of farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs, and development of nutrition programs; limits Federal administrative expenses to 2%; provides that \$500,000 annually shall be allocated among the States and Hawaii for special needs and the remainder shall be allocated on the basis of farm population; and prohibits requirement of matching funds (pp. 3909, 3916).

SURPLUS PROPERTY. Both Houses received the Attorney General's report on problems involved in the disposal of Government-owned surplus machine tools and surplus plants. To S. Finance and H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees. (pp. 3887, 3968.)

Sen. Capchart, Ind., and others criticized the rule prohibiting the bidding on surplus war property by persons outside the region in which the property is being offered for sale (pp. 3910-6).

FARM LABOR. Both Houses received a Wis. Legislature resolution urging the deferment of farm and dairy workers (pp. 3887-8, 3969).

BANKING AND CURRENCY. Passed as reported S. 510, to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to reduce the bank reserve requirements, extend authority to pledge U.S. securities against Federal Reserve notes, and repeal authority to issue Federal Reserve notes and U. S. notes under act of May 12, 1933 (pp. 3889-94, 3896-909).

PERSONNEL; TAXATION. Passed as reported (Apr. 25) H.R. 534, to relieve Federal employees from multiple State taxation on incomes and to permit only the State in which such employee is domiciled to levy such tax.

ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 30 (p. 3924).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

FARM LABOR. Rep. Stevenson, Wis., inserted a Wis. Legislature resolution urging reconsideration of induction of agricultural workers and continued application of the Tydings farm-labor deferment amendment (p. A2111).

PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Outland, Calif., commending Price Administrator Bowles for "the successful achievements of the OPA" and including Mr. Bowles radio talk on rationing, rent, and price control (pp. A2097-8).

FERTILIZERS; POST-WAR PLANNING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Larcade, La., including text of a U.S.-Chile agreement, on the post-war operation of an anhydrous ammonia plant for obtaining additional nitrate fertilizer (p. A2066).

EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Douglas, Ill., favoring H.Res. 215, to establish an international office of education (p. A2100).

EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Horan, Wash., inserted a Washington Post editorial discussing the debate of Reps. LaFollette (Ind.) and Hays (Ark.) on the proposed FEPC (pp. A2107-8).

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 27, 1945, for actions of Thursday, April 26, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: S. passed extension-work bill. H. debated Interior appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 3024 (pp. 3928-67). Rep. Jensen, Iowa, discussed the committee action in connection with the Grazing Service item and stated that the "Grazing Service has certainly become top-heavy"; explained the "large amounts for irrigation and reclamation projects which will assist in our food-production program for war" (p. 3930); and pointed out his views regarding the operation of the proposed MVA (p. 3931). Rep. Douglas, Calif., criticized the "policy of blocking and stifling public power developments" (p. 3940). Rep. Granger, Utah, criticized proposals to increase grazing fees (pp. 3942-4). Rep. Horan, Wash., stated that this bill "failed to recognize that the time has come for this Congress to take aggressive steps...for returning servicemen and settlement opportunities for them on irrigated lands" (p. 3946). Rep. Barrett, Wyo., discussed the flood-control projects of the Bureau of Reclamation (pp. 3953-4). Rep. Murdock, Ariz., criticized the reduction in the item for soil-conservation work and discussed the effects of this program on livestock production (pp. 3955-6). Rep. Rooney, N.Y., criticized the growth of the Grazing Service (p. 3961). Rep. Fernandez, N. Mex., commended the FS estimate of the cost of administering the Taylor Grazing Act (p. 3962). Rep. Havenner, Calif., criticized the reduction in the item for power lines for the Central Valley Project (pp. 3963-6). Rep. Patterson, Calif., urged provision for power transmission lines to carry electric power to farmers and irrigation districts (p. 3967).
2. EDUCATION. Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., urged early consideration of H. Res. 215, to create an International Office of Education (p. 3926).

SENATE

3. TOBACCO PRICES. Sen. Maybank, S.C., urged that tobacco ceiling prices in the Carolinas be raised as were the prices in Md. and inserted an Evening Star article, "Maryland Tobacco Ceiling Raised 2 Cents; Some Sales Begin" (p. 3916).

Mr. Pierson did not approve the thesis that the prices of all other commodities did not increase permanently with the price of gold, but it was shown that we get some increase in the prices of commodities by increasing the price of gold. There is no doubt that that would be the tendency at a time when we were exercising every effort possible to hold down domestic prices.

With regard to the question of exports and imports, there are two tendencies. If we devalue our currency, the other countries may or may not do likewise. The South American countries would be under no obligation to follow us in that respect. Let us suppose that they do not devalue their currency, but maintain their present gold value. If they do not devalue, it is my opinion that we will have to pay more for our coffee, for example, because the Brazilians will insist upon receiving the same amount in gold they are now receiving. Coffee, for example, will have to be paid for according to the price level which prevails in Brazil at the present time.

At the same time, for whatever we sell to Brazil of manufactured goods we receive less in real money than we now receive. The effect of devaluing our currency, when other countries do not devalue, is that we sell our exports for less coffee, for example, or less gold, if we are expecting to receive gold. The result of a devaluation of our currency when other countries do not value theirs is an increase in exports and a decrease in imports. It has somewhat the effect of an infinitely high tariff at a time when the general tendency is to lower tariffs and encourage imports into this country instead of discouraging them.

Of course, Mr. President, if we carried deflation to an extreme it is easy to see what would happen. We would constantly be selling our goods to other nations for less and paying more for the goods we received until the situation became a *reductio ad absurdum*. We would be giving away everything and paying for everything which we imported.

The other tendency would be for every nation to follow us, and that would result in a general increase in the price of gold throughout the world. If that took place, I do not think it would have any tremendous effect on price levels. On the other hand, as the Senator from New York pointed out, the \$15,000,000,000 or \$17,000,000,000 owed us by other nations would be increased in value by about ten or eleven billion dollars. Those countries could then come to this country and use the money in buying our goods. In effect, there would be a gift of approximately \$11,000,000,000 to such foreign countries. We are the only country in the world which buys gold. With the exception of the South American countries, we are the only country in the world which is really on a permanent gold standard. It seems to me that if we pursued the course suggested we would obviously be acting against every possible interest of the people of the United States. I do not think there should be any question, Mr. President, about increasing the price of gold.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], on page 1, beginning in line 3.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the committee amendment on page 4, after line 9, to insert a new section 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 4, after line 15, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, after line 15, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. All power and authority of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury under section 43 (b) (1) of the act approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31, 52), with respect to the issuance of United States notes, shall cease and terminate on the date of enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and engrossment of the bill.

The bill (S. 510) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the third paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by changing the first sentence of such paragraph to read as follows:

"Every Federal Reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent against its deposits and reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation: *Provided, however,* That when the Federal Reserve agent holds gold certificates as collateral for Federal Reserve notes issued to the bank such gold certificates shall be counted as part of the reserve which such bank is required to maintain against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation."

(b) The first sentence of the fourth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by striking therefrom the words "40 percent reserve hereinbefore required" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "25 percent reserve hereinbefore required to be maintained against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation."

(c) Subsection (c) of section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding 30 days, and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding 15 days, any reserve requirements specified in this act: *Provided,* That it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of this act may be permitted to fall below the level hereinafter specified: *And provided further,* That when the reserve held against Federal Reserve notes falls below 25 percent, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall establish a graduated tax of not more than 1 percent per annum upon such deficiency until the reserves fall to 20 percent, and when said reserve falls below 20 percent, a tax at the rate increasingly of not less than 1½ percent per annum upon each 2½ percent or fraction thereof that such reserve falls below 20 percent. The tax shall be paid by the Reserve bank, but the Reserve bank shall add an amount equal to said tax to the rates of interest and discount fixed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System."

SEC. 2. The second paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Any Federal Reserve bank may make application to the local Federal Reserve agent for such amount of the Federal Reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal Reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal Reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances acquired under the provisions of section 13 of this act, or bills of exchange endorsed by a member bank of any Federal Reserve district and purchased under the provisions of section 14 of this act, or bankers' acceptances purchased under the provisions of said section 14, or gold certificates, or direct obligations of the United States. In no event shall such collateral security be less than the amount of Federal Reserve notes applied for. The Federal Reserve agent shall each day notify the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of all issues and withdrawals of Federal Reserve notes to and by the Federal Reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may at any time call upon a Federal Reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal Reserve notes issued to it."

SEC. 3. All power and authority with respect to the issuance of circulating notes, known as Federal Reserve bank notes, pursuant to the sixth paragraph of section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by section 401 of the act approved March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 1, 6), shall cease and terminate on the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 4. All power and authority of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury under section 43 (b) (1) of the act approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31, 52), with respect to the issuance of United States notes, shall cease and terminate on the date of enactment of this act.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 383.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, are we about to proceed to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. HILL. If my motion that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill is agreed to, I shall make the point of no quorum. The bill will then be open to amendment and discussion. My request now is merely that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am in favor of that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Hayden	O'Daniel
Bankhead	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Burton	Hill	Radcliffe
Bushfield	Hoey	Revercomb
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Capehart	Langer	Shipstead
Capper	Lucas	Smith
Cordon	McFarland	Taft
Donnell	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McMahon	Tunnell
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wagner
Fulbright	Maybank	Walsh
Gerry	Millikin	Whelan
Guffey	Mitchell	White
Hart	Moore	Wiley
Hatch	Morse	Wilson
Hawkes	Murdock	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I wish to discuss briefly a matter which is I think of some interest.

I know of no problem that is quite so troublesome as that of the disposal of surplus war material. I certainly am in sympathy with whoever is asked to administer the Surplus Property Act. It is a tough job; it is a hard job.

There has been called to my attention the fact that the Surplus Property Board has divided the United States into 12 regions, which I think is a fine idea. I congratulate the Board for so organizing the country. I think the idea of having 12 regions, one central point in each region where the surplus war material is gathered together, and one organization in each of the 12 regions to handle the property, is an excellent idea.

In connection with this step, however, the Board has adopted a rule which to my mind is in conflict with the law and is not in harmony with our American system of government, namely, that one must live within the region where the merchandise is being sold at the time it is advertised or he will not be allowed to purchase any of the property. For example, my State of Indiana has been placed in a region with Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky, and citizens of Indiana are prohibited from going to Chicago to bid on and purchase surplus war material there. That will work a hardship on the people of Indiana, as it will on the people of other States. I see no reason why, merely because one happens to live in Kansas, Kentucky, or Indiana, he should not be permitted to buy surplus war materials which may be offered for sale in Boston, or Washington, or Dallas, Tex., but that is the rule set up by the Surplus Property Board.

I have in my hand a letter from the Chairman of the Board, Hon. Guy M. Gillette, dealing with the question. I call this matter to the attention of the Senate because to my mind the rule should be changed. I think it is unfair. I do not believe it is in keeping with what the Congress intended when it wrote the act. I have read the act very carefully. I do not know that anything can be done about it, but I want to go on record as calling the attention of the Senate to the situation, which I think is very bad.

I should like to ask if other Senators have received complaints from people in

their States who have traveled great distances to purchase surplus war materials only to find after their arrival that they were unable to bid because they happened to live in a State which was not in the particular region in which the merchandise was being advertised.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I will say that I have received many complaints along the same line.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Indiana has brought this matter to the attention of former Senator Gillette who is the Chairman of the Surplus Property Board.

Mr. CAPEHART. I have, and I hold in my hand a letter from the Chairman of the Board in which he writes me that what I have just described to the Senate is the rule; that the Board have adopted that policy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Gillette's letter may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 21, 1945.

HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This acknowledges receipt of your letter of April 14, 1945, with which you enclosed two telegrams received from the Jack Maurer Motors, Inc., of Indianapolis. I am forwarding these wires to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, which is the disposal agency for this class of property and which will probably be transferred within the next few days to the Commerce Department but will continue to function as an organization.

Preliminary to receiving their full reply, may I say that in order to effectuate as wide distribution as possible of this type of equipment as well as other types, including farm machinery, this agency has been pursuing the policy of setting up regions throughout the United States where property of this class can be concentrated and be the more readily available for inspection and purchase. It was in their minds that where property was declared surplus in one locality, it was discriminatory to the rest of the country if they had to travel long distances to inspect the property. For instance, if machinery was declared surplus at Atlanta, Ga., it was obviously impossible for prospective buyers to come from Oregon or Maine and bid in competition with those in the near area. To obviate this difficulty, the policy of setting up around a dozen regional offices was established where the concentration could be made more accessible. Of course, it follows that there is still something of unfairness, and a number of protests have come to me whereby prospective purchasers at the edge of one region would find it more convenient to go to an adjoining region concentration point which was nearer to them. There seems to be little doubt that the regional system is a big improvement over the concentration at one point. I am giving you this preliminary survey of the problem pending the full answer to the wires of your constituent.

With personal greetings, I am,
Sincerely yours,

GUY M. GILLETTE,
Chairman.

Mr. HILL. Does Chairman Gillette in his letter state the reasons which impelled the Board to adopt the rule?

Mr. CAPEHART. The only reason he states, and the only reason I have been given by others in the organization, is that the rule has been established in order to save manpower and transportation, the idea being that if the merchandise can be sold to persons living within a given region the merchandise will not have to be moved, or at least moved any great distance. That, however, does not seem to me to be practical. It seems to me that anyone living in a given region, who purchases material from the Surplus Property Board can, if he cares to do so—I am told that the practice is encouraged—turn around and sell the material to some other person, who in turn can ship it to Indiana or some other State. The only reason I have been able to find for the rule is that it would result in the saving of manpower and transportation.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I was surprised when the Senator said the rule had been made by the Surplus Property Board, because I had encountered it long before the Surplus Property Board was created. The rule was made by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Former Senator Gillette in his letter refers to previous rules, not to rules the Surplus Property Board has made.

Mr. CAPEHART. But the Senator does admit that the ruling is as I have stated?

Mr. HATCH. Yes; it operated very disastrously in my State. I have been complaining and fussing about it for months.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Would the rule have the effect of restricting the sale of property which was declared to be surplus, to individuals who live in the district in which the property is located?

Mr. HATCH. To residents of that district.

Mr. CAPEHART. It can be sold only to residents of a given region. For example, a citizen of Washington could not travel from that State to the State of California and purchase any surplus war material in California.

Mr. MAGNUSON. A constituent of mine traveled to Chicago to purchase some sleeping bags for use in Alaska, but he could not purchase them because their sale was restricted to individuals in the Chicago area.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator means that his constituent so discovered when he arrived in Chicago?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; he discovered that when he arrived in Chicago. I agree with the Senator from Indiana that the rule is unfair. If individuals who reside outside a given region strongly desire to buy surplus property, they should have the same right to do so as any other citizens of the country. They should be allowed to proceed to any part of the country they wish to in order to try to purchase surplus property.

Mr. CAPEHART. I think the idea of the regional set-up represents good management and splendid organizations, but

tribute it. The Government might obtain a better price by doing so. But in the act we wrote the policy that there should be an attempt to have the farm machinery placed in the hands of individual farmers.

The only reason I call attention to that situation is that those of us who lived with this problem in committee for 4 solid weeks in the committee on conference trying to have the bill written, realize that many difficulties are involved. We recall the selling of surplus property after the last war. There was quite a story about the sale of raincoats at that time. A dealer came to Washington and bought all the surplus raincoats. He paid the Government what seemed to be a fairly good price for them. Certainly there was no other dealer who was willing to bid on the entire supply of raincoats. That dealer then sold the raincoats in small lots or sold them separately to individuals, and he made an enormous profit. So that question enters into the situation.

If we want the surplus property to be distributed to the farmers and to other groups which we are trying to take care of, we cannot always say that any citizen may buy the surplus property. There are many different limitations of such a nature.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I have the floor, and I wish to make a brief statement.

I understand that some of this machinery is advertised piece by piece. So what the Senator has said with reference to that subject would not have any effect on the situation.

I have received a complaint from a constituent of mine. I did not intend to bring the matter up now because I had expected to take it up with the Board. A constituent of mine wanted to buy some surplus materials. He said that he had put in a bid which was larger than the bid submitted by another person, but he was denied the right to have his bid considered because the particular property in which he was interested was being sold for a large lump sum. It seems to me the present rule is perfectly unfair and that considerable complaint will result if it is continued in effect. I can understand that in some particular lines it may be to the advantage of the Government to sell in larger lots than in smaller lots. But clearly the Board is wrong when it says to John Smith, for example, "You can bid on something in Chicago because that city is in your district, but you cannot bid on similar merchandise in Seattle."

It seems to me that it is not right to say that an American citizen cannot bid on Government property wherever it may be. A man in my State might wish to bid on some bolts, or articles of that kind. The bolts might not be for sale in his district and yet, he could not bid on them in any other district.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I think the plan of having 12 regions in which to concentrate surplus material is, as I have said, an excellent one. In my opinion it should possibly be increased to 24 or 36. At the present time all this merchandise is concentrated at one place.

However, it should be sold to any person in the United States who is willing to pay the highest price, regardless of where the property may be located.

I ask the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] if, in his opinion, the Surplus Property Board has the right to change the regulations of the Procurement Division, in which the rule was established that a person must live in a particular region in order to be allowed to bid on surplus property.

Mr. HILL. I have not read the act since it was passed last September, but my opinion is that today the Surplus War Property Board has such authority.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rose only to say that the committee, though not a legislative committee, has devoted some thought and study to the question of the disposal of surplus property. The question which has been raised today is not exactly a new one. As a matter of fact, Congress gave the Surplus War Property Board full power and authority to issue regulations. That is just about the extent of the power which it has been given. The Board may make regulations and establish policies, but it has no power to enforce or carry out those policies.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. As an enforcement agency the Board would have power, however, to change an agency if it should refuse to carry out the language and the spirit of a rule or regulation which had been issued.

Mr. HATCH. The Board would have no way of knowing whether the agency was carrying out the rule or regulation. Is that not true?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator said that the Board would have no way of knowing.

Mr. HATCH. No; they have no method of ascertaining.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I think they would have the method of ascertaining through complaints.

Mr. HATCH. Yes; they could read the public press.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think perhaps they would receive a sufficient number of letters from Representatives and Senators to indicate that in many cases rules and regulations were not being observed. As I recall, the chairman of the Board indicated that the difficulty was this: When they wanted to make a rule or regulation under the authority given to them by the act of Congress they had to submit the rule or regulation to approximately 23 agencies. They then had to wait, often for weeks, before hearing from the agencies, and then were informed that some particular agency was opposed to a certain rule or regulation for one reason or another. They then had to start over again and resubmit a new rule or regulation. I am informed by high authority in the Army that sales are not being made, and therefore there is trouble with the officials of the Army in declaring additional articles to be surplus property.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I was about to raise that question. Before the Board or Treasury Department has any

jurisdiction over the property, it must be declared to be surplus property.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Army has been making the complaint that when they declare surplus property to be surplus property in many cases it is not sold.

Mr. HATCH. Perhaps I am mistaken, but I am asking for information. Do they not go ahead and dispose of it themselves?

Mr. FERGUSON. I believe they do.

Mr. HATCH. They do not declare it surplus.

Mr. FERGUSON. On many occasions they have disposed of property because they had been authorized to declare it surplus property under certain circumstances. I think that what we need is action on the part of the Board, and a determination on their part to carry out the will of Congress, and see that that surplus property is distributed at a time when it is needed in the civilian life of the Nation.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not choose to yield further because I wish to have some understanding about the matter. However, I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, Senate bill 383 was made the unfinished business of the Senate. It has been pending for some time, and I have patiently waited for the time to be reached when the bill could be disposed of. I do not think it will take more than 10 minutes to dispose of it. If any Senator wants it to go over, I shall make no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate bill 383 is still before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to say that I believe there is no more important subject before the country than that concerning the disposal of Government surplus property.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The subject is not a matter now pending before the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. I am trying to be gracious, Mr. President.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall not at this time insist on consideration of the bill if the Senator from New Mexico wishes to proceed.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, at some later date I hope that we can take up the whole subject relating to the disposal of Government surplus property, discuss it, and arrive at some reasonable, logical, and fair conclusion. I now take my seat and yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I shall not take more than 5 seconds.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall certainly yield to the Senator, even for an indefinite time.

Mr. AUSTIN. I call attention to section 6 of the Surplus Property Act, giving the duties and authority of the Board, where it will be found that the Board has complete authority over articles of surplus property. On the same page is section 9 (c), where it is provided that if a disposal agency makes subsequent rules, they must not be in-

consistent with the rules of the Board. That is all.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I hope we can conclude the consideration of the bill in a very few minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That title II of the act entitled "An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges," approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the act entitled 'An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture,' approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 percent of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population,

or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940; and

"(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

SEC. 2. Section 21 of such act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out "(other than appropriations under this section)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)."

CEILING PRICE FOR TOBACCO

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, for the past few weeks I have followed with interest the fight of the American tobacco growers of Maryland for an increase in the ceiling price of tobacco. I come from one of the largest tobacco-growing States in the country, and our people have had this subject before the O. P. A. and before the Economic Stabilization Director on many occasions. I have hesitated to say anything while Senators were debating the pending business today, but I take this opportunity to commend those who represented the State of Maryland and to commend the farmers of Maryland for having secured an increase of 2 cents a pound in the price of their tobacco.

Mr. President, the reason given by the Economic Stabilization Director for the increase was that the costs of labor and farm machinery and other items make it necessary.

At this very moment the farmers of the Carolinas are setting out their tobacco, plowing their fields, and attending their crops, from sun up to sun down, with but little labor, and with machinery that is quite expensive. Laborers working in the war factories nearby along the Atlantic Seaboard are paid 2, 3, 4, and sometimes 5 times as much as the farmers could afford to pay them.

Mr. President, I desire to bring this matter to the attention of the Senate because in July and August our farmers will be called upon to sell their tobacco, and I hope that the same treatment will be accorded the tobacco of our farmers in their tobacco market as is given in what are known as the border markets, within 50 miles of the North Carolina-South Carolina line, where most of the tobacco of the world is produced. I hope the same treatment will be accorded

them when they bring their tobacco to the market for sale in July and August.

For the RECORD, I ask unanimous consent that following my brief remarks there be printed the story in the Evening Star of yesterday of the increase in the ceiling price secured by the Maryland tobacco producers.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARYLAND TOBACCO CEILING RAISED 2 CENTS; SOME SALES BEGIN

Some southern Maryland tobacco warehouses began selling the bumper 1944 crop today following announcement of a 2-cent ceiling price increase by the Office of Price Administration yesterday.

Markets at La Plata, Hughesville, and Waldorf began operations today, and the Baltimore and Upper Marlboro markets were ready to start tomorrow.

The O. P. A. said the increase—from 55 cents to 57 cents—is based on a directive issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, and will apply to all Maryland tobacco, whether the grower sells in hogsheads or on the loose-leaf market.

The O. E. S. issued the directive after further examination of evidence submitted by growers and warehousemen disclosed that "the 2-cent increase is necessary for growers to obtain a weighted average price of about 48 cents a pound."

Representative SASSCER, who with Senators TYDINGS and RADCLIFFE, Democrats, of Maryland, led a group of growers and warehousemen in a ceiling price appeal to Stabilization Director William H. Davis, expressed gratification that "Mr. Davis has given us some relief."

"In view of our increasing costs and past averages," Mr. SASSCER said, "I do not think 57 cents is enough, but 57 cents is better than the 55 cents proposed last week."

On the basis of a 30,000,000-pound crop, officials estimated the increase would add about \$600,000 to tobacco growers' income.

George Sachse, general manager of the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association in Baltimore, said Maryland tobacco men "are still dissatisfied with the 48-cent average originally set by the O. P. A. and retained in the revised order and will survey the situation and see if any further steps can be taken to raise the average set as this year's goal by the O. P. A."

Warehouses throughout the State originally scheduled to begin sales April 17, remained closed pending the ceiling price appeal. This is the second year sales have been delayed pending a price adjustment.

ATTENDANCE IN THE SENATE

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the distinguished junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and I missed the last roll call by about 40 seconds. We were very busily engaged in a hearing before the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, which is presided over by the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who is still in the committee hearing. We were asked to be in attendance this afternoon so as to accommodate quite a number of Puerto Ricans who flew to Washington some time ago in order to appear before our committee in connection with the independence bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.



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Please return to

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS AND SERVICE SECTION
Office of Budget and Finance

Senate

FILE COPY

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, April 30, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Edward Gardiner Latch, minister, Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who art the refuge and strength of Thy people in every age, be Thou our refuge and our strength in this present hour. Wherever Thou dost lead, may we go, for Thy ways are the ways of wisdom and justice and love.

We pray that Thou wilt guide the nations of the world into the ways of justice and truth and establish among them the peace which is the fruit of righteousness.

We commend our Nation to Thee, praying that we, the leaders, and we, the people, may be kindled with the fire Christ came to cast upon the earth and be filled with a conquering passion for peace. Banish hatred and discord and confusion from our midst, and by the might of Thy Holy Spirit may we endeavor to keep faith and hope and love alive in our world.

May the comfort of Thy presence abide in the homes broken by war, and in our hearts may there be the spirit of Him who makes us equal to every experience and ready for every responsibility. We pray through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatlin, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 383. An act to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; and

S. 510. An act to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

(Mrs. NORTON asked and received permission to revise and extend her remarks and include some necessary information.)

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2625) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 4, insert the following:

"SEC. 2. Section 3 (a) of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: 'And provided further, That no man under 19 years of age who is inducted into the land or naval forces under the provisions of this act shall be ordered into actual combat service until after he has been given at least 6 months of military training of such character and to the extent necessary to prepare such inductee for combat duty; this proviso shall not be construed as preventing the assignment of enlisted men of the Navy or Coast Guard and the reserve components thereof to duty for training on combat vessels of the Navy or Coast Guard and at naval bases beyond the continental limits of the United States.'"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important question. I think the Members ought to be here to hear the discussion. I make a point of order there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi makes a point of order no quorum is present. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 62]

Allen, Ill.	Dingell	Latham
Auchincloss	Dirksen	Lesinski
Baldwin, Md.	Domeneaux	Luce
Barry	Eaton	Maloney
Bell	Flood	Manasco
Bender	Fuller	Mason
Bennett, Mo.	Gamble	May
Bloom	Gardner	Miller, Nebr.
Bradley, Mich.	Gearhart	Morrison
Brumbaugh	Gerlach	Mott
Buck	Hall,	Murphy
Buckley	Edwin Arthur	O'Brien, Mich.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hall,	Pfeifer
Canfield	Leonard W.	Philbin
Cannon, Fla.	Halleck	Ploeser
Celler	Hancock	Powell
Chapman	Hand	Rains
Chapfield	Harless, Ariz.	Rayfield
Clark	Havener	Richards
Cochran	Healy	Robertson, Va.
Cole, N. Y.	Heffernan	Robinson, Utah
Cooley	Hobbs	Roe, N. Y.
Crosser	Izac	Rogers, Mass.
Curley	Jackson	Rogers, N. Y.
Daughton, Va.	Jenkins	Ryder
Dawson	Kefauver	Sadowski
Delaney,	Keogh	Savage
James J.	Kilburn	Sharp
Delaney,	Kinzer	Sheridan
John J.	Kopplemann	Short
Dickstein	Kunkel	Somers, N. Y.

Stewart	Towe	White
Talbot	Vorys, Ohio	Wilson
Taylor	Walter	Winter
Thomason	Wasielewski	Worley
Torrans	Weiss	Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 330 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York reserves the right to object to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I will not object, in connection with the request of the gentleman from Alabama to concur in the Senate amendment, I understand he has a statement concurred in by General Marshall and the General Staff of the War Department and the members of the Committee on Military Affairs which I am sure we would all like to hear.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I say in that connection that at a meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs which was held yesterday, the matter was taken up and discussed as to whether or not we should ask for this bill to be sent to conference. There was some question in the minds of some as to whether or not the language was ambiguous in some respects. The committee decided that it ought not to go to conference and that with a statement as to our interpretation of the language it would be sufficient for the House to concur in the Senate amendment. We have reduced that to writing and I should like to read it verbatim at this time:

The Senate amendment provides "That no man under 19 years of age who is inducted into the land or naval forces under the provisions of this act shall be ordered into actual combat service until after he has been given at least 6 months of military training of such character and to the extent necessary to prepare such inductee for combat duty; this proviso shall not be construed as preventing the assignment of enlisted men of the Navy or Coast Guard and the reserve components thereof to duty for training on combat vessels of the Navy or Coast Guard and at naval bases beyond the continental limits of the United States."

It is our understanding that the amendment is not intended to require the Army to determine which individuals now members of units overseas have completed a 6-months' period of training and which have not. It is, however, we consider, applicable to men inducted under 19 years of age (1) who are overseas or in transit overseas but who have not already been assigned to combat units, (2) who are still in the United States and (3) who are hereafter inducted.

Although the last clause of the amendment specifically provides for the training at overseas bases and on combat vessels, of Navy or Coast Guard personnel, it is not to be interpreted as prohibiting the training of Army personnel outside the continental United States. Also, it would permit those already overseas with less than 6 months' training who have not already been assigned to combat units to be given the additional training prescribed by this law.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I am not going to object, I think it

appropriate to call the attention of the House to the significance of this amendment. It applies only to men 18 years of age or younger. It does not apply to the 19-year-olds or men inducted who are above the age of 19 years. It is limited to the boys who are 18 years of age who have been already inducted and those who are to be inducted hereafter, except those already assigned to combat.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct in that statement. May I say in connection with the decision of our committee relating to this particularly in view of the fact that we opposed when the bill was before us previously any limitation of this nature, the conditions have greatly changed since that time, and we feel that this amendment at this time would not be crippling to our armed forces. In that connection, I should like to read to the House the announcement which President Truman has just made of the juncture of the Anglo-American and Soviet forces in Germany.

The text of the President's announcement is as follows:

The Anglo-American Armies, under the command of General Eisenhower, have met the Soviet forces where they intended to meet, in the heart of Nazi Germany. The enemy has been cut in two.

This is not the hour of final victory in Europe, but the hour draws near, the hour for which all the American people, all the British peoples, and all the Soviet people have toiled and prayed so long.

The union of our arms in the heart of Germany has a meaning for the world, which the world will not miss. It means, first, that the last faint, desperate hope of Hitler and his gangster government has been extinguished. The common front and the common cause of the powers allied in this war against tyranny and inhumanity have been demonstrated in fact as they have long been demonstrated in determination. Nothing can divide or weaken the common purpose of our veteran armies to pursue their victorious purpose to its final Allied triumph in Germany.

Second, the junction of our forces at this moment signalizes to ourselves and to the world that the collaboration of our nations in the cause of peace and freedom is an effective collaboration which can surmount the greatest difficulties of the most extensive campaign in military history and succeed. Nations which can plan and fight together shoulder to shoulder in the face of such obstacles as distance and of language and of communications as we have overcome, can live together and can work together in the common labor of the organization of the world for peace.

Finally, this great triumph of Allied arms and Allied strategy is such a tribute to the courage and determination of Franklin Roosevelt as no words could ever speak, and that could be accomplished only by the persistence and the courage of the fighting soldiers and sailors of the Allied Nations.

But, until our enemies are finally subdued in Europe and in the Pacific, there must be no relaxation of effort on the home front in support of our heroic soldiers and sailors and we all know there will be no pause on the battle fronts.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I think I speak for a great many Members of the House when I say that I regret the Senate did not make this all-inclusive, that is, to apply to all men who are inducted, that they should

be given at least 6 months' training. However, I believe the War Department will do that as a matter of policy. We feel that the war is in such a stage that it can be done that way and the War Department will see fit to extend it to all men who are drafted.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have letters from quite a number of constituents with reference to young men under 19 who have had 4 weeks or 5 weeks or 6 weeks of training and who have been ordered overseas in June. Would this 6 months' training take place in the United States, under those circumstances, or would they be sent overseas for training?

Mr. SPARKMAN. If they are still in this country, they will be trained here. If they are overseas and have not yet completed training and have not yet been assigned to a combat unit, the training may be given there.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. One other point. As I understood the amendment, it is that boys with less than 6 months' training may be assigned to combat ships. Is there anything in the amendment that would prevent those boys from going into combat, even though they are trained on those ships? I realize that the training would be better on the ships than on the land or at some base, but they cannot be sent into combat duty on any ship without 6 months' training?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Oh, yes. You must remember that this is not a question of our getting something better, because if it goes to conference, we would be limited to the Senate amendment. The Senate amendment specifically provides it shall not prevent the assignment for training of boys under 19 to combat ships, because oftentimes that is the only way they can get their training. It does not go so far as to say that those combat ships cannot go into combat, because necessity might require it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But the purpose of it is that those boys who are under 19, who have not had 6 months' training, will have training on those combat ships?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, it seems to me that in making an interpretation of this we should cover as many eventualities as possible. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] knows that the Marine Corps is administratively a part of the Navy. Under the statement which the gentleman has made, where he uses the term "Navy and the Coast Guard," it occurs to me that a question might arise with regard to the training that would be assured to boys assigned to the Marine Corps. Would the gentleman say that under the spirit and intent of the statement that is the way it would be intended, that boys inducted and assigned to the Marine Corps would be entitled to the same 6 months' training as boys who went in the ground forces of the Army?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct. Remember, that the amendment is all-inclusive. Then the restrictive clause

San Francisco meeting so that it can perfect the plans and programs for an International Office of Education but it is hoped that arrangements for the establishment of such an office will be facilitated by plans calling for another world conference for that purpose.

Just as financiers from around the world met at Bretton Woods; just as international agricultural experts met at Hot Springs, just as military and diplomatic officials met at Quebec and at Yalta—so, too, let us have a meeting of educational leaders for the purpose of focusing attention on the vast possibilities of education to give right its appropriate place in the hearts of the world's citizens and to give justice a friendly environment in every land in which its can perform its miracles.

Peace, Mr. Speaker, is a way of life which must be implanted in the hearts and minds of our present generation of children when they are young and safeguarded by appropriate international machinery to guard against hazards of war occurring when they reach adulthood. Conferences up to date have dealt almost exclusively with the latter of these requirements—these international meetings have highlighted the importance and proposed the machinery for guarding against the hazards of war. I am in complete sympathy with this objective but it is also important that we take steps to create a world environment through appropriate educational ideals, moral concepts, religious training, and habits of tolerant thinking which will decrease the likelihood that these hazards of war will continue to occur.

I have discussed my proposal for an International Office of Education with the State Department and find that to say the least it does not have an unsympathetic attitude toward the suggestion. My conferences and correspondence with State Department officials are continuing and many citizens and organizations are joined together in support of the establishment of such an office.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 215

The pertinent sentences of House Resolution 215 are few in number and I shall read them at this point, omitting the paragraphs in the preamble, and calling attention simply to the effective portions of the legislation:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States urges the participation by the Government of the United States in the organization of an International Office of Education by the nations of the world for the purpose of advising together and to consider problems of international educational and cultural relations throughout the world and more particularly to organize a permanent international agency to promote educational and cultural relations, the exchange of students and scholars, and the encouragement within each country of friendly relations among nations, peoples, and cultural groups: *Provided, however*, That such agency shall not interfere with educational systems or programs within the several nations, or their administration.

Mr. Speaker, this International Office of Education would operate strictly on a consultative and advisory basis and through such efforts could do much and

go far in the vast task of teaching oncoming generations the validity of the formula that "right has might," which President Truman proposed to the San Francisco Conference.

Education is a force of unsurpassed vitality, whether used for good effects or bad. Witness the fanatical devotion to Nazi-ism and Mikadoism installed in the hearts of young Germans and Japanese; witness the indescribable atrocities taking place in Europe and Asia; witness the Nazis pulling the ruins of German cities down upon their own heads as they go down to defeat—here are the results of years of education and propaganda devoted to wicked and wanton objectives. When the world puts as much energy and emphasis into teaching children everywhere to be tolerant and decent, to have respect for others, and to avoid the evil pitfalls of worship of the state, we shall have a sound foundation for peace and a rich reservoir of enlightened citizenry from which to man our peace-preserving international institutions.

Ill-advised might will always be able to wreck the strongest of institutions. For right to have the might which is essential for permanent peace, it is imperative that future citizens know what is right. This is a job for educators and clergymen. It is the eternal challenge to the home, the school, and the church. To help win that challenge, an International Office of Education such as I propose can contribute vitally to the worldwide development and acceptance of tenets of living, ideals of justice, habits of behavior, and mutual international understanding which will provide peace a haven in millions of hearts and equity a home in every land throughout the world.

For a number of years, I was a high-school and college teacher. During that time I worked out a definition of education to govern my own thinking and efforts. It was that "education is a system of training people to influence human behavior wisely."

Mr. Speaker, who will deny that the world's most crying need today is for leadership in every nation which will work to influence the human behavior of its citizens wisely? To educators must fall the responsibility of teaching appropriate concepts of correct international behavior. My resolution advocates machinery for the world's educators to get together in a central clearinghouse to exchange ideas, and to promote international understanding.

THE COIN OF PEACE HAS TWO SIDES

Mr. Speaker, let us remember that the coin of peace has two sides; the material and the spiritual side. Both are of vital importance in shaping plans to outlaw and outgrow international war.

Up to now, primary emphasis has been given to the materialistic side of peace. We have talked of treaties and charters; we have discussed voting procedures and boundary lines; we have envisaged international police authorities and strategic military bases; we have held conferences on monetary matters and on the raising of foodstuffs. I am in favor of giving careful and complete attention to these

materialistic matters. In a world of reality, we cannot afford to ignore any aspect of the mighty problem which must be solved if permanent peace is to result from our plans and our prayers.

However, Mr. Speaker, let us not make a myoptic approach to the problems of peace. It is imperative that we now set up an ethical echelon in our crusade for peace—we must join the efforts of educators and clergymen to those of diplomats and statesmen if peace is not to be a futile illusion and war a recurring visitor. For that reason, and to that end, I have introduced House Resolution 215, to create an International Office of Education.

Over the long pull, Mr. Speaker, an enlightened and ennobled public can succeed in the preservation of peace in a world in which from the beginning of time military might and international treaties have failed to do the job.

In saying that, I am not unmindful of the importance of the practical, materialistic problems involved. In fact, on January 30, speaking on the floor of the House, I outlined in detail a proposal for the establishment of an international peace patrol of the air which I said then and repeat now can succeed in protecting peace by force if it is set up with the attendant considerations which I outlined at that time.

Such a peace patrol can and should be devised and it can be set in operation without wrecking the solvency of this country, without infringing on the significant features of our sovereignty, without endangering our own national security, and without imperiling our self-governing institutions. I have advanced and defended my proposal for an international peace patrol of the air in private and in public debate. I have discussed it by radio and on the platform. I stand ready to defend and discuss it again on any rostrum and before any group because I believe implicitly in its effectiveness but notwithstanding that I recognize clearly that no peace by force can stand up against a world opinion which unceasingly breeds the seeds of war. For that reason I feel as earnestly as I do about the importance of establishing the machinery for inculcating in the hearts and minds of people, everywhere, the ideals and the concepts which are basic to mutual understanding, mutual respect, international good behavior, and permanent peace.

What are the challenges which such an international office of education could undertake to meet, you ask, sir? Far be it from me to attempt to define and describe the scope and the functions of such an office, Mr. Speaker, when I have just indicated my reasons for thinking this task to be significant and sizable enough to warrant the calling of a separate international conference of educators for that very purpose.

From such a conference, however, would come a blueprint of what specific steps could be undertaken for the exchange of students among the various countries of the world, for conferences leading to the lifting of world educational levels, for the restoration of proper educational concepts in the Axis and

enemy countries, for the inclusion of training to encourage friendly relations and mutual understandings among the various members of the family of nations and for other purposes.

It is specifically provided that such an international office of education would not have any authority or intention to interfere with educational systems or programs within the several nations or their administration. It follows that such an office could likewise do nothing to interfere with the practice of religion, economics, and government within the several nations. But by providing a continuing clearing house for the exchange and evolution of educational concepts and for the crystallization of ideals which would have and should have universal acceptability any place in the world, such an office could do much to harness the force of education to the idealism of equity, justice, and permanent peace.

Perhaps, eventually, a code of International good behavior could be agreed upon covering the relations between races and between States so that boys and girls everywhere in the world could be taught certain basic concepts of tolerance, justice, and peace-preserving behavior. If every child in the world were taught no more than the importance and value of "consideration for others" as exemplified so well by the Salvation Army's motto, it would be a gigantic step forward.

Out of such sound and significant statements as those found in the Bill of Rights, the Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule, the Sermon on the Mount, the Atlantic Charter, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and other similar utterances of immortal validity, it would seem could gradually be evolved a world code of good behavior which might some day find its part in the training of every child in the world. Seeds of sanity planted in youth would bear fruit in a stabilized international society in the years to come.

Greater by far than the dissimilarities of race, color, creed, economic, governmental, and political concepts as well as geographical differences are the similarities which exist between human beings everywhere. Their universal characteristics and the ideals, impulses, ambitions, habits, wants, and woes which they have in common far exceed the superficial differences which keep men apart, divide nations into armed camps, give rise to rivalries between races or States, and finally lead to war.

Building on this great foundation of common characteristics and universal similarities, an international office of education can develop a pattern of proper attitudes which can go far toward equipping citizens throughout the world with mental and moral concepts essential if the new world organization is to be manned and staffed with people who will operate it successfully enough to obtain its goal of permanent peace and universal equity. Such a program can also make more probable the fact that individual citizens throughout the world will work cooperatively with such an organization to preserve peace.

Mr. Speaker, in establishing the University of Virginia, the great Thomas

Jefferson selected as a motto for the institution, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." An international office of education can help people throughout the world to learn the truth. The truth, Mr. Speaker, better than any other single factor can help free this world from war forever.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include a newspaper article recommending the Black Hills of South Dakota as the capital of the world.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 118. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands on the Gila reclamation project, Arizona, to the University of Arizona; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 225. An act to authorize the carrying of Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 383. An act to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 421. An act to provide for the promotion of certain American prisoners of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 496. An act to make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 497. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 565. An act to extend the privilege of retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 612. An act to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to eliminate provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 881. An act authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William Mitchell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 889. An act to amend section 47c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, so as to authorize credit to students now or hereafter enrolled in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for military training received while on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or while pursuing a course of instruction in the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 34. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint

resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 669. An act to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State;

H. R. 1525. An act relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens; H. R. 1701. An act to amend section 2, Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress;

H. R. 1719. An act to confirm the claim of Charles Gaudet; and

H. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution providing for the celebration in 1945 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its order heretofore entered, the House adjourned until Monday, April 30, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, May 2, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, May 2, 1945.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

417. A letter from the Chairman of the War Production Board, transmitting revised personnel requirements of the War Production Board for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

418. A letter from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the tenth annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 25 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including therein a 10-year survey of the Commission's work (H. Doc. No. 158); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 165. Resolution authorizing that the report from the Chairman of the Board of Investigation and Research, dated September 18, 1944, relative to carrier taxation, be printed as a document; without amendment (Rept. No. 451). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 164. Resolution authorizing that the report from the Chairman of the Board of Investigation and Research, dated September 18, 1944, relative to public aids to domestic transportation, be printed as a

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 383

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
4 research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
5 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
6 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
7 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
8 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at
9 the end thereof the following new section:

10 "SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooper-
11 ative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled

1 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension
2 work between the agricultural colleges in the several States
3 receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress, approved July
4 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United
5 States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914
6 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly
7 for the further development of county extension work, there
8 are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money
9 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose
10 of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in
11 agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm
12 people in improving their standards of living, assistance in
13 developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing
14 and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in
15 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm
16 people in improving farm and home buildings, development
17 of effective programs in nutrition, and for the necessary print-
18 ing and distribution of information in connection with the
19 foregoing, the following sums:

20 " (1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
21 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

22 " (2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
23 ing June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

24 " (3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
25 ing June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

1 “(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
2 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of
3 Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same condi-
4 tions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated
5 under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act),
6 except that—

7 “(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum ap-
8 propriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year
9 shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension
10 Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

11 “(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each
12 fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the
13 Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture
14 on the basis of special needs due to population charac-
15 teristics, area in relation to farm population, or other
16 special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

17 “(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated
18 for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States
19 and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the
20 farm population of each bears to the total farm popula-
21 tion of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as
22 determined by the census of 1940; and

23 “(4) the several States and the Territory of
24 Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the

1 funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to sub-
2 paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

3 “(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
4 shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums ap-
5 propriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended
6 and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agri-
7 cultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the
8 Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropria-
9 tions herein authorized shall be available for payment to
10 such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State
11 or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year,
12 with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations
13 (other than appropriations under this section and section
14 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work.”

15 SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is
16 amended by striking out “(other than appropriations under
17 this section)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(other than
18 appropriations under this section and section 23 of this
19 title)”.

Passed the Senate April 26 (legislative day, April 16);
1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

APRIL 27, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 2, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, May 1, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: H. food-shortage investigating committee submitted a report. H. debated treaty-ratification proposal. H. Agriculture Committee reported bill expanding extension work.

HOUSE

1. TREATY RATIFICATION. Began debate on H.J.Res. 60, to amend the Constitution so as to provide for ratification of treaties by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress (pp. 4079-4102).
2. FOOD SHORTAGE. Special Committee to Investigate Food Shortages submitted a report pursuant to H.Res. 195 (H.Rept. 504) (pp. 4081, 4104).
3. CALIFORNIA ORANGES. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., commended California orange quality as an aid to good health (p. 4078).
4. EDUCATION. Rep. Buck, N.Y., spoke favoring H.Res. 215, urging participation by the U.S. in the International Office of Education (p. 4079).
5. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for \$97,000 for the Office of Economic Stabilization for the fiscal year 1946 in the form of a Budget amendment (H.Doc. 163). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 4104)
6. EXTENSION WORK. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R.1690, to provide for the further development of cooperative extension work (H.Rept. 498) (p. 4104).
7. LATIN AMERICA; STATISTICS. Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R.688, to amend Public Law 417, 77th Cong., providing that the U.S. may become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (H.Rept. 502) (p. 4104).
8. PUERTO RICO. Insular Affairs Committee submitted a report pursuant to H. Res.99, continuing the investigation and study of political, economic, and social conditions in P. R. (H. Rept. 497) (p. 4104).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. EFFICIENCY. H.R. 3090, by Rep. Rees, Kans., creating a Congressional Bureau of Efficiency. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 4105.) Remarks of author including a statement urging that food administration be placed under a single head. (pp. 4103-4.)
10. TAXATION. H.R. 3093, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., relating to the effect of the community property law of Okla. upon the Federal income-tax liability of certain persons for taxable years ending prior to Sept. 30, 1944. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4105.)
11. VETERANS; ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. H.R. 3089, by Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., to provide for the admission to practice before all Federal courts, departments, and agencies of veterans who have been admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court or the highest court of any State, District, or Territory. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4105.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. EDUCATION. Rep. Bennet, N.Y., inserted correspondence between the Secretary of State and James G. Patton, President, National Farmers Union, favoring the establishment of an International Office for Education (p. A2157).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Trimble, Ark., favoring H. Res. 215, to establish an International Office for Education (p. A2162).
13. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Reps. Andersen and Judd of Minn. inserted a Minn. Farm Bureau Federation resolution opposing establishment of an MVA (p. A2161).
14. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn., including a Duluth (Minn.) Publicity editorial, favoring the development of this project (pp. A2163-4).
15. IMPORTS. Rep. Flannagan, Va., inserted a statement on import quotas now in force on wheat, cotton, cattle, potatoes, and milk (pp. A2160-1).
16. TARIFFS. Speech in the House by Rep. Murray, Wis., including a tabulation of actual and parity prices and import-duty rates on agricultural products, opposing H.R. 2652, extending the period during which the President is authorized to enter into foreign-trade agreements and providing that duties payable shall be neither increased or decreased more than 50 percent (pp. A2159-60).
17. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Voorhis, Calif., opposing present plans for flood control in Los Angeles County, Calif. (pp. A2162-3).
18. CORPORATIONS. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted a Washington Star article discussing Comptroller General Warren's statement favoring Congressional financial control of Government corporations (pp. A2169-70).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

9. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 105, to extend the Smaller War Plants Corporation until Dec. 31, 1946. Approved Apr. 27, 1945 (Public Law 42, 79th Cong.).

Research means seeking new knowledge and looking for new truths. It all boils down to the asking questions of nature and watching for her replies. This is research by observation and experimentation. Just as yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and malaria have yielded to scientific medicine, we will find cancer, the second greatest killer of the human race, will yield.

There is not as much mystery about cancer as most people believe. There are thousands of physicians everywhere able to recognize the early signs of cancer and many surgeons are equipped by experience to effect its early cure. It must be seen early if there is a chance for cure.

Cancer is one of the diseases which has grown more dreadful because people fail to be examined early and often.

Cancer is by no means a hopeless condition if patients will only present themselves in time to those who are equipped to do efficient work.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized for 15 minutes.

NEED FOR EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill providing for a Congressional Bureau of Efficiency. This bill provides for the creation of an organization responsible only to Congress which will keep Congress advised with regard to the use of Federal funds, the overlapping and duplication of Federal functions and activities and nonessential expenditures, and make recommendations for efficiency and economy.

I introduced a similar bill a year ago. At that time Congress was considering a revenue measure. I pointed out then that it was just as important to provide means of saving Federal funds as to pass additional tax legislation. A year ago the national debt was \$187,000,000,000. Today, according to the Treasury report, it is in excess of two hundred and thirty-six billion. The Treasury Department estimates the public debt will be two hundred and ninety-two billion in June of next year. This means in a year from now Congress will be forced to again consider legislation raising the debt limit from the present \$300,000,000,000 to \$350,000,000,000.

Every Member of this Congress understands the necessity of spending every dollar required for the prosecution of this war. We know, too, we are bound to have a tremendous amount of waste and extravagance in war expenditures. It is obvious, although we have raised income taxes and provided every means of securing revenue, much remains to be done to reduce Federal expenditures. But, Mr. Speaker, there is no sense, no excuse, and no justification whatsoever for extravagance and waste in nonwar activities.

In view of the gross extravagance and unnecessary expenditures in the executive branch of the Government, I wonder if we can look forward to a time when our Government will be solvent and Congress will not be forced to increase the debt limit every year or so. As I have just

said, I recognize as well as you that a large portion of Federal expenditures today is being used for war purposes. However, the President in his annual Budget message to Congress this year stated the estimated war budget for nonwar expenditures during the next fiscal year would be \$13,000,000,000. Remember that is nonwar expenditures. Compare this, if you will, with the total expenditures for the entire Government of \$12,700,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1941. This figure includes all expenses for the armed forces. It is clear that nonwar expenditures are growing right now, when they should be decreasing.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned as to whether present efforts to provide the semblance of efficiency and economy in Federal Government are futile. I have heard Members of Congress advise their colleagues of waste, inefficiency, red tape, and extravagance of all kinds, but have made little effort to correct such injustices. I believe more strongly than I did a year ago, when I introduced similar legislation, there must be created in our Government an organization to keep Congress advised at all times with respect to the use of Federal funds, the use of personnel, and the overlapping and duplication of functions and activities, as well as nonessential expenditures and waste in our Government. The Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress to a great extent rely upon the Bureau of the Budget to keep Federal expenditures at a minimum. Although this Bureau is authorized to set up reserves in the departments and agencies to prevent extravagance and wasteful expenditures, it has failed miserably in its obligation and duties in this respect. Sometimes I feel the Bureau of the Budget, instead of economizing, seeks ways and means of justifying the creation of a score of overlapping and duplicating agencies, bureaus, and activities within the Government. Some of these activities might have merit if the people of the country can afford them, but certainly not in the light of the ever-increasing debt and the need of the money and manpower for the prosecution of the war.

Theoretically, the General Accounting Office is supposed to keep Congress advised regarding expenditure of funds. Its jurisdiction under the law is limited. Its investigations and audits are months behind schedule so there is some justification for the fact that the General Accounting Office does not uncover all waste and nonessential spending in time for Congress to adopt preventive measures. But even so the General Accounting Office does not have authority to recommend remedial measures.

Very frequently when officials of the Federal agencies testify before congressional committees and complaints are made regarding excessive expenditures for wasteful and useless functions and activities, these officials respond by saying, "You appropriated the money." I am just a little tired of hearing this explanation because when Congress appropriated money in blank check form, as it has done too often, it relies upon the integrity of the heads of the departments to hire personnel only when needed; purchase materials only when required;

create bureaus and divisions only when necessary; and execute contracts upon an economical and businesslike basis.

I do not charge this occurs in all departments. Not at all. But too many officials seem to think it is a crime to have money left over at the end of the fiscal year, and hire excessive numbers of personnel and make useless purchases when they find there will be a few million dollars on hand. If I thought any results would come from it I would bring to the floor of the House example after example of this type of waste and nonessential spending. In case there is doubt in the minds of officials in the Federal Government, I think Congress should clarify its position and advise them when Federal funds are not required in the efficient and effective performance of regular duties under the law, the money should be returned to the Treasury. We have even had cases when funds were transferred within the Department for uses not intended or authorized by Congress.

There are at least 10 or 15 bureaus and agencies of government dealing with farm problems. A half dozen leading agencies under the Department of Agriculture should be consolidated. The War Food Administration and all matters dealing with food should be under one head in the Department of Agriculture, where it belongs. We have a dozen different agencies lending money to the farmers. Last year I pointed out the duplication of the activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the O. D. T. It still persists. The activities of the 3 Federal agencies concerned with regulating air carriers should be combined in a single agency. This duplication was in existence a year ago and still continues.

A year ago Senator BUTLER, of Nebraska, called attention to duplicating functions and activities of the Foreign Economic Administration, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and State Department in Latin America. Nothing has been done to correct it. There are at least 15 or 20 agencies aside from the Department of Labor that have a hand in adding confusion to the processes of the Federal Government relating to labor problems. The condition has existed for several years. The only solution is to consolidate these activities in a responsible Department of Labor whose officials are capable of formulating a definite policy. Let me add, too, that right here in our own Congress we have duplications of effort where two, and sometimes three and four, committees are investigating the same problem, where one committee could do the work.

The Census Bureau employs thousands of people dealing with statistics of all kinds. Their activities are duplicated and multiplied by a hundred other agencies that also deal in various kinds of statistics.

There are only a few examples of maladministration that result in extravagant expenditures which could be eliminated by a proper organization of the executive branch of the Government. If Congress had the facilities to investigate the internal workings of each and every Federal department, establishment, and

agency, thousands of dollars annually could be saved in each of hundreds of independent establishments. The total amount saved would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

We have had committees of Congress that attempted to deal with a part of this problem. The Byrd committee, the Mead committee, the House Civil Service Investigating Committee, and Appropriation Committees of both Houses have tried to ferret out waste and extravagance. A considerable amount of good has been accomplished, but they have only scratched the surface and very few suggestions as to how to correct the evil have come from any of them.

Recently I had the opportunity of testifying before the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress. At that time I stated: "We have no agency in the Federal Government that has as its purpose the bringing about of improvement and efficiency in Government service. On the other hand, the executive branch has excessive appropriations to secure up-to-date, modern, and completely adequate facilities, while the legislative branch operates with eighteenth century techniques and facilities. It is a situation for which the Congress shall have to answer very soon unless proper steps are taken immediately to equip the Congress with the tools to do a more complete and effective job."

The bill I have introduced today will take the place of the so-called "meat ax." It will eliminate chaotic and wasteful conditions in our Government. It will bring about efficiency and economy in a constructive manner. The bill provides for a Congressional Bureau of Efficiency. It would be responsible only to Congress. It would be headed by a director selected by the majority and minority leaders of both Houses of Congress and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The director is authorized to select three assistant directors, each of whom would be in charge of a division of the Bureau. All other employees required in connection with the operations of the agency would be under the classified civil service.

The Bureau is authorized and directed to investigate and to recommend legislation concerning:

First. All nonessential Federal expenditures.

Second. Overlapping and duplication of Federal activities and functions.

Third. Excessive hiring of Federal personnel.

Fourth. Procurement and disposal of all Federal property.

Fifth. All Federal personnel and administrative management practices.

Sixth. All request for appropriations.

Seventh. Exercise of authority by any Government agency in excess of constitutional or statutory authorization, and

Eighth. Any specific problem referred to the Bureau by any committee of Congress or a resolution of either House.

The Bureau is authorized to secure evidence regarding the matters which I have just enumerated and is charged with the duty of reporting its findings to the Congress, and submit recommendations upon any phase of the subject matter.

Specific provision is made in the bill, that the Bureau is not to replace any committee of either the House or the Senate, and, as a matter of practical operation, the Bureau shall be completely subservient to the Congress as a whole and to the congressional committee now in existence or which may be created in the future. I wish to make it clear that this Bureau is not to be set up in a manner similar to any other bureau or agency now in existence. Its duties and functions are completely apart and distinguishable from the duties and functions of every agency or department of the Federal Government.

I estimate that the fiscal requirements for this Bureau will be about \$300,000 or \$400,000 a year. I firmly believe this legislation, if put into effect, will save the Federal Government \$500,000,000 annually.

I trust that hearings will be conducted on this bill in the near future and that Members of Congress will become acquainted with the provisions of the measure and let me have their reactions. There has been a lot of talk about waste, overlapping, duplication, and nonessential Federal expenditures. I propose that the Congress now take positive affirmative action and correct these evils.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska and Mr. REES of Kansas asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mrs. DOUGLAS of California for 2 weeks, on account of important business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 2, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, May 2, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, May 2, 1945.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Thursday, May 3, 1945)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will hold an executive session at 10:30 a. m. on Thursday, May 3, 1945, in the committee room, 356 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, May 8, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m. Tuesday, May 8, 1945, to resume public hearings on S. 63 and H. R. 1648, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

431. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$97,000 for the Office of Economic Stabilization in the form of amendments to the Budget for the agency for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 163), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BELL: Committee on Insular Affairs. House Report No. 497. Report pursuant to House Resolution 159, Seventy-eighth Congress, and House Resolution 99, Seventy-ninth Congress. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 1690. A bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; with amendment (Rept. No. 498). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WEISS: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 3059. A bill authorizing the Postmaster General to continue to use post-office clerks and city letter carriers interchangeably; without amendment (Rept. No. 499). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1524. A bill to exempt certain officers and employees within the Office of Scientific Research and Development from certain provisions of the Criminal Code; with amendment (Rept. No. 500). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2951. A bill to exempt certain members of the Economic Stabilization Board from certain provisions of the Criminal Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 501). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 688. A bill to amend the joint resolution of January 27, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute"; without amendment (Rept. No. 502). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico: Special Committee to Investigate Food Shortages. House Report No. 504. Report pursuant to House Resolution 195 on food shortages. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 842. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sadle L. Dance, Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and State Farm Fire Insurance Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 491). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1465. A bill for the relief of the State of California; without amendment (Rept. No. 492). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

MAY 1, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1690]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1690) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 11, following the word "including", insert the words "technical and educational".

Page 2, line 12, strike the word "assistance".

Page 2, line 17, following the words "programs in", insert the words "canning, food preservation, and".

Page 3, lines 2 and 3, strike the words "and the Territory of Hawaii", and following the word "States", insert a comma and the words "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico".

Page 3, line 12, following the word "allotted", insert the words "without reference to provisions for offset of appropriations".

Page 3, lines 12 and 13, strike the words "and the Territory of Hawaii", and following the word "States", insert a comma and the words "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico".

Page 3, line 16, change the semicolon to a colon and add the following: "Provided, That not to exceed 5 per centum shall be allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or the Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico in any fiscal year".

Page 3, lines 18 and 19, strike the words "and the Territory of Hawaii", and following the word "States", insert a comma and the words "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico".

Page 3, line 21, strike the words "and the Territory of Hawaii", and following the word "States", insert a comma and the words "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico".

Page 3, strike out lines 23 and 24.

Page 4, strike out lines 1 and 2.

Page 4, lines 7 and 8, strike the words "Territory of Hawaii", and insert the words "Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico".

Page 4, line 10, strike the words "Territory of Hawaii", and insert the words "Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico".

Page 4, lines 10 and 11, strike the words "Territory of Hawaii", and insert the words "Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico".

STATEMENT

The committee is impressed with the fact that incalculable service is being performed for the people of this country, both in peace and in war, by the extension services of the States, and that through demonstrations, teaching, and other methods, these agencies have served immeasurably to enable farm communities to meet the demands being made upon them. The funds being made available under existing law, however, have been found insufficient to permit the employment of adequate numbers of county agents or their assistants and, through pressure of other work, the existing county agents have been unable to devote sufficient time and effort to work with 4-H Clubs and the older rural youth. The demands of adult farmers and the requirements of homemakers upon the time of home demonstration agents have made it impossible for the existing staff of agents to foster the work with 4-H Club members which is largely directed by volunteer local 4-H Club leaders. The additional funds which would be provided through this bill would permit the employment of additional county agents in counties now lacking such assistance, one or more assistant county agents or county 4-H Club agents in each of the larger counties, county home demonstration agents in the thousand or more counties without such assistance, and several hundred Negro agents in those counties with large Negro farm population. In addition, it would be possible to pursue lines of educational endeavor and to render technical assistance in such phases of the farmers' problems as marketing, housing, nutrition, and food preservation, to which at the present time only limited attention can be directed.

Section 1 of this bill adds a new section 23 to the Bankhead-Jones Research and Extension Act of June 29, 1935, and in subsection (a) thereof provides for the further development of agricultural extension work as contemplated by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, through the provision of additional funds: \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year 1946, \$8,500,000 for the fiscal year 1947, and \$12,500,000 for the fiscal year 1948 and years thereafter.

Subsection (b) prescribes the apportionment of these funds in the same manner as the additional sums appropriated under the Smith-Lever Act, excepting particularly that \$500,000 of the appropriation is to be available for special allotment and is not to be offset by the States.

Subsection (c) requires Smith-Lever Act and Capper-Ketcham Act offsets to be made by the States before they can enjoy the additional funds under the new provision.

Section 2 of the bill amends section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act by protecting allotments under that section from the requirement of prior matching under the new provision contained in this bill.

A discussion of the various subsections of the new section 23 follows:

Section 23, subsection (a).—Under existing law, \$50,000 are made available annually to each State under the Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and Bankhead-Jones Acts, and these funds are not required to be matched. In addition, there are made available annually \$4,100,000 under the Smith-Lever Act, \$500,000 under the Capper-Ketcham Act (which funds are required to be matched by the States), and \$11,020,000 under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act, which latter funds are not required to be matched. All of the additional appropriations over and above the \$50,000 are annually apportioned to the States on the basis of farm or rural population. By special enactment in the case of Puerto Rico and Alaska, and in the basic acts themselves, in the case of Hawaii (except the Smith-Lever Act, which was extended to Hawaii by special act), the effects of these acts have been extended so as to include these additional jurisdictions.

Under the bill as reported, additional sums for extension work are authorized in the following manner:

(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year 1946 and each subsequent year; (2) an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 and each subsequent fiscal year; and (3) an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948 and each subsequent fiscal year; thus from and after the fiscal year 1948 the total sum of \$12,500,000 is authorized under this subsection.

While cooperative agricultural extension work is considered to be fully defined in section 2 of the Smith-Lever Act (7 U. S. C. 342), this subsection enumerates several of the types of extension work. It is the committee's understanding that this specific enumeration is not intended in any way to vary the definition of cooperative extension work either to narrow or broaden its scope, but serves only to emphasize certain phases of the work to which it is believed it will be possible to render greater attention with the additional funds provided than has been possible in the past. The committee has, however, to avoid confusion, amended the bill so as to show clearly that the assistance rendered to farmers is technical and educational and cannot take the form of direct financial aid. By another amendment it has been made clear that home programs of canning and food preservation are to be emphasized as well as education in nutrition.

Section 23, subsection (b).—Under this subsection it is provided that the funds made available under this amendment are to be subject to the same conditions and limitations as the "additional sums" appropriated under the Smith-Lever Act. In general, this means that the appropriated sums are to be administered and accounted for in the same way as Smith-Lever funds and must be matched by the States before they can be allocated, and it is particularly provided that these appropriations must be apportioned to the States upon the basis of the ratio of their relative farm populations.

This subsection provides for not more than 2 percent of the total appropriation under the section to be available for the expenses of the Federal Extension Service and that \$500,000 of the funds to be appropriated are to be available for apportionment by the Secretary on the basis of special needs as he may determine. It is felt by the committee that flexibility is desirable in the use of this portion of the funds for unforeseen situations or where the formula under which the

moneys must otherwise be apportioned is inadequate. The bill as referred to the committee, however, placed no limitation upon the amount of this special allotment which the Secretary might make to any State, and in order to guard against abuse, the committee amendment would limit the amount of the special apportionment to 5 percent to any one jurisdiction in any 1 year.

Under the Smith-Lever Act, apportionment of funds is based upon the next preceding Federal census, whereas under this bill this amount will be determined by the 1940 census.

As referred to the committee, subparagraph 4 provided that the first \$4,500,000 of the authorization was not to be subject to the matching funds requirement. In view of the existing appropriations for extension work, the majority of which are at the present time unmatched, it was the feeling of the committee that the States should be required to match these additional appropriations. In view of the amendment to remove this subsection, the committee did feel that the \$500,000 special apportionment fund referred to above might be freed of the requirement for offset.

As indicated in the discussion under subsection (a), the effects of the Smith-Lever and other acts have been extended by special enactment to Puerto Rico and Alaska. It is believed that Puerto Rico and Alaska should be included directly in this bill and be permitted to share in the allotments without necessity for special enactment.

Section 23, subsection (c).—This subsection provides that the funds authorized are in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under the Smith-Lever and related and supplemental legislation. It is provided, however, that, like the requirement in the expenditure of funds under section 21 of the existing Bankhead-Jones Act, the allotments to be made hereunder may not be made to any jurisdiction which has not complied with the offset requirements of the Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham Acts. It is specifically provided, however, that this limitation will not be applicable with regard to funds provided either under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act or under this newly enacted section 23.

Section 2. Under the second section of the new bill a simple amendment is made in section 21 of the existing Bankhead-Jones Act so as to permit the continued allotment and use of funds made available under that section without requiring that the States have complied with the matching provision of the new section 23, which would be enacted in this bill.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Section 21 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U. S. C. 343c), as amended by section 2 of the bill:

Section 21. In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved

May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-348), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics and the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the same, the sum of \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this title, and for the fiscal year following the first fiscal year for which an appropriation is made in pursuance of the foregoing authorization the additional sum of \$1,000,000, and for each succeeding fiscal year thereafter an additional sum of \$1,000,000 until the total appropriations authorized by this section shall amount to \$12,000,000 annually, the authorization to continue in that amount for each succeeding fiscal year. The sums appropriated in pursuance of this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under the Act of May 8, 1914, except that (1) \$980,000 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in equal shares; (2) the remainder shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and the Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the last preceding decennial census, and (3) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset the allotments authorized in this section. The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations [(other than appropriations under this section)] (other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title) for agricultural extension work.

Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act (49 Stat. 438), is amended by adding the following new section:

SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in nutrition and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

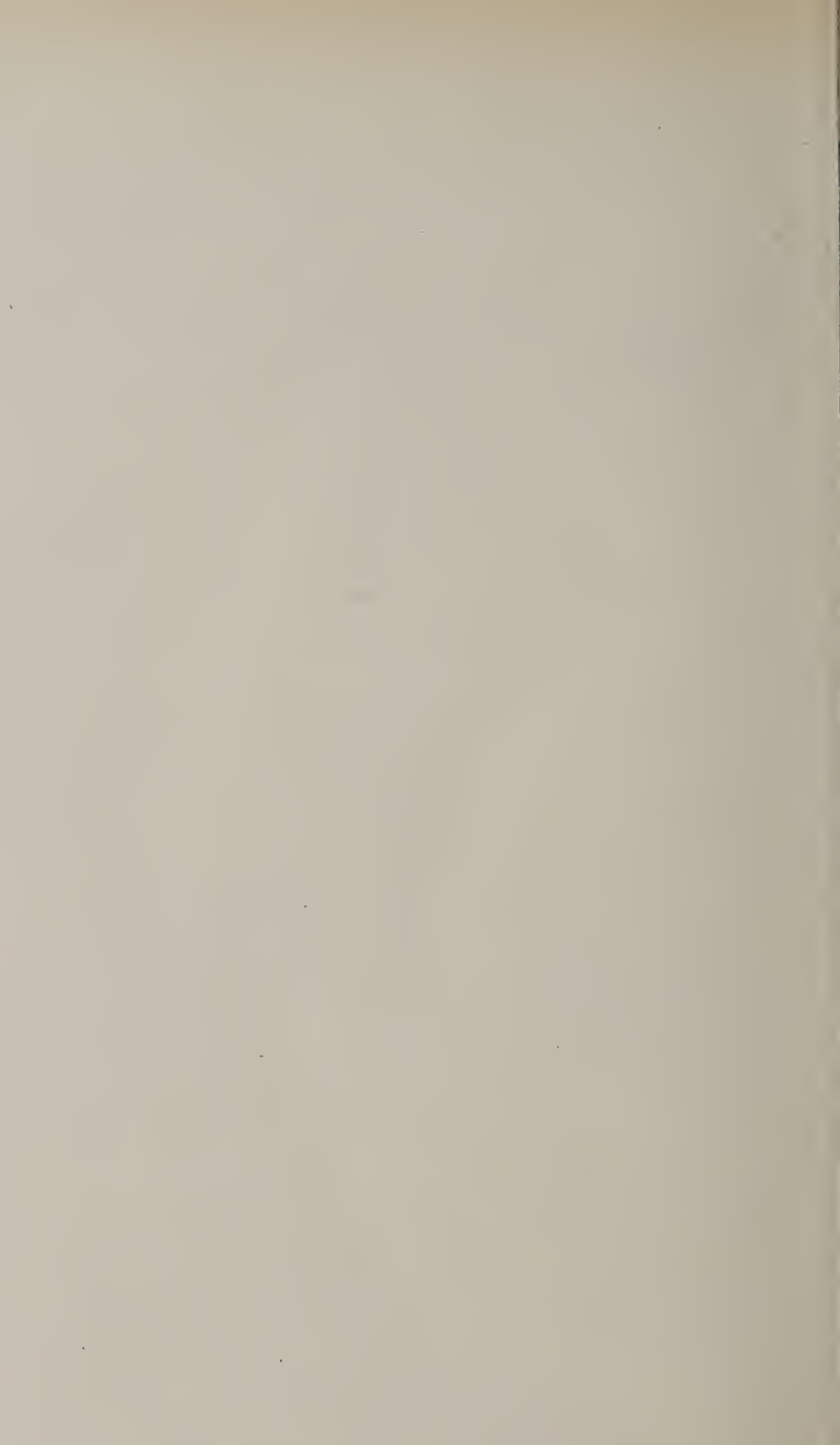
(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary:

(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940, and

(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work.





79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1690

[Report No. 498]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 23, 1945

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 1, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for re-
4 search into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
5 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
6 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
7 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
8 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following new section:

10 "SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooper-

1 ative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled
2 ‘An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension
3 work between the agricultural colleges in the several States
4 receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July
5 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United
6 States Department of Agriculture’, approved May 8, 1914
7 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly
8 for the further development of county extension work, there
9 are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money
10 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose
11 of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in
12 agriculture and home economics, including *technical and*
13 *educational* assistance to farm people in improving their
14 standards of living, ~~assistance~~ in developing individual farm
15 and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm
16 products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older
17 out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving
18 farm and home buildings, development of effective programs
19 in *canning, food preservation, and* nutrition, and for the
20 necessary printing and distribution of information in connec-
21 tion with the foregoing, the following sums:

22 “(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
23 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

24 “(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
25 ing June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

1 “(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
2 ing June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

3 “(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
4 shall be paid to the several States ~~and the Territory of~~
5 ~~Hawaii~~, *the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto*
6 *Rico* in the same manner and subject to the same con-
7 ditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated
8 under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act),
9 except that—

10 “(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum ap-
11 propriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year
12 shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension
13 Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

14 “(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each
15 fiscal year shall be allotted *without reference to pro-*
16 *visions for offset of appropriations* among the States
17 ~~and the Territory of Hawaii~~, *the Territories of Hawaii*
18 *and Alaska, and Puerto Rico* by the Secretary of Agri-
19 culture on the basis of special needs due to population
20 characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or
21 other special problems, as determined by such Secretary:
22 *Provided, That not to exceed 5 per centum shall be*
23 *allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or*
24 *the Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico*
25 *in any fiscal year;*

1 “(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for
 2 each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States ~~and~~
 3 ~~the Territory of Hawaii~~, *the Territories of Hawaii and*
 4 *Alaska, and Puerto Rico* in the proportion that the
 5 farm population of each bears to the total farm popula-
 6 tion of the several States ~~and Territory of Hawaii~~, *the*
 7 *Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico*, as
 8 determined by the census of 1940; ~~and~~

9 ~~“(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii~~
 10 ~~shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted~~
 11 ~~from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1)~~
 12 ~~of subsection (a) of this section.~~

13 “(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
 14 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums
 15 appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended
 16 and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agri-
 17 cultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the
 18 ~~Territory of Hawaii~~ *Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or*
 19 *Puerto Rico* for any fiscal year from the appropriations
 20 herein authorized shall be available for payment to such
 21 State or the ~~Territory of Hawaii~~ *Territories of Hawaii or*
 22 *Alaska, or Puerto Rico* only if such State or the ~~Territory of~~
 23 ~~Hawaii~~ *Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico* com-
 24 plies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference
 25 to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under

1 this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural
2 extension work.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is
4 amended by striking out “(other than appropriations under
5 this section)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(other than
6 appropriations under this section and section 23 of this
7 title)”.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1690

[Report No. 498]

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

JANUARY 23, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 1, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 11, 1945, for actions of Thursday, May 10, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared bill to authorize additional appropriations for extension work. Sens. Murdock and Bankhead introduced a bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1933, etc.

HOUSE

1. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 179-83, with amendments this bill, H. R. 3109 (pp. 4500-36).

During debate on the provision of \$2,500 for each member of the House, for expenses in connection with his work: Rep. Slaughter, Mo., stated that "the entire cost of maintaining the House of Representatives is a little more than \$15,000,000 a year, yet in the agricultural appropriation bill we provided the Department of Agriculture for traveling expenses alone the sum of \$14,000,000" (p. 4502). In opposing the provision, Rep. Andersen, Minn., stated, "Farmers have not been able to secure needed manpower" (pp. 4504-5). Rep. Gillie, Ind., stated, "I would hold a more favorable feeling for this action, if Congress would first approve legislation that would assure an increase in compensation for...white-collared employees of the Government" (p. 4505). Rep. Vorys, Ohio, stated, "I voted against the civil-service increase because it included too many already highly paid officials" (p. 4506). Rep. Rees, Kans., stated, "When Congress passes legislation of this nature it is going to be difficult to put a brake of any kind on all the spiraling demands for increase of Government expenditures" (p. 4507). Rep. Ploeser, Mo., in favoring the provision, stated, "If any employee of this Government...is sent upon official business and has to travel...the expenses are borne by the Government" (p. 4514). Rep. Bennett, Mo., stated, "...the whole structure of Federal employees' compensation and retirement needs review" (p. 4521).

2. EXTENSION WORK. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1690, to authorize additional appropriations for extension work (pp. 4500-1). Rep. Hook, Mich., stated that Rep. Wickersham, Okla., expects to propose an amendment which would "prohibit the use of funds appropriated to the Extension Service for the promotion and the activities of any private organization," stating that this amendment would prevent close relationship with the Farm Bureau and criticizing the activities of the Farm Bureau (pp. 4536-8). A

similar bill, S. 383, has already been passed by the Senate.

3. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the Columbia Basin Project (H. Doc. 172). To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 4540).
 4. TREATY RATIFICATION. Agreed to a correction in H.J. Res. 60, relating to treaty ratification (p. 4510). The measure provides for ratification by "a majority of the members of each House of the Congress," rather than by a two-thirds vote as indicated by Digest 91.
 5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., extension-work bill and possibly H.R. 2347, the guayule-rubber price-support bill; Thurs and Fri., Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; possibly Fri., H.R. 2113, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act. (p. 4536).
 6. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. H. Doc. 168 (see Digest 89) states that the supplemental-appropriation estimate of \$2,500,000 for OPA is to provide for "...necessary rationing and enforcement staff required to administer a slaughter-control program...proper distribution of civilian meat supply...restrictions on the slaughtering and distribution of meat." \$275,000 of new program would be absorbed within the regular 1946 estimates "because of the anticipated decrease in the rent-control program, the possible discontinuance of the rubber footwear rationing program, and an adjustment of the duplicating requirements covering food items."
- SENATE
7. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. Sen. Bilbo, Miss., while discussing the resettlement of American negroes in Africa, criticized the establishment of a permanent FEPC (pp. 4473-94).
 8. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to Sen. McKellar's (Tenn.) request to permit the Appropriations Committee to report during recess any appropriation bills which may be ready (p. 4498).
 9. PERSONNEL. Agreed to Sen. Downey's (Calif.) request to permit the Civil Service Committee to report during recess S. 807, the pay bill (p. 4498).
 10. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Taft, Ohio, spoke in favor of a relaxation of the present price control policy and submitted an amendment to S.J. Res. 30, to extend the Price Control Act, to effect this change (pp. 4470-1).
 11. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 14 (pp. 4448-9). Sen. Lucas, Ill., announced that it was agreeable to him that S. 89, the rural electrification planning bill, go over until next Mon. (p. 4495) and Sen. Hill, Ala., announced that Sen. Lucas wished to address the Senate on this bill at the next meeting (p. 4498).
 12. RFC REPORT. Received RFC's report for the period from Feb. 2, 1932, to Dec. 21, 1944. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4448.)
 13. MEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted constituents' letters relative to the "meat shortage" (p. 4448).
 14. PURCHASING. Received the quarterly report of the Director of Contract Settlement (p. 4448).

15. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received an Annapolis, Md., Chamber of Commerce resolution opposing the legislation providing for an MVA (p. 4450).
16. COTTONSEED INVESTIGATIONS. Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted a S.C. Legislature resolution urging investigation of the sale and grading of cottonseed (p. 4451).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Kans. Federation of Rural Cooperatives requesting the return of REA to a separate department of the Government (p. 4453).
18. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted several letters favoring the Bretton Woods agreements (p. 4454).
19. SAVANNAH RIVER AUTHORITY. Sen. Overton, La., announced that hearings on the Savannah River Authority bill (S. 737) will begin on June 11 (p. 4458).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Robertson, Va., inserted a Committee on International Economic Policy's statement supporting trade agreements (pp. A2357-9).
21. SUBSIDIES. Rep. Plumley, Vt., inserted St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian editorials stating that subsidies are illusions because they "may be cut out from under us" at any time (p. A2366).
22. COLUMBIA-RIVER DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Holmes, Wash., inserted an article by Col. Ralph Tudor which "contains much valuable information concerning various studies being conducted by Government agencies for the development of the Columbia River" (pp. A2377-9).
23. REHABILITATION. Rep. Kelley, Pa., inserted the President's proclamation of National Rehabilitation Week (p. A2379).
24. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Lynch, N. Y., inserted articles by Malcolm Logan, "Food Almost Gone, United States Lacks Pantry" (pp. A2379-80), and "Officials Fear Land of Plenty, Spread Gospel of Eat-It-All-Up" (p. A2381).

BILLS INTRODUCED

25. TAXATION; FOOD PRODUCTION. S. 982, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., to provide for the deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for the purpose of leveling land used or to be used in farming operations. To Finance Committee. (p. 4456.)
26. PERSONNEL; EMPLOYMENT. S. 987, by Sen. Myers, Pa., to prevent discrimination against blind persons and persons with impaired visual acuity in the administration of the civil-service laws and rules. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 4456.)
27. FARM CREDIT. S. 990, by Sens. Murdock, Utah, and Bankhead, Ala., to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4456.)

28. POSTAL RATES. H.J. Res. 184, by Rep. Doughton, N.C., to continue the temporary increase in postal rates on first-class matter. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4540.)
29. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. H.J. Res. 187, by Rep. Spence, Ky., and S.J. Res. 65, by Sen. Wagner, N.Y., authorizing the dissolution of the Defense Plant Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, and Disaster Loan Corporation and the transfer of all the functions, powers, assets, and liabilities to the RFC. To Banking and Currency Committee. (pp. 4540, 4456)

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G. P. O.

30. EXTENSION WORK. S. 383, to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Building. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for May 11: S. Civil Service, Federal salary bill (ex.); S. Irrigation and Reclamation, MVA bill (ex.); Joint Committee on Organization of Congress; H. Appropriations, war agencies (ex.); H. Agriculture, school lunch program; H. Banking and Currency, Bretton Woods monetary agreement; H. Irrigation, settlement of veterans on Reclamation Bureau lands; H. Ways and Means, Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; H. committee to investigate food shortages, sugar supplies.

- o -

ate took a recess until Monday, May 14, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 10 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be colonels with rank from May 1, 1945

Lt. Col. Basil Dennis Spalding, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Robert Sherman Barr, Ordnance Department.

Lt. Col. Charles Joseph Herzer, Coast Artillery Corps.

Lt. Col. William Hieatt Cureton, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. George A. Pollin, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), subject to examination required by law.

Lt. Col. Claud Edward Stadtman, Infantry (temporary colonel).

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Boyce Manly James, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from February 4, 1941.

TO CAVALRY

Lt. Col. Fred William Makinney, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

TO INFANTRY

Maj. Reynolds Condon, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1944.

TO AIR CORPS

Maj. Charles Loomis Booth, Field Artillery (temporary brigadier general), with rank from June 12, 1941.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Dan Carroll, Ozark, Ala., in place of J. B. Adams, resigned.

ARKANSAS

Corynne Warren, Brickeys, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

ILLINOIS

Albert E. Born, Jr., Bensenville, Ill., in place of A. E. Born, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1941.

Margaret Barnett, Indianola, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MICHIGAN

Lillian Moody, Jenison, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MISSOURI

Carlisle M. Randall, Craig, Mo., in place of J. E. Thomson, removed.

NEBRASKA

Ella Gertrude Brune, Tekamah, Nebr., in place of E. W. Isgrig, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fred W. Bork, Jud, N. Dak., in place of O. L. Noble, resigned.

OHIO

Floyd Turner, Barnesville, Ohio, in place of I. A. Foglesong, resigned.

Loffa C. Hoke, Phillipsburg, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Anna M. Carpenter, Radnor, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

John A. Ressler, Verona, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

NEW YORK

Francis T. Hoffman, Truxton, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Gwendolyn L. Naber, Walworth, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

Conrad A. Zahner, Glenfield, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Roy B. Leshner, Mount Pleasant Mills, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

William C. Stauffer, Orefield, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

William M. Stewart, Rochester Mills, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

La Roy C. Best, Schnecksville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Martha M. Benninger, Stiles, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

John B. Myers, Wormleysburg, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

TEXAS

Richard J. Meskill, Texas City, Tex., in place of T. A. Bynum, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Gerrit J. Vredeveld, Friesland, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 10 (legislative day of April 16, 1945):

POSTMASTER

TENNESSEE

W. Coy St. John, Manchester.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate May 10 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

POSTMASTERS

MICHIGAN

Mrs. Bessie M. Cubalo to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the State of Michigan.

OKLAHOMA

Oda Smith to be postmaster at Reed, in the State of Oklahoma.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1945

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Chaplain (Major) Aryeh Lev, Office Chief of Chaplains, War Department, offered the following prayer:

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Dear God, we have learned that we are indeed brethren. We ask now Thy guidance to learn how really good it is to dwell together in unity. The task which Thou has set before us, to rebuild the world according to Thy divine law, is too great for each of us alone; but unite Thou our efforts, and we can achieve it.

We have learned a measure of unity on the battlefield, where, all under the same banner, white men and black men, yellow men and brown men, Christian and Jew, Moslem and Buddhist have fought and died side by side. We pray that with the coming of the peace we may now learn to live side by side.

We invoke Thy blessing upon the Members of this House, men and women with dreams, who are ever on the quest after better things, nobler tasks, and keener aims. Be ever with them so that they continue to bring their blessings to others, and thus increase the sum of the world's happiness. Grant them such wisdom and understanding that they may lead our Nation in justice and righteousness. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On May 3, 1945:

H. R. 1701. An act to amend section 2, Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress.

On May 5, 1945:

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945; and

H. R. 2689, an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

On May 9, 1945:

H. R. 2625, an act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

GOERING; WAR CRIMINAL

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. FLOOD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an article by Col. Ralph A. Tudor, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two addresses, one made by Henry Ford II and one by Col. Neison S. Talbott at the exercises held in the Ford plant.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Paul Barthomew, of the department of political science, Notre Dame University.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and insert an article by a distinguished clergyman from his district.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three letter exchanged between himself and the Director of the Mint with reference to the placing of the likeness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt upon the American dime.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on victory which appeared in the Lynn Item, Lynn, Mass.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the New York Post of April 10 and also an article from the New York Post under date of April 11.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a proclamation on national rehabilitation made by the President of the United States.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made before the House today.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include excerpts from letters from one of his constituents.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 244 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 74]

Anderson, N. Mex.	Fallon	Norton
Andrews, Ala.	Fellows	O'Hara
Baldwin, Md.	Fuller	Outland
Barry	Gardner	Patman
Bates, Mass.	Gathings	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Gibson	Powell
Bland	Grant, Ala.	Richards
Bloom	Gwinn, N. Y.	Rivers
Boren	Hall	Rockwell
Bradley, Mich.	Edwin Arthur	Roe, N. Y.
Brooks	Hancock	Rooney
Buckley	Hand	Sabath
Camp	Hare	Sadowski
Case, N. J.	Harless, Ariz.	Savage
Clark	Hart	Short
Cochran	Hays	Spence
Cooley	Healy	Stewart
Cravens	Hoffman	Sumner, Ill.
Crawford	Holifield	Thom
Curley	Holmes, Mass.	Thomason
Dawson	Jarman	Vursell
De Lacy	Johnson, Okla.	Wadsworth
Dingell	Kirwan	Walter
Dirksen	Lemke	White
Douglas, Calif.	Madden	Wilson
Earthman	Manasco	Wolverton, N. J.
Eaton	Mansfield, Tex.	Woodhouse
Elliott	Merrow	Worley
	Neely	Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 351 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 253, Rept. No. 542), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state

of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1690) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1946

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply waives points of order on the bill making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government. The Rules Committee did not feel that it could decline to take favorable action because it was a matter affecting the membership of the Congress. The thought was that Members should have the right to consider the question which is in controversy. If I were opposed to the provision of the appropriation bill which is subject to a point of order, I still would vote for the adoption of this rule, because I think that the membership of this body should be accorded the right to hear the discussion and then form a decision that represents their best judgment.

As far as I am concerned, when I turn to my experience and ask for a report on this proposal I get much to confirm the wisdom and the justice of what the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations here proposes to do.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, there is not much I can add to what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] has stated.

This rule waives all points of order. Its purpose is to permit a full discussion of all the proposals contained in this measure. The majority of the members of the Appropriation Committee, the majority of the members of the Rules Committee by their votes feel that these matters should come before the full membership of the House of Representatives for full debate, open discussion, and final determination.

I feel that the rule should be adopted in order to provide the membership with those opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday I ordered \$100 worth of books entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War II." This \$100 that I used was my own money, not supplied by the Government.

There is no reason why the United States Government should not purchase these books for our constituents when the need is apparent.

There are so many times during the course of the year that we are called on to underwrite expenditures of this kind. Since every other Government employee is reimbursed for his official expenses for travel, for telephone service, for taxicab hire, and so forth, I feel that there is every justification for Members of Congress to be similarly reimbursed for expenses entailed in connection with official business. I have my petty cash-book here, and I would be glad to have any Member read the account set down day by day, of expenditures, needful expenditures, in connection with the work for my constituents.

Some say that we were elected here to do a job and that we knew what the pay was. That is exactly true. Most of us would be candidates if the pay were only half what it is; but, frankly, that is not the question; the question involved here is whether or not Members of Congress are entitled to be reimbursed for expenditures they make in connection with their official duties.

I am convinced that this is a fair proposition. I am talking about this one phase of the bill which has received considerable discussion and attention. I have not found any criticism anywhere on the part of any group, or agency, or newspaper contending that this is not a proper expenditure. If you do not need the money then, of course, it is wrong to take it, but if you make an expenditure in connection with your work as a Member of Congress in behalf of your constituents, then I say you are entitled to be reimbursed for that expenditure.

Why do we find ourselves in this condition? Because in recent years the number of Government departments has increased tremendously. Our contacts, of necessity, are great. Yesterday and day before, and the day before that, we were discussing an important constitutional amendment. With the debate on a high plane, no personalities, no partisanship, still most of the membership was away. One or two Members might have been asleep or one or two might have been at a ball game—I do not know whether there was a ball game here or not—but I know from my own knowledge that most of the Members were out contacting departments and taking constituents from place to place, and making necessary contacts in connection with the things that are important to the people back home.

This is an all-the-year-around job. There is not a man who is employed in private industry who when expenses are called for in connection with his work does not have these expenses paid by the company that employs him; and we pay the expenses of every Government employee on the pay roll if that employee uses the expenses in connection with his official business. That is all that is contained in this legislative appropriation bill, an authorization to provide the necessary expenses payable week by week and month by month to Members of Congress; and I say that since we are Members here and since we are trying to do a good job for our constituents we should

not be satisfied to give our constituents anything but the best possible service.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE].

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the rule and in opposition to the amendment in the legislative appropriation bill which carries an appropriation of \$2,500 for each Member of the House. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that there are days ahead of us that will be right troublesome. We know that by the time the war with Japan is over this country will have an indebtedness of well over \$300,000,000,000; we know that the expenses of the Government after the war is over will run to at least \$20,000,000,000 if not more; we know that taxes will have to be reduced in order that business may give employment and we know we have to hold the line against inflation, I refer to the 15 percent salary line; yet, forsooth, we come in here today and ask by what some will say subterfuge, if you please, that we allow ourselves \$2,500 tax-exempt raise when every one else in the country is paying taxes, and all the people have made and will make sacrifices.

I call this to your attention because I have heard much about extra expenses of Members. Now, let us see what we as Members of Congress get. We receive \$10,000 a year salary; we get our transportation at 40 cents a mile one way or 20 cents each way back home; we get ample clerk hire and we get fine offices. We get a stationery allowance, and the franking privilege for our mail, which I think last year was \$700; we get stamps; we get telegraph services on official business free. We may go down here to the restaurant, if you please, which is losing \$12,000 or \$13,000 a year and get your noonday meal, which we pay for. We get books and pamphlets from the Government and yet some come up here today and say, in this time of stress when we should hold the line against inflation: "We will hold it against these other groups but against ourselves we will not."

I think that each and every one of us should think very seriously about this amendment. I can understand why, if we were going to raise salaries, we would do it directly so that the people would know what we are doing, and do it for the next term of Congress, because each one of us on election day made a contract with the people of our districts that we would serve with the salary and the allowance up to this time.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky for a question.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman is undertaking to say that the membership gets certain allowances and advantages.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I have but 5 minutes, and I cannot yield for an observation.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman tell us how many Congressmen have chauffeurs

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLE of Missouri) there were—ayes 179, noes 83.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made by Mr. PHILLIPS before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Stanton Zephyr.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two places and include in each an editorial.

Mr. LaFOLLETTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report by Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to having a most important previous engagement at the Department of State with the chairman of a special Agriculture Subcommittee of the House, of which I am a member, I was not present for the record vote on the question of whether or not the rule for consideration of H. R. 3109 should be adopted. If I had been present at the time of the record vote, I would have cast my vote against the adoption of the rule. I returned to the House shortly after this vote was taken and when a motion was offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TAYLOR] to strike from the bill the provisions allowing \$2,500 to the Members of Congress for expenses in connection with their official duties, I cast my vote for the amendment. I also voted against the final passage of the bill.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the majority leader if he can tell us the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be very glad to give that information.

Monday is District day. I understand there are three noncontroversial bills to be considered. I see the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia is here. May I ask him to advise the House as to the numbers of the bills and what they are?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The numbers of the bills are H. R. 2874, H. R. 2875, and H. R. 2995. As the distinguished majority leader says, they are not controversial, and I believe we can dispose of them speedily.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. They are unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They are unanimously reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have asked the gentleman from West Virginia to give the Republican whip that information, and I understand he will do that. The information I am about to give now will also be given to the Republican whip.

After the District of Columbia business is concluded on Monday, there will be brought up the bill, H. R. 1690, dealing with agricultural extension work, on which there will be 1 hour of general debate. If that bill is completed in time, we will take up the bill, H. R. 2347, relating to guayule rubber. If the latter bill cannot be disposed of on Monday, it will have to be displaced on the calendar, because I am assigning to the program for Tuesday the bill H. R. 3035, the postal-salary bill, and following that on that day the bill H. R. 387, a bill amending the Nationality Act of 1940.

The business census bill, which was to have come up tomorrow but cannot be taken up then, has been placed on the program for next Wednesday.

Thursday and Friday have been set aside for consideration of the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. If there is any time left on Friday, the bill H. R. 2113, relating to the Federal Farm Loan Act, will be considered.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Tomorrow, the conference report on the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments appropriation bill will come up?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; and I shall ask unanimous consent that the House meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I have no objection to that.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished and able gentleman from Oklahoma will, I understand, propose an amendment to H. R. 1690 that, if passed and enforced, will check the spread of fascism in rural America. The amendment proposes simply to prohibit the use of funds appropriated by Congress to the Extension Service for the promotion and the activities of any private organization.

Unless one knows, as I know, what goes on in this country and in my own State of Michigan, between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service, including the county agents, one would think there would be no more opposition to this amendment than to an amendment against smallpox or the spread of fascism.

The fact that there is opposition to the Wickersham amendment proves the existence of the evil that it is designed to rout out and will rout out unless this House, by defeating the amendment, gives its approval and its blessing to a wholly sinister, disruptive, destructive, and thoroughly un-American and subversive set-up now existing between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service in many of our agricultural States. It proves, to my mind, how far along the road to rural fascism we have already gone.

I am not choosing my words lightly, nor using them loosely, Mr. Speaker, when I say that H. R. 1690, as it stands, without the Wickersham amendment, will double the strength and the hold that the American Farm Bureau has upon the United States Extension Service, the land-grant colleges, and the State and county extension services. The bill provides for twelve and a half million more dollars annually for the Extension Service, which, when matched by State and county funds and piddling little sums contributed in some States by farm bureaus, will mean \$25,000,000 more—added to the approximately \$37,000,000 already being used by the Extension Service. I am not opposing the authority to appropriate additional funds for an Extension Service free and independent of the Farm Bureau. I would be for such additional funds.

But I am against giving additional funds, or authorizing later additional appropriations of additional funds, to a United States extension service that seems to be absolutely supine and helpless, completely deaf, dumb, and blind to the uses that are made of United States funds after they are paid over to the State extension services.

I know out of my own experience and observation, and from reports that are common knowledge among the members of this House, particularly the members from rural areas, that \$25,000,000 added to \$37,000,000 will, in effect, give the Farm Bureau a \$62,000,000 political machine with which it can, on the one hand, by the use of intimidation, coercion and

downright terror, increase its membership from the present total of 1,000,000—including bank clerks, groceries, members of chambers of commerce, and poor tenant farmers and sharecroppers who have no more voice in the determination of policy than I have in the government of Iceland—this additional appropriation will enable this membership to increase from one to two million within a few years.

With this bigger, more powerful, more ruthless machine, oiled with Government funds, the men at the controls of the Farm Bureau cannot double, but quadruple the coercion, domination and outright control they now exercise upon the county agents, State extension services, land grant colleges, State legislatures, Members of this Congress, and committees of this Congress. In saying this, might I say I am supported by the words of a very distinguished and prominent Member of this body, reported on page 3419 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 13, 1943. Judge TARVER, the very able, conscientious and independent chairman of the House Agricultural Appropriations subcommittee was explaining, with his usual frankness, the history, the paternity, if you please, of the 1943 Agricultural Appropriations bill. He referred to a proposal that certain sums allocated to the Farm Security Administration be transferred to the extension service, and this is Judge TARVER speaking:

I do not like this idea of legislating in the dark. I do not care if it is advocated by the Farm Bureau Federation. I have respect for the Federal Farm Bureau Federation * * * but at the same time we know, and I think all of us know, that that federation is now engaged in an effort to turn over as much as it can of the activities of the Department of Agriculture to the Extension Service. This farm-labor program has been placed under the Extension Service. A part of the funds for soil conservation and A. C. P. payments are to be, according to the terms of this bill, turned over to the Extension Service. Now it is desired here to turn over to the Extension Service a part of the administrative problems connected with the work of the Farm Security Administration. I am not willing, as far as I am concerned, to let the Farm Bureau Federation write this bill for me, insofar as my vote on an individual Member of Congress is concerned. Yet I am frank to say that the Farm Bureau Federation, with regard to some of these more controversial items, has been all powerful in the consideration of the pending bill.

I am measuring my words when I say that, should the Wickersham amendment be defeated, and should H. R. 1690 be adopted, we will have voted new power to this already all-powerful Frankenstein that, grown stronger on funds which we, ourselves, have authorized, will come back next year and the year after to push Members of Congress around.

The farm bureau, often working in cooperation with other powerful lobbies, is today recognized as one of the most forceful, most ruthless, and demanding pressure groups on the Hill and in administrative agencies. Its representatives do not ask, they often order. If an administrative agency will not do its bidding, the farm bureau and its allies have them yanked up before congressional committees. Other Members may

know better than I what attempts at pressure are made upon them by the Farm Bureau. Its agents have just about come to the conclusion that they are wasting time trying to pressure me.

The end of this career of power is bound to be the extinction of democracy in both the economic and political sense among our farm people. Finally, it threatens democratic processes and results right here in Congress.

Consider what we have already in many of our farm States—and I am sure that many members are aware of these practices and dislike them.

The Farm Bureau forces county agents, paid with Federal and State funds, to call meetings, to send out Farm Bureau propaganda under Government frank, to solicit members for the Farm Bureau, and in many other ways to assist Farm Bureau growth, activity, and power. Power is the final objective, power over individual farmers, over county agents, over State officials, over Federal officials, over Members of Congress, over laws and policies of the Nation.

I do not object to the Farm Bureau, or any other private organization, doing anything it can legitimately to increase its membership and promote the principles and policies to which its members have democratically subscribed. But I do object to furnishing the Farm Bureau, or any private organization, with an army of mercenaries to do the organizing and operating job for it. That is exactly what is going on today.

In hundreds of counties the Farm Bureau and the county agent are one and the same thing in the minds of thousands of farm people. Every effort is made to strengthen that belief—to make farmers think that the Farm Bureau has the literal power of life or death over them in the matter of getting farm machinery, feed, fertilizer, labor, and necessary draft deferments. All during the war the Farm Bureau has not overlooked a trick. The farm labor program has been taken away from the Farm Security Administration, which was beginning to do a good job in mobilizing farm labor on a fair, voluntary, and patriotic basis to do the job of food production for war at reasonable wages and under decent conditions. "Oh, no," said the Farm Bureau, that was "an attempt at a social revolution in the midst of war." So the job was turned over to the Extension Service and the United States Extension Service was made simply the disbursing agent for turning the money for this program over to the States, which, in turn, turned it over to the county agent. Then he, under the terms of the Pace amendment, was made a little king who had the power to say whether or not Federal funds should be used to transport workers of the county and across State lines to another State where vital war food crops might be rotting for lack of labor. Three thousand little kings were empowered to make this decision.

Triple A was gagged and the information job—the important and necessary job of letting the farm people of the country know just what the war food needs were, just what the stabilization program was all about, just what their

role in the war should be—was left up to these 3,000 little kings—the county agents.

Why was this done? Because the county agents were not real kings at all. They were puppet kings—just as the King of Italy was a little puppet for Mussolini.

Mr. Speaker, I plead with the Members of this House that when the Wickersham amendment comes up to cast a vote for their own independence, for the liberation and independence of hundreds of fine, intelligent county agents, who, after years of study and work to fit themselves to help the farm people of the country be better farmers and better citizens, have found themselves trapped and in captivity to a vast power machine. The county agents know that this machine has the power to make or break the individual, be it county agent, farmer, local, State, or even Federal official.

All over America, county agents, their wives and families, and hundreds of thousands of farmers and their families are waiting today to see whether we by our vote, strike down the tie that binds the Extension Service and enslaves its employees. They are waiting to see if we dare set these public servants free from the domination of the men who control the Farm Bureau, or if we, by voting down the Wickersham amendment, vote new power to an organization that has already far too much power for its own good and for the safety of agriculture and the Nation.

I speak with deep feeling on this subject because it seems to me that this power, unless checked, will one day—and perhaps soon—bring the rural fascism which it even now practices out in the open. I fear that, in the difficult days of transition from war to peace that are coming soon, we will find springing up, inspired by some power-mad forces, working in cooperation with the same industrial and business allies who have helped them in the past, an American version of the Heimwehr, the Fascist militia, the Storm Troopers, recruited from rural areas, led by power-crazed men of the middle classes in the cities, using rural America as a base from which to launch a Fascist putsch against our democracy.

Again, I am not talking through my hat, but from the RECORD. Let me quote the concluding words of the report made by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee on its investigation of the Associated Farmers of California, an organization with which the Farm Bureau found it possible to work in harmony.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor, after extensive investigation and hearings, had this to say about this so-called farm group:

Under the law today, groups similar to the Associated Farmers can proceed, and have so proceeded with impunity to perpetuate a system of economic tyranny which should be a cause of national shame and concern. Industrialized agriculture has permitted to continue as an economic poorhouse for the unfortunates who have no other means of livelihood and as a political breeding ground for violence and undemocratic philosophies held by employer and employee alike. Where rights of persons do not exist, rights of property are in danger. The history of human

relationships on the land in Russia, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Hungary of the first four decades of this century should awaken the United States to its own peril, so clearly apparent in the history of the Associated Farmers of California.

Mr. Speaker, I plead for the adoption of the Wickersham amendment and the restoration of the strength and freedom of rural democracy. All that the Extension Service needs to make it again an honest woman is a divorce from the Farm Bureau, a dissolution of an illicit union having no sanction even in common law. Should the amendment fail of adoption, I want to enter this warning on the record—the day or reckoning will come, the day when every member who voted against this amendment will be pushed around by the representatives of the Farm Bureau and will wish to the bottom of his heart that, on this day, he had struck a blow with his vote in this House for his own freedom and for the freedom of all farmers, all county agents, all local and State officials, all Americans. But, by that time, it may be too late. The same antidemocratic forces which today reach into this House to insist that this amendment be defeated, may be too powerful to check. It is for that reason that I say that defeat of this amendment may well prove to be another Munich, an appeasement of a powerful private organization, using public funds and personnel to make itself even more powerful, and finally, openly to take over the state itself and all its apparatus, including the Congress.

The issue is defense of democracy or the defense of antidemocratic forces and tendencies. A vote for the Wickersham amendment is a vote for democracy; a vote against it is a vote for fascism.

Let me close by reading the language of the amendment itself:

Proposed amendment to H. R. 1690 to be inserted as a paragraph immediately preceding last section:

"(d) The Secretary shall not authorize payment of the funds appropriated by this act or the acts herein mentioned to any State or Territory on or after July 1, 1947 until the Director of Extension of said State or Territory shall certify and the Secretary shall also find that no portion of said funds may or will be used by said State or Territory to pay all or any part of the salary, wages, or expenses of any person, who, during the preceding fiscal year, and while employed to carry out the purposes of this act or any of the acts herein mentioned, has acted as representative, agent, salesman, or solicitor of membership of any business, commercial or farm organization or enterprise, provided, that any sum withheld pursuant to this subsection shall be reported to the President, retained in the Treasury, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act herein mentioned."

The farm people of the country will want to know how their elected representatives will vote on this proposal.

If by some chance this amendment is defeated in the Committee of the Whole, thereby avoiding a record vote, the argument I have made will be strengthened. The power of the Farm Bureau will be felt.

(Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE SUNSHINE INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include two newspaper editorials and one newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time so that I could present to the House the latest details on the Sunshine International Air Route extending from Great Falls, Mont., south through the Intermountain and Central States region to Mexico and beyond and north from Great Falls to Alaska and Asia.

A meeting was held in Denver, Colo., on April 9 with the object of forming a permanent organization to further the interests of this route and I am happy to report it was an unqualified success. It was very well attended, and cities all the way from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to Houston and El Paso, Tex., sent representatives, and the Province of Alberta thought it so important that in addition to the Alberta cities represented the Provincial Government was represented officially by two of their ministers. Cities officially represented were as follows:

El Paso, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Dallas, all in Texas; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Wichita, Kans.; Sheridan, Cheyenne, and Casper, Wyo.; Billings, Great Falls, and Cutbank, Mont.; Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton, Alberta, plus two ministers of the Alberta provincial government; and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Two delegates from Mexico City accepted, but had to cancel their plans at the last minute, as was also the case with Oklahoma City.

I am calling your attention to this list so that you can see how strongly the Southwest, Intermountain, Canada, and Alaska areas are interested in this route. It will also prove emphatically just how much active interest there is back of this inland route to Alberta, Alaska, and the Orient. As a matter of fact, the Texas delegates at the meeting were fully as vigorous in their support as those from Montana, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, New Mexico, Alberta, and Alaska.

The sentiment of the delegates was unanimous and quite enthusiastic. In fact, the Montana delegation was quite gratified at the enthusiastic stand taken by our neighbors to the south and north. As soon as they understood the possibilities of this route, they were just as sold on the idea as we were. All the States are naturally very vitally interested because they have many products, such as oil-well machinery, mining machinery, fresh fruits and vegetables, and many lesser commodities, which they feel they can ship to advantage to the Canadian Provinces of Alberta and Yukon, to Alaska, and to the Orient.

Economically, aeronautically, geographically, and logically there is every justification for the establishment of this inland route. It is from the political angle only that we are weak in comparison to other larger and established centers. That is why we have organized the Sunshine International Air Route Association. With the solid support of our neighboring States, we of Montana feel that we have overcome, to some extent, our political weakness.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to insert in the RECORD at this point two editorials from the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune, which state far better than I can the outstanding reasons why this route should be developed:

THE TRIBUNE SAYS: AMERICA, SEE IT FIRST, STAND BY IT ALWAYS

OUR INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTES

The military selection of the Great Falls, gateway to Alaska and Russia was coincident with the building of the so-called Alaska highway. The ferrying command transport supervision came to Great Falls from the Pacific coast because of sunshine inland flying advantage. The sunshine international air route became an important international facility, whereby thousands of planes, and thousands upon thousands of tons of war supplies, have been sent to Alaska and to Russia. The kind and volume of this war traffic quite naturally has not been given, detailed, or emphasized in the civilian news.

It, however, is perfectly clear that this fair weather inland route will have the same flying advantage in the years of peace that will follow the war.

There are some air-line interests, and one or two powerful Pacific coast cities, which would not have it that way. They seem to think the flying that left the coastline fog in wartime should come back and centralize in former coast points regardless of the superior inland flying opportunity. They said so before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington the other day. Some of their civic and political leaders are throwing rocks at both the Alaska highway and the inland air route. In an apparent selfish attitude, although millions of dollars of Uncle Sam's money have been expended building a military highway through a new country, and despite the fact that it goes a long way toward connecting two great areas of the United States, our supposedly coast friends would send this 1,600-mile thoroughfare back to prairie.

Apparently, again, they have not heard that some thousands of Americans believe the Alaska Highway will have an important continuing value, connecting Alaska and the great park playgrounds of the Rocky Mountain area.

Observing what has been said in Washington and elsewhere, it may be remarked also that a number of large eastern and mid-western cities would like to centralize the peacetime Alaska travel through their airports. They, too, regardless of what has been amply established through the Montana gateway, are throwing some rocks at the claims of our smaller city and at a really important Rocky Mountain group of States.

And this is perhaps where the story gets interesting. The Great Falls gateway happens to be the most convenient transport route for that portion of the United States west of Omaha and Kansas City, and as far as the west line of the States of Utah and New Mexico—more than 40 percent of the area of the United States, if you please. Quite a section of the Nation, therefore, has a vital interest in air service over a route running north from Houston, Fort Worth, and Dallas, Tex., then through Denver and Montana to Lethbridge and Edmonton, to Alaska, and

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 1690

MAY 10, 1945.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 253]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 253, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

—



House Calendar No. 127

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 253

[Report No. 542]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 1945

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state
4 of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1690 to
5 provide for the further development of cooperative agricul-
6 tural extension work. That after general debate, which
7 shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed
8 one hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chair-
9 man and the ranking minority member of the Committee on
10 Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the
11 five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the

1 bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the
2 same back to the House with such amendments as shall have
3 been adopted and the previous question shall be considered
4 as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final
5 passage without intervening motion except one motion to
6 recommit.

House Calendar No. 127

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 253

[Report No. 542]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 1690,
a bill to provide for the further develop-
ment of cooperative agricultural extension
work.

By Mr. BATES of Kentucky

MAY 10, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 94

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 15, 1945, for actions of Monday, May 14, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed extension-work and rubber-subsidy bills. Senate passed REA project bill and completed congressional action on State, Justice, etc. appropriation bill. Senate committee reported pay bill.

HOUSE

1. **EXTENSION WORK.** Passed with amendment S. 383, the extension-work bill (pp. 4621-47). Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's (Va.) amendment to substitute the language of H.R.1690 which had been passed as reported, 286-13, earlier. Rejected amendments by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to prohibit the use of any funds authorized by this act to pay any part of the salary of any person employed to carry out the purposes of this act shall act as an agent of any business, commercial, or farm organization or enterprise (pp. 4639-45) after rejecting Rep. Murray's (Wis.) substitute amendment to provide that none of the funds authorized by this act shall be expended except in cooperation with a unit of Government (pp. 4641-4); and by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to "put a floor" under the amount a State is to receive under this program (pp. 4645-6).
2. **RUBBER SUBSIDIES.** Passed with amendment H.R. 2347, to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support by loans, purchases, etc., a fair price to producers of guayule rubber (pp. 4647-8). Agreed to Rep. Poage's (Tex.) committee-approved amendment to authorize the Secretary to continue and develop a program of experimentation and research in connection with kok-saghyz and any other rubber-bearing plants and to Rep. Anderson's (Calif.) amendment to permit price-support benefits to growers for guayule shrub harvested from 100 acres instead of 40 acres (p. 4648).
3. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Received from the President a supplement appropriation estimate for War Department flood-control work, \$12,005,000 (H.Doc. 175). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 4649.)

4. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 3199 (H.Rept. 551) (pp. 4618, 4649).
5. APPROPRIATIONS; WAR MOBILIZATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for \$1,637,000 for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in the form of amendments to the Budget (H.Doc. 176). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 4649.)
6. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Received RFC's report for Jan. 1945. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4649.)
7. MEAT PRODUCTION. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, criticized the meat-slaughter permit situation (p. 4619).

SENATE

8. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed with amendments S. 89, the Lucas rural-electrification project bill (pp. 4587-608). Agreed to clarifying amendments by Sens. Taft, Ohio, and Cordon, Oreg. (pp. 4592, 4605, 4607).
9. PAY BILL. On May 12, during Senate recess, the Civil Service Committee reported a revision of S. 807, the Downey pay bill (S. Rept. 265). (p. 4575.)
As reported, the bill: Continues the present overtime formula and rates. Permits department heads to provide for compensatory time off, upon request, for irregular or occasional duty in excess of 48 hours a week. Provides for a 10% night-pay differential but exempts employees now paid a greater differential. Provides, at the end of the war or when Congress or the President so order, for overtime pay for holiday work, without the \$2,900 ceiling. Permits the Civil Service Commission to establish minimum pay rates for classes of positions in the same grade, not exceeding the rate for the middle of the grade. Lessens the time periods between periodic within-grade salary advancements from 18 months to 12 months and from 30 months to 18 months; confirms the language of the within-grade salary advancement law to the increased rates established by the pending bill; and enables an employee to advance beyond the middle of his grade on an efficiency rating of good or better than good. Includes provisions "designed to improve the administration of provisions of existing law under which heads of departments...are empowered to grant one additional within-grade salary advancement within each waiting period." Provides for increases in basic pay as follows: On that part of one's pay to and including \$1,200, 20%; from \$1,200 to \$4,600, 10%; in excess of \$4,500, 5%. Provides similar basic-pay increases for persons on hourly rates. Establishes a basic administrative workweek of 40 hours, with the work to be performed in not more than 6 days a week. Eliminates the Saturday half-holiday law and the law requiring a 7-hour day for days other than Saturday. Continues the Budget Bureau personnel-ceiling procedure and makes additional agencies subject to it; directs the Budget Bureau to set up reserves on salaries saved by the procedure, and to show the net reductions in its quarterly reports to Congress.
10. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received the 31st annual report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the year 1944. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4576.)
11. ARCHIVES. Received the tenth annual report of the U. S. Archivist for the fiscal year 1944. To Library Committee. (p. 4576.)

having combat credits. Thirty percent of the entire Army is nonfathers with combat credit. Five percent is fathers with combat credit.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 additional minutes to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Now notice that only 35 percent of the entire Army is in combat service. But 57 percent of all the men to be discharged will be nonfathers with combat service; 16 percent will be fathers with combat credit. Ten percent will be fathers without combat service, and 17 percent nonfathers without combat credit.

Now we come to the last credit item, which refers to minor children. Nonfathers constitute 81 percent of the total Army, fathers with one child 13 percent, fathers with two children 4 percent, and fathers with three or more children, 2 percent.

You see here how they will be affected when the discharge comes. Seventy-four percent of the total will be nonfathers, 15 percent of the total will be fathers with 1 child, 7 percent will be fathers with 2 children, and 4 percent will be fathers with 3 children. The total number of fathers with 3 children in the entire Army is only 2 percent, yet of this 1,300,000 to be discharged, 4 percent will be men with 3 children or more. Note further than 26 percent of those to be discharged will be fathers, although only 19 percent of the entire Army are fathers.

Someone may ask about the rights of women in the WAC's under this plan. You have noticed, of course, that the same rules apply, except that a WAC needs only 44 points to qualify under this point system for discharge. Dependency credits, of course, do not apply in the case of WAC's, since women may not enter service in the first place if they have minor children.

This further important provision should be noted: A WAC who is married to a serviceman becomes eligible for release if her soldier husband is discharged under this rating system.

Nurses are commissioned officers, and as such are subject to the general rules for release of all officers. Generally speaking, the same factors applying to enlisted men will be weighed in the case of all commissioned officers, but essentiality in the service will be the primary factor. Proficiency in service is another factor. Age-in-grade regulations will also strictly apply, so that overage officers will rate preference for release.

While officers will be retired in about the same numerical ratio as enlisted men, each officer's case will be a matter largely for individual consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I think the War Department is to be commended for working out this sensible solution of a most difficult and complex problem. Taking the easy way, they could have brought the entire Army back to the United States and discharged them by units. But that certainly would not have been just, because you have many men in some of our units oldest in point of foreign serv-

ice who probably have just recently gone into those outfits. Veteran outfits in Europe which have been in from the time of our African landings have replacements who reported just as Germany capitulated. Recognizing this, the Army has built a plan designed to recognize and evaluate the service of the individual. Anyone can see at a glance the added work and responsibility imposed upon the Army under this plan, purely to grant full recognition to the individual. The War Department plan may prove imperfect in practice. It is, at least, an ideal approach, which can be altered as experience proves desirable.

I have another chart here in which I think the Members will all be interested. This is a chart showing how these men are going to be moved back from Europe. They are coming into the various areas shown here. They will be formed in groups according to the areas from which they come before shipment home. After these area groups are assembled through screening, they will move directly from American debarkation ports to the separation center nearest their home. There are 22 of these separation and reassignment centers. Eighteen have already been set up. It will require not to exceed 48 hours at these camps for men to be discharged or sent home on furlough, and in most instances not more than half that time. For example, there is Camp Atterbury in Indiana. A group who will be discharged, or who will get to spend 30 to 45 days' furlough on their way through the United States to the Pacific, will go directly from port to Camp Atterbury. From there they will be given tickets at Government expense to go to their homes in that neighborhood. These reception stations are so located that it will require not to exceed 6 hours for the round trip from the station to the soldier's home. At that camp the men will again be processed for discharge. If a man has been declared surplus in Europe and he comes back to Camp Atterbury, another group of officers will check him to determine whether or not he is essential to the Army and to the war. For example, he might be a radar expert, who simply could not be released until a replacement is available. That boy will then be declared essential and will be sent home on a 30 to 45 day furlough. He then will report back to camp to join his group at one of the other assembly camps, and from there be sent to join other soldiers in the Pacific.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there is any objection to the adoption of the rule on the bill (H. R. 1690) to provide for further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on

the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1690) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1690, with Mr. RANDOLPH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, back in 1862 we passed what is known as the Morrill Act, granting certain public lands to the States and giving the States the right to dispose of said lands and invest the proceeds in bonds, and further providing that the "moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts." This was the beginning of what came to be commonly known as our land-grant colleges. The Morrill Act, in my opinion, was one of the greatest pieces of legislation affecting agriculture ever passed. It set up for the farm boy a college where he could go and receive practical and scientific training in agriculture. Prior to this act our universities and colleges had been sadly lacking in instruction in agriculture. The land-grant colleges, from the very beginning, opened up great possibilities in the field of agriculture; and it soon became evident that men trained in agriculture became better farmers. Realizing that only a few of the farm boys were able to attend the land-grant colleges and, hence, for this reason the very purpose for which the colleges had been established was being circumscribed, it was thought wise to devise means whereby those on the farms unable to attend should be instructed in agriculture. This thought gave birth in 1914 to the Smith-Lever Act, which brought into being what is known as the cooperative Agricultural Extension Service. The declared purpose of this act is "in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State now receiving the benefits of the Morrill Act agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, which work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges and impart to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise."

Under the Smith-Lever Act each State was given a lump appropriation of \$10,000, which did not have to be matched, and an additional sum of \$4,100,000 was provided to be annually allocated to the States "in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the next preceding Federal census." This act also provides that the \$4,100,000 shall be matched dollar for dollar by the States. Later the terms of this act were extended to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

In 1928 further assistance for extension work was provided for under the Capper-Ketcham Act. Under this act each State was granted a lump sum appropriation of \$20,000, which did not have to be matched, and an additional sum of \$500,000 was provided to be proportioned among the States in accordance with the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act. The \$500,000 has to be matched by the States, dollar for dollar.

In 1935 further assistance for the extension work was provided for under the

Bankhead-Jones Act. This act provides for \$12,000,000, \$980,000 of which to be paid to the States in equal shares, that is, \$20,000 to each State, and the balance \$11,020,000, to be paid in "proportion that the farm population of each bears to the farm population of the several States." None of the funds provided for in this act have to be matched. It will be noted that under this act, for the first time, the apportionment is based upon farm population rather than rural population. This was a wise change, as the last census showed a rural population of something over 58,000,000, while the farm population was given at something over 32,000,000. The difference in rural and farm population is brought about by the Bureau of the Census including towns of 2,500 population and under in the rural census.

All of these acts extend, either by the provisions of the acts or by amendments, to the territories of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, with the single exception that the provisions of the Capper-Ketcham Act have never been extended to the Territory of Alaska.

In addition, the Extension Service has received small grants under the Clarke-McNary and Norris-Doxey Acts and from farmers' organizations.

To summarize, the Extension Service from all Federal sources is receiving today \$18,996,840. That part of these funds that the States have to match dollar for dollar amounts to \$4,100,000 under the Smith-Lever Act, \$500,000 under the Capper-Ketcham Act, and \$108,000 under some of the Forestry Acts, making a total of \$4,708,000. However, while the States have only been required to match \$4,708,000, they have, as a matter of fact, put up \$18,839,424.08 thus matching Federal funds dollar for dollar.

Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to file at this point in my remarks a statement showing total of all Federal funds and the acts under which they were obtained, a total of all State funds and the sources from which they come, a break-down of the Federal funds to the States, and the amounts put up by the respective States. The statement is as follows:

Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the States		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bank-head-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
Connecticut.....	\$345,097.95	\$133,539.95	\$211,558.00	\$1,620	-----	\$107,119.99	\$24,799.96	-----	\$127,868.00	\$53,000.00	\$30,690.00
Delaware.....	93,598.21	76,723.21	16,875.00	-----	-----	55,616.39	21,106.82	-----	16,375.00	500.00	-----
Maine.....	268,650.82	159,279.75	109,371.07	1,620	\$1,620	129,431.86	24,391.36	\$2,216.53	66,911.07	42,460.00	-----
Maryland.....	434,697.34	199,372.21	235,325.13	-----	1,620	171,298.96	26,453.25	-----	132,792.13	102,533.00	-----
Massachusetts.....	551,831.26	141,234.87	410,596.39	1,620	-----	115,632.22	23,982.65	-----	138,631.00	271,965.39	-----
New Hampshire.....	246,472.27	94,807.48	151,664.79	1,620	-----	70,238.64	21,814.30	1,134.54	82,272.24	69,392.55	-----
New Jersey.....	519,626.05	172,649.37	346,976.68	1,620	-----	136,209.13	26,666.64	8,153.60	119,188.76	224,537.92	3,250.00
New York.....	2,099,814.13	501,467.40	1,598,346.73	1,620	1,620	458,078.79	40,148.61	-----	576,613.58	737,737.96	283,995.19
Pennsylvania.....	1,125,207.00	646,045.80	479,161.20	1,260	-----	595,926.62	48,859.18	-----	354,161.20	125,000.00	-----
Rhode Island.....	88,691.25	61,034.47	27,656.78	-----	-----	40,512.19	20,522.28	-----	10,000.00	13,625.00	4,031.78
Vermont.....	231,857.56	114,300.91	117,556.65	1,620	-----	85,171.59	22,055.51	5,453.81	68,925.65	40,700.00	7,931.00
West Virginia.....	616,890.89	352,819.29	264,071.60	-----	1,620	319,286.65	31,912.64	-----	191,575.00	67,756.60	4,740.00
Total.....	6,622,434.73	2,653,274.71	3,969,160.02	12,600	6,480	2,284,523.03	332,713.20	16,958.48	1,885,313.63	1,749,208.42	334,637.97
Alabama.....	1,387,256.12	698,256.12	689,000.00	1,620	1,620	654,071.94	37,220.03	3,724.15	339,000.00	350,000.00	-----
Arkansas.....	932,384.30	580,330.30	352,054.00	-----	1,620	538,543.78	33,217.36	6,949.16	265,000.00	87,054.00	-----
Florida.....	535,648.54	229,683.54	305,965.00	1,620	-----	200,645.82	27,417.72	-----	140,465.00	165,500.00	-----
Georgia.....	1,187,422.45	735,638.45	451,784.00	1,620	1,620	668,110.80	37,854.95	26,432.70	150,240.00	300,044.00	1,500.00
Kentucky.....	952,539.49	664,989.49	287,550.00	1,620	-----	625,981.53	37,387.96	-----	170,500.00	117,050.00	-----
Louisiana.....	1,050,394.20	469,518.20	580,876.00	1,620	-----	435,848.30	32,049.90	-----	451,422.54	125,753.46	3,700.00
Mississippi.....	1,156,425.66	696,324.66	460,101.00	1,620	-----	659,454.04	35,250.62	-----	147,326.00	305,855.00	6,920.00
North Carolina.....	1,409,389.93	856,411.23	552,978.70	1,620	-----	812,167.22	42,624.01	-----	231,032.00	321,946.70	-----
Oklahoma.....	938,128.71	554,221.71	383,907.00	-----	1,620	468,568.12	32,688.61	51,344.98	251,200.00	132,707.00	-----
South Carolina.....	751,530.24	500,037.33	251,492.91	1,620	1,620	461,957.51	32,487.60	2,352.22	206,500.00	44,392.91	600.00
Tennessee.....	1,035,977.85	661,564.55	374,413.30	1,620	-----	623,494.36	36,450.19	-----	200,000.00	172,613.30	1,800.00
Texas.....	2,191,238.53	1,191,069.93	1,000,168.60	1,620	-----	1,056,695.90	50,515.24	82,238.79	365,118.00	631,565.60	3,485.00
Virginia.....	1,189,044.48	546,823.93	642,220.55	1,620	1,620	508,488.49	35,095.44	-----	440,720.55	200,505.00	995.00
Total.....	14,717,380.50	8,384,869.44	6,332,511.06	17,820	9,720	7,714,027.81	470,259.63	173,042.00	3,358,524.09	2,954,986.97	19,000.00
Illinois.....	1,240,904.13	583,329.13	657,575.00	1,620	1,620	531,169.12	38,183.11	10,736.90	225,575.00	7,000.00	425,000.00
Indiana.....	1,051,456.67	468,615.67	582,841.00	1,620	-----	433,581.40	33,414.27	-----	305,050.00	275,891.00	1,900.00
Iowa.....	1,431,319.41	532,440.72	898,878.69	1,620	1,620	463,515.29	32,664.80	28,020.63	288,165.93	318,912.76	291,800.00
Kansas.....	1,034,724.36	403,995.43	630,728.93	1,620	-----	323,026.48	29,120.22	50,228.73	164,680.00	360,857.60	105,191.33
Michigan.....	1,020,680.36	510,765.36	509,915.00	1,620	1,620	471,836.40	35,688.96	-----	315,290.00	194,625.00	-----
Minnesota.....	832,148.21	494,436.21	337,712.00	1,620	1,620	458,982.90	32,213.31	-----	145,712.00	181,000.00	11,000.00
Missouri.....	982,750.45	604,111.45	378,639.00	-----	1,620	564,917.54	35,886.93	1,686.98	165,639.00	213,000.00	-----
Nebraska.....	641,115.14	344,778.14	296,337.00	1,620	-----	266,393.57	26,982.76	49,781.81	117,500.00	174,437.00	4,400.00
North Dakota.....	408,747.65	249,102.60	159,645.05	1,620	-----	184,334.82	24,442.25	38,705.53	37,491.05	122,154.00	-----
Ohio.....	1,123,485.46	627,028.46	496,457.00	1,620	-----	585,422.06	39,986.40	-----	232,095.00	260,962.00	3,400.00
South Dakota.....	381,426.22	260,808.45	120,617.77	-----	1,620	175,125.28	24,223.30	59,839.87	63,840.00	56,777.77	-----
Wisconsin.....	941,448.86	488,791.86	452,657.00	1,620	1,620	451,633.76	32,703.17	1,214.93	148,058.00	304,599.00	-----
Total.....	11,090,206.92	5,568,203.48	5,522,003.44	14,580	12,960	4,914,938.62	385,509.48	240,215.38	2,209,095.98	2,470,216.13	842,691.33
Arizona.....	203,620.00	117,243.39	86,376.61	-----	-----	94,410.17	22,833.22	-----	55,503.81	30,872.80	-----
California.....	1,080,980.00	453,531.62	627,448.38	1,620	-----	414,446.82	37,464.80	-----	356,688.38	270,760.00	-----
Colorado.....	433,909.59	212,271.59	221,638.00	1,260	-----	158,977.29	24,638.47	27,395.83	97,400.00	119,738.00	4,500.00
Idaho.....	264,807.71	155,807.71	109,000.00	1,620	-----	127,709.65	23,032.55	3,445.51	40,000.00	69,000.00	-----
Montana.....	411,722.00	174,670.66	237,051.34	1,260	-----	118,162.50	23,030.42	32,217.74	69,950.00	167,101.34	-----
Nevada.....	149,570.51	74,231.85	75,338.66	-----	1,200	40,493.58	20,583.19	11,955.08	43,338.66	32,000.00	-----
New Mexico.....	371,660.64	142,619.52	229,041.12	-----	-----	119,523.81	23,095.71	-----	92,721.12	136,320.00	-----
Oregon.....	696,123.80	189,396.87	506,726.93	1,620	-----	162,916.56	24,860.81	-----	330,427.93	176,299.00	-----
Utah.....	239,699.00	122,130.24	117,568.76	1,260	-----	85,130.44	22,132.38	13,607.42	71,229.76	46,339.00	-----

Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945—Continued

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the States		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
Washington.....	\$553,547.59	\$239,310.33	\$314,237.26	\$1,620	-----	\$210,598.38	\$27,091.95	-----	\$108,349.00	\$205,888.26	-----
Wyoming.....	227,781.47	109,642.21	118,139.26	1,260	-----	67,441.38	21,368.92	\$19,571.91	66,550.76	51,888.50	-----
Total.....	4,633,422.31	1,990,855.99	2,642,566.32	11,520	\$1,200	1,599,810.58	270,131.92	108,193.49	1,332,159.42	1,305,906.90	\$4,500.00
Alaska.....	34,050.00	23,950.00	10,100.00	-----	-----	13,950.00	10,000.00	-----	10,100.00	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	284,614.49	127,331.25	157,283.24	-----	1,260	88,094.83	21,385.77	16,590.65	157,283.24	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	450,735.19	244,935.19	205,800.00	1,620	-----	243,315.19	-----	-----	205,800.00	-----	-----
Unallotted.....	3,420.00	3,420.00	-----	340	3,080	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....	37,836,264.14	18,996,840.06	18,839,424.08	58,480	34,700	16,858,660.06	1,490,000.00	555,000.00	9,158,276.35	8,480,318.42	1,200,829.30

H. R. 1690

H. R. 1690, the bill we are considering, would provide additional extension funds, as follows:

Four million five hundred thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent year; an additional \$4,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent year; and an additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent year. This would make \$12,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each year thereafter. All of these funds except \$500,000 will have to be matched by the States dollar for dollar. Mr. Speaker, I have a break-down of the \$12,500,000 among the States and the Territory of Hawaii, which I desire to file at this point in my remarks. The statement is as follows:

Amount which each State and the Territory of Hawaii would receive of \$3,910,000 or \$11,750,000 of cooperative extension funds distributed on basis of farm population

States	\$3,910,000	\$11,750,000
Alabama.....	171,186.78	514,435.98
Arizona.....	14,587.35	43,836.68
Arkansas.....	141,874.16	425,348.18
California.....	85,451.40	256,791.30
Colorado.....	32,229.50	96,853.37
Connecticut.....	13,358.91	40,145.07
Delaware.....	5,859.77	16,609.29
Florida.....	38,905.39	116,915.18
Georgia.....	174,315.59	523,838.15
Hawaii.....	16,569.59	49,798.52
Idaho.....	25,820.77	77,551.39
Illinois.....	124,769.89	374,947.87
Indiana.....	104,058.03	312,706.35
Iowa.....	118,689.52	356,525.41
Kansas.....	77,360.09	232,475.97
Kentucky.....	160,730.10	483,012.44
Louisiana.....	108,842.94	327,085.57
Maine.....	22,467.47	67,517.33
Maryland.....	31,306.71	94,080.25
Massachusetts.....	18,763.66	56,386.95
Michigan.....	110,994.82	333,552.22
Minnesota.....	116,574.57	350,319.99
Mississippi.....	178,842.19	537,441.35
Missouri.....	143,443.30	431,063.63
Montana.....	22,439.55	67,433.45
Nebraska.....	63,502.31	190,831.74
Nevada.....	2,021.74	6,075.58
New Hampshire.....	8,983.78	26,997.28
New Jersey.....	18,233.94	54,795.08
New Mexico.....	22,732.07	68,312.40
New York.....	93,102.35	279,783.26
North Carolina.....	211,514.23	635,624.59
North Dakota.....	41,799.08	125,611.04
Ohio.....	138,758.19	416,984.32
Oklahoma.....	118,588.79	356,372.97
Oregon.....	32,979.98	99,108.63
Pennsylvania.....	116,598.78	350,392.77
Rhode Island.....	2,206.05	6,629.43
South Carolina.....	116,829.74	351,086.81
South Dakota.....	39,170.25	117,711.11
Tennessee.....	162,583.60	488,582.42
Texas.....	275,252.46	827,165.32
Utah.....	13,239.54	40,086.85
Vermont.....	13,678.39	40,804.64
Virginia.....	125,730.92	377,835.89
Washington.....	43,887.08	130,383.18
West Virginia.....	67,886.24	204,005.96
Wisconsin.....	112,537.83	338,189.14
Wyoming.....	9,290.70	27,919.61

This statement was prepared before the House Committee on Agriculture decided to include the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico and before the committee decided to amend the bill so all funds except \$500,000 would have to be matched dollar for dollar by the States. The sum \$3,910,000 used in the first column represents the \$4,500,000 authorized for the year 1946 and which, until the bill was amended, did not have to be matched, less the \$500,000 to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, and so forth, and less 2 percent for administrative purposes, and the sum of \$11,750,000 used in the second column represents the full \$12,500,000 authorization, less the aforesaid \$500,000, and less also 2 percent or \$250,000 for administrative costs.

Having given you a break-down of the \$12,500,000 among the States, let me now give you a further break-down showing for what purposes the funds would be used by the States. This break-down is as follows:

1. 100 additional county agricultural agents at \$3,200 per year..... \$320,000

There are a few over 3,000 farm counties in the United States. At present we have 2,903 county agricultural agents. The 100 additional agents would bring the total up to 3,003 and would provide an agent for each county.

2. 1,010 county home demonstration agents at \$2,600 per year..... 2,626,000

We now have 2,035 county home demonstration agents. The 1,010 additional agents would bring the total up to 3,045, which means you can have at least one agent in each county.

3. 2,365 assistant county agents, called in some counties 4-H Club agents, at \$2,800 per year..... 6,508,000

We now have 1,063 of these agents. The 2,365 additional agents would bring the total up to 3,443 and would provide for at least one of these agents in each county.

4. 652 assistant home demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents at \$2,250..... 1,479,000

We now have 544 of these agents. The additional agents would bring the total to 1,196.

5. 120 supervisors of county extension agents at \$3,600 per year salary plus \$1,500 travel and clerical help..... \$12,000

At present we have 343 of these agents. The addition of 120 would bring the total up to 463.

6. 141 State field agents in marketing, rural housing, nutrition, rural youth farm management at \$3,500 per year plus \$1,500 travel and clerical help..... \$705,000

We now have 100 such agents and the additional 141 would bring the total up to 241.

Total..... 12,500,000

The State funds to match the \$12,500,000 would about take care of the clerical help, traveling expenses, supplies, office rent and so forth.

ANALYSIS OF BILL

Now let me give you a brief analysis of the bill. The bill would amend the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 by adding a new section to be known as section 23.

First. The purposes of the bill are the same as those set forth in the original act of 1914, known as the Smith-Lever Act. While the language of the bill enumerates several of the types of extension work, this enumeration is not intended, in any way, to vary or change the definition of cooperative extension work as contained in the original act, but is only set forth to emphasize certain phases of the work to which, it is hoped, greater attention can be given when additional funds are made available.

Second. Apportionment of the funds is to be made according to the farm census, as provided for in the Bankhead-Jones bill, rather than according to the rural census as provided for in acts prior to the Bankhead-Jones Act. I have already explained why this change was made.

Third. All funds, except \$500,000, are to be matched by the States dollar for dollar. Under the bill as originally drawn, and which passed the Senate without amendment, \$4,500,000 of the funds did not have to be matched by the States. After full consideration, the committee concluded that all funds except the sum of \$500,000 should be matched. It arrived at this conclusion because the States now received something over fourteen millions of dollars of extension money that does not have to be matched. Then, too, the evidence before the Committee showed that the States were so deeply interested in the extension work that although they were only required to match some \$4,700,000 of the Federal funds that they had matched said funds dollar for dollar. It is thought by the committee that most of the States are in financial position to match additional funds dollar for dollar. Moreover, the

committee feels that dollar-for-dollar matching is the best policy. However, in order not to impose a hardship upon any of the States the Committee provided for \$500,000 of free money, that is money that will not have to be matched. This fund is to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of "special need due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems." Not more than 5 percent of this fund can be allocated to any one State.

Fourth. The bill as introduced and as passed by the Senate, while it covered the territory of Hawaii did not include the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico. The committee saw no reason why Puerto Rico and Alaska should be excluded and therefore amended the bill to include these two Territories.

Fifth. The bill provided that no more than 2 percent of the sums authorized shall be available for administrative expenses.

Sixth. Provision is made that no allotments of funds can be made to any State which has not complied with the matching requirements of the Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham Acts.

Seventh. And finally it is provided for continued allotments under the Bankhead-Jones Act without requiring the States to comply with the matching provisions in the present bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How do these 4,500 get their positions—under the Civil Service?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. No. They are recommended by the director of the State extension service in each State and that recommendation is then transmitted to the local county set-up.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Do we keep politics out of these appointments?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Politics have been kept out. I do not know of any politics in my district so far as the extension service is concerned.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. In addition, these 4-H Clubs have helped keep the bread basket filled during this emergency period?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The gentleman is quite correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, coming, as I do, from an agricultural district, with not a town in it bigger than 9,500, I am not unmindful of the fact that what I am going to say carries a lot of political TNT. But I would have less courage and I would have less intellectual honesty than my district expects me to have if I did not say what I am going to say about this appropriation.

No person who is familiar with the work of the 4-H Clubs of the county home extension can have any fault to find with that work; it is wonderful, but

I venture not one farmer out of a hundred in my district knows that this bill is before this House today. But practically every one of those men know that I, their Congressman, promised that I would not add to the cost of this bureaucracy that even before this war was crushing the very economic life out of them.

This bill calls for some \$12,500,000 of Federal funds and \$12,000,000 more from the State legislatures. It is another one of those bills that puts unholy pressure on a State legislature to vote these funds against their better judgment, sometimes, lest they lose the Federal contribution. In my State the Democratic director of agriculture reporting to a Democratic governor has said that 700,000 acres in Ohio would be untilled this year. I want an institution big enough to help our farmers, but I most certainly, as a farmer, do not want one big enough to run the farmers. We can well wait until we have funds in this Federal Treasury of ours rather than dipping into the war bond money as we are doing right and left to expand these agencies that we promised to reduce in size. We can well wait until we have the money to spend and until there is labor on the farm again. One big farm after another because there is no one there to take care of it. More than half of them in production are in soy beans, grain, something else that requires considerably less labor. There is no one more aware of the fact than I that the county agent, who is for this is seeing the farmers every day so that he can tell them that Congressman Clevenger is opposing this bill. But I would, as I said, be less intellectually honest and less intellectually courageous if I did not voice my opposition to this expenditure of funds and this pressure on the legislature of my State to appropriate additional funds against their better judgment. I have nothing to say at all against the work these people do. I see no reason for departing from the promise that we made our people that we would reduce the cost of bureaucracy which is now weighing heavily upon them and I am willing to stake my future on the patriotism of the men who till the soil in my district. I oppose this bill now not because of the work that is being done, but because it is unnecessary, and that we cannot afford it.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I think we can all agree with the gentleman from Ohio about the need for cutting expenditures. We all know that a day of reckoning is coming, when many worth-while expenditures must be drastically curtailed if we are to retain financial stability in this country.

I am supporting this bill under the theory that by making an appropriation of \$12,000,000 a year we will be able in the future to cut down some of the large expenditures of millions of dollars which we have been appropriating every year for agriculture. Farming is not an easy business. The purpose of this legislation is to help young boys and girls on the farms of America to become more inter-

ested in farming; to teach them efficiency and to aid them in producing better farm products at a lower cost; in other words, get them actively working on the farm so that they will remain farmers and keep producing the food for our country.

I believe this is a good investment. On the other hand, as most of you know, I have opposed many of these payments that have been paid out of the Treasury to have the farmers produce less in the United States. I think we could well have eliminated those appropriations. If we make this investment now in the boys and girls on the farms of America so that they will stay on the farms, and lower their cost of production through scientific methods, I believe we shall have made a sound investment at a small cost, which will lead to the reduction of other payments that have been continued now for more than 12 years.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. If I understand the gentleman's position, he thinks this appropriation will increase efficiency and increase production. No dollar of it will go to keep down production?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Not at all.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It is a policy of plenty in this country?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is a policy of plenty, and it is also a policy of efficiency, interesting the boys and girls to stay on the farms and produce more and better crops at lower cost, to produce better livestock, better grains, and better fruits and vegetables.

I believe the 4-H Club work has been demonstrated to be worth while in the United States. Those of you who have seen the exhibits of the 4-H Clubs will agree with me that they are doing a wonderful job. Above all, these boys and girls are becoming interested in farming. They are the future farmers of America. We should do all we can here to encourage them to stay on the farms and produce the Nation's supply of food.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Which of the farm organizations, if any, favor this legislation?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As far as I know, the Grange and the Farm Bureau appeared before our committee. I do not know of any farm organization that appeared in opposition to it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I received a letter from the Farmers' Union opposing this legislation. I wonder if the gentleman knows what their primary opposition is to it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not recollect that I received such a letter. If I did, it was overlooked. I do not believe they appeared before the committee and testified, as I recollect it now.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman does not believe they came before the committee and testified in opposition to it?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. They may have appeared before the committee, but not when I was there.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If the gentleman will yield, the bill was supported by the Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and the cooperative organizations. Those were the only farm organizations that appeared. I understand the Farmers' Union opposes the legislation because of certain contributions that have been made by the Farm Bureau in certain States to the extension work. I further understand that an amendment will be offered prohibiting further contributions by farm organizations to the extension work.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. A good many individual businessmen and farm organizations throughout the country have contributed in a very material way as a part of the State contributions to carry on this splendid work.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Not only is that true, but the business people and civic organizations put up over \$1,500,000 per year in prizes for the exhibits of the 4-H Club boys and girls.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I understand, the gentleman from Oklahoma intends to offer an amendment which would eliminate that contribution?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, the outstanding fact about American agriculture is briefly this: In both times of prosperity and times of depression, the American farmer produces an abundance of crops. If industry believes there is going to be a short demand for what it will produce, it shuts down its plants and lays off its workers. Agriculture, on the other hand, does not do that. The farmer goes on and produces as much as he can produce, given good weather conditions and the bounty of Providence. The minimum duty this Nation owes, therefore, to its farmers is to try to maintain the demand for farm products on something like the same high and stable level as the efforts of the farmers assure us of a supply.

The most constructive approaches to the solution of the agricultural problem must proceed along that line. The first point then in a long-range agricultural program would be to increase and stabilize the demand for agricultural crops. Along with that there must be, it appears to me at any rate, a program to prevent ruinous price declines, price declines which ruin the farmer, but which do not benefit the consumer to anything like the same degree because the prices paid to the farmer for his crop are forced by people controlling the markets way down below anything corresponding to the reduction in prices that the consumer will be given. Of course, that is partly where farm cooperatives come into the picture as the best single means of preventing that. But I believe it to be a govern-

mental duty as well to prevent that from happening. I think most people will agree that objective should be accomplished as much as possible without having to rely upon the Federal Treasury to do it.

The third point in major policy, it seems to me, ought to be that we do not freeze uneconomic agricultural procedures, patterns, and practices. By which I mean it does not make very much sense to produce crops which will be marketed at a price below a decent American cost of production and standard of living, just for export. What does make sense is attempting to encourage the production of things on the farms of America which will make our American agriculture more nearly in accord with the kind of demands for farm crops which our own country has, because it is our home market after all that affords the best market to our farmers; and that inevitably will be the case.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In other words, to the degree that the farmers can be encouraged or assisted to produce more livestock products, more dairy products, or more of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables which are required in a well-balanced, decent diet for American people, our agriculture will be on a sounder and better basis.

So it seems to me that this bill is altogether in line with the right thing that we should try to do. Other members have emphasized the excellent 4-H Club work. I most heartily agree with what has been said about that fine work. Furthermore, I think that to the extent that an educational, helpful program, such as will be conducted under this bill can contribute to assisting the farmer of America to gear his production more nearly to the domestic needs of America for food products and make the pattern of our agricultural production more nearly in accord with our consumption as we hope it will be, to that extent we are striking at the very root of some of our most difficult problems.

For my part, Mr. Chairman, I believe that in addition to this measure we have got to consider specifically the problem of the low-income farmer who in the past has been so greatly helped by the Farm Security Administration work. I trust that in the very near future bills for that purpose will come before the Congress. As for this bill it seems to me there should be very little, if any, opposition to it. There are, I understand, certain amendments which will be offered, one of these I expect to support. But I believe that basically this legislation is along the right line and is legislation which looks forward to the long-run solution of our agricultural problem in America.

Therefore I am glad our committee brought the bill before the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to this debate for quite a little while. It calls for an extra appropriation to encourage the boys and girls to take more interest in agriculture.

I have never done anything in my life but farm. On that farm I have raised a large family. All the farmer needs to interest the boys and girls is a chance to make a little money and they will take an active interest. They will be farmers and you will have enough of them. Here we find in the Government one agency terribly concerned that the farmer's prices are going to be too low. Another agency terribly concerned that the farmer's prices are going to be too high. In the various departments of the Government we have about 25 agencies ready to give the farmers expert advice. If you want food in regular and generous supply, so that prices will never get too high, just dismiss all these agencies, cut out these appropriations and let the farmers go. They will supply the food. They will get along and everybody will have food.

I noticed in the paper this morning that over around Philadelphia 2,500 meat stores closed this morning. Imagine that, at a time when you have more live stock on the farms than ever in the history of this country. That is the result of expert advice; the Government worrying about the farmers. Meat stores closed. When a slice of bacon comes along there is a stampede to get it. In the markets today people are buying chicken heads, chicken feet, fish heads, and God knows what, just because of too much advice, too much concern, getting the farmer going around in circles. He does not know whether he is going or coming. The boys and girls get discouraged, and consequently they go where there is money and peace of mind. But, believe it or not, before the war in 1938 I talked with 400 soldiers down at Charleston, S. C., fellows who had just gone into the Army before the war. Ninety-five percent of them told me they went into the Army because dad on the farm had nothing for them to do. Prices were too low. The acreage was curtailed. The old man had nothing to do. The boys did not have enough to eat. In 1938, before the war, farm boys in the South were joining the Army so that they would have something to eat. That is a deplorable situation, and it is because we have too much Government advice, too much Government money, too much Government consideration. Turn on the green light, cut out the appropriations, let the farmer go to work in peace, so that he does not have to make out reports for the Government as to why he produces this and why he does not produce that. Just let us work in peace, and there will be food for all, reasonable profit, and happy farm folks, and the children will remain on the farms.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to clarify some misapprehension.

A little while ago a Member said that my amendment would prohibit any funds

from being donated or contributed by the farm organization or others. My amendment will not do that. My amendment provides as follows:

(d) From and after July 1, 1947, none of the funds authorized by this act shall be used to pay all or any part of the salary, wages or expenses of any person who, during the preceding fiscal year, and while employed to carry out the purposes of this act or any of the acts herein mentioned, has acted as representative, agent, salesman or soliciting of membership of any business, commercial or farm organization or enterprise.

I may say that I personally am a member of the Farm Bureau and of the Farmers Union; I am not a member of the Grange. The Grange itself, and the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau are for the Extension Service bill. I can say that both as a legislator and as a farmer who spent about half of my life on the farm, that I am in favor of the passage of the extension service bill. I know that these organizations are strongly for an extension service program and so am I. However, the time has come—in fact it came long before now—when we should prohibit the use of Federal funds for the purpose of building up any particular individual or private organization whether it be mine or anyone else's. These funds should be used for the extension service, to help the 4-H Club boys and girls and the county agents, home management supervisors and assistants to carry on the program directly to the farmers themselves and should not be used to build up any private organization to call its meetings, to send out its notices, to call on them for membership drives, or do anything for a private organization.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Was there any testimony in the committee that anything like that is going on now?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes; there was.

Mr. ABERNETHY. In the hearings?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes; it is in the hearings.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I have read the hearings and I heard the testimony. I do not recall it.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. On page 51 of the hearings is the statement of one of the finest gentlemen who testified, Mr. P. O. Davis. He is a cousin of one of the rural mail carriers in my district. He stated he was appearing on behalf of the Farm Bureau; yet he is in charge of the Extension Service in his own State.

There was not much testimony on my amendment because there was not time, but in previous instances it has been called to the attention of Congress that notices on behalf of the Farm Bureau and others have been sent out under the frank of the Extension Service. The Extension Service has been used for the purpose of carrying out some of the Farm Bureau's own individual programs.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is there any statement in the record relating to what the gentleman has just stated?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman point it out?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I refer the gentleman to page 51 of the hearing, the statement of Mr. P. O. Davis where he says:

"I am Mr. P. O. Davis"—and so forth—representing the American Farm Bureau Federation—and then down below he says, "My name is P. O. Davis, and I am director of the extension service."

This custom has been indulged in time and time again. Recently in Chicago Secretary Wickard said:

We must see that our Extension people are free to bring accurate and complete information to all the farm people. Such freedom means extension workers must not be subject to any pressures which will interfere with their presentation of all of the facts, and nothing but the facts. It means the Extension Service must not be used as a sales or promotional agent for any particular commercial, political, or farm organization.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The gentleman said that Mr. Davis made the statement upon the gentleman's amendment—

Mr. WICKERSHAM. No.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Refer me to the page in the RECORD where he made such statement.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Davis did not make any statement on my amendment. His own testimony shows that he is a director of Extension Service. At the same time the hearings show that he was coming here at the direction of the Farm Bureau and was representing the Farm Bureau Federation. How could he represent the Farm Bureau and at the same time be on the Federal pay roll as an extension director from Alabama.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute for the purpose of asking a question. The gentleman knows that many of the State extension directors were here, among them Mr. Davis?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Davis did not testify upon the amendment the gentleman has in mind?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. The gentleman is correct. He did not.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. At the request of Mr. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Davis inserted in the RECORD a statement prepared by Mr. O'Neal, due to the fact he could not be present?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes; but he said he was representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did he not also state that he was a lifelong friend and neighbor of Mr. O'Neal?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Had known him all his life?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And was appearing for him as a matter of courtesy to present his statement so that it might go into the record?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. That is right.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is all he said.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. No; that is not all he said.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I have a profound regard for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELANDER] and on general principle I share his view that the matter of economy is a question that we must give early consideration to; but in the consideration of economy, we must not overlook some of the things that have proven beneficial during the years. It was my privilege to have been reared on a farm, and I lived on a farm for quite some time. I belong to that period to which many of you belong that started the great movement away from the farm to the bright lights, if you please. As I recall it, the reason was there was a lack of interest in things on the farm.

I am impelled to support this particular measure by reason of the fact that I thoroughly believe it has added luster and interest to farm life, it has tied the youth of the farm to the farm; it has tended to create efficiency and has added luster to farm life. At all costs we should continue the extension movement. We should continue it by this legislation because of the fact that the history of the extension movement down through the years, from its very beginning, is without politics and a record of great achievement in farm life.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am sure the gentleman will admit that if such measure had been in operation at the time he was on the farm he might have stayed there instead of becoming a successful businessman and a statesman?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. May I say to the gentleman, in reply to his question, that the occasion of my coming to Congress was due to the fact that I saw a great butter maker from Minnesota come down here and make a success in Congress.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. In allowing this annual expenditure of \$12,500,000 regardless of how much good we are going to get out of it, and we will probably get a lot of good from it, should we not at the same time eliminate a lot of other expenditures in the Agricultural Department that are not yielding proper benefits before we put any additional burden on the taxpayers of this country?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I stand committed to the elimination of all possible expenditures in any department of government, but I do not believe the day should ever come when we will be so shortsighted as to

think in terms of reduced expenditures for such a thoroughly proven, worthwhile project as the Extension Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily supporting this legislation and propose to give it my vote. The farmers in my State favor H. R. 1690 and have asked me to support it, which I am very glad to do. Of course, I note that it provides for some new agricultural extension work and it also authorizes a somewhat larger amount for the work heretofore done by this agency.

There will be some who will cry out against this measure as an unnecessary expenditure. We are hearing much these days about economy. We would be blind indeed if we did not recognize the need of true economy in these days. We would be equally blind if we did not see that the right kind of expenditure now, at this critical time, is in fact the highest type of economy. This measure calls for an expenditure which will increase agricultural production, and to do without it is no kind of economy, as I view it.

The new extension service and the addition to existing service have both been made necessary by our unprecedented war food needs. The farmers of America have done a magnificent job in helping to win the war through the increase of food and fiber productions. It is equally important, if not even more important, that we produce food to win the peace. It is a very hungry world which must be fed if it is to be saved from further chaos following the war.

The progressive farmers of my State are especially favorable to this legislation, because it brings to the aid of the agricultural producer the most scientific help and accurate information which is available. In the highly productive irrigated portions of my State, technical knowledge is more imperatively needed. Crops are diversified, and most of it is specialty production, whether it be food or fiber, and such is naturally prepared for the best possible markets. I have a feeling that agriculture in Arizona cannot be supplied too fully with expert knowledge. We need experimentation, and the immediate application of scientific facts learned through experimentation.

As proof of this, I recall that the farmers of my State have insistently called upon me to furnish them from Washington the scientific textbooks such as Soil and Men, Food and Life, Farmers in a Changing World, Climate and Man, and Keeping Livestock Healthy. The demand for these scientific studies from my district has probably been twice such demand from the average agricultural district. All of this means that not only

the future farmers of America down in my State, but their parents as well, are studying the latest word on all lines of scientific agriculture. This work I want to encourage and I shall vote for H. R. 1690 as one of the means of encouraging such progress.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that I have the reputation of being a spender in this Congress. Just last week this House appropriated \$2,750,000 for a lone airport in this country, whereas today we are considering a bill which authorizes an additional appropriation for the betterment of agriculture in all of the 48 States and some of our possessions. In my judgment this is a progressive piece of legislation. Going into the post-war period now we certainly must concern ourselves with agriculture in making our plans for future years.

One of the great problems of agriculture in the future is going to be to keep our young men on the farm. We have to make farming more attractive for thousands of farm boys who have gone to war and who soon will be coming back to their home communities.

One of the finest features of this bill relates to the extension of the splendid work being done for rural youth in the 4-H clubs. That feature of the bill alone would justify an affirmative vote on the bill. These young people who have done such a splendid job for agriculture are to be commended for their efforts in the past and it is up to us to see to it that the good work continues.

This bill will make it possible to engage additional extension workers so that more time can be devoted to the farm youth and the work of the 4-H Clubs. In 1943 73.14 percent of the time of all county extension workers was allocated to adults and only 26.86 percent devoted to the 4-H Clubs and older youths. In the hearings before our Committee on Agriculture it was stated by the proponents of the bill that more time would be devoted to the youth on the farm if their bill passed.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The testimony showed that around eight million of the funds authorized in the bill would be used for the youths on the farm.

Mr. HOEVEN. I thank the gentleman for that contribution. The membership may be interested in knowing that there are 1,700,000 4-H Club members in the country today; that there are 10,000,000 former 4-H members are that 1,000,000 former 4-H members are now in the armed forces. Today the boys and girls in these clubs are helping to produce and conserve for the food arsenal. For instance, they produced and conserved 1,000,000 acres of victory-garden products since Pearl Harbor; they produced 2,700,000 head of livestock, 1,300,000 acres of food crops; and the

girls canned 71,000,000 jars of fruits and vegetables. They also collected 400,000,000 pounds of scrap and bought or sold to others \$200,000,000 of War bonds and stamps. Each year they are guarding their own and their community's health; each year they are serving for those who have gone to war and are aiding the city boys and girls to break into farm work. They are helping to interpret the Nation's peace program to the community. They are practicing democratic procedures and are learning to have a deeper appreciation of the democratic way of life at home, in the community, and in the Nation. They are discussing at club meetings some of the important social and economic forces now at work, and, best of all, they are helping to build an enduring peace.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BUCK. Will the gentleman tell us how many jobs this bill will add to the public pay rolls?

Mr. HOEVEN. There may be some jobs added. I do not have the exact figures. Regardless, I am sure that the membership wants to do what it can for the betterment of agriculture, and the passage of this bill will be a step in that direction.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise very largely to echo what the distinguished gentleman from Iowa has just been saying about the 4-H Clubs and the youth of our agricultural America. I want to emphasize an indirect result of the 4-H Clubs which is of truly vital importance to us as a Nation: the establishment in the hearts of these young people a very high standard of marriage and home.

The many girls and the boys I have known, have very real and very beautiful dreams about the homes they are going to establish. When a girl marries into the farm world and is a 4-H clubber, she really does something about a home and children. To me it is one of the most hopeful things in our whole country. If we could just get all of us out of the cities and back to the soil, I think ours would be a much more wholesome citizenry. We of the Congress certainly should do everything we can to forward this work which encourages so many of the young people to stay on the farms. It gives them opportunity, it gives them stimulation, it gives them a challenge, and believe me, Mr. Chairman, they hand that challenge back to us over and over and over again. I do hope the Congress will see to it that this work is continued.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In addition to what the gentlewoman has so well said, it makes better Americans and better citizens out of them.

Mrs. BOLTON. That is the whole point, because the real America is at

heart essentially a country of homes. The more we recognize that fact and re-assume our earlier simplicity of living the more truly shall we fulfill ourselves as a Nation. Our agricultural extension service is one of the finest expressions of practical democratic living. Let us insure it an adequate budget.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND].

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, it would seem unnecessary to contribute to the debate now in progress on this bill because it is my impression that it will receive the overwhelming support of the committee and of the House. However, I should like to record my strong endorsement of its purpose.

The bill, H. R. 1690, provides for further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and appropriates substantial additional funds for this purpose.

The Committee on Agriculture, in reporting this bill, said among other things:

The committee is impressed with the fact that incalculable service is being performed for the people of this country, both in peace and in war, by the extension services of the States, and that through demonstrations, teaching, and other methods these agencies have served immeasurably to enable farm communities to meet the demands being made upon them. The funds being made available under existing law, however, have been found insufficient to permit the employment of adequate numbers of county agents or their assistants and, through pressure of other work, the existing county agents have been unable to devote sufficient time and effort to work with 4-H Clubs and the older rural youth.

With this statement, I agree entirely.

Mr. Chairman, the expenditure of funds in order to aid and assist our farm population to apply greater skills to their work, to have available more information on their problems, and to make farm life generally more profitable and attractive, ultimately is an economy. It will inevitably lead to greater production of food-stuffs and to the strengthening generally of our agricultural communities. It should be the firm policy of the Congress to work toward these goals.

I know that the communities in the district, which I represent, have been morally and materially strengthened by this work. The county agents and home demonstrators have contributed largely to the welfare of all of us, and I have great faith in the good which will come from development of the 4-H Clubs and similar organizations.

I believe the ultimate welfare of the country will be served by this legislation and I earnestly hope it will receive the support of the House.

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege to be reared on a farm until I was 16 years of age. Life on the farm, therefore, has been a personal experience. I shared and did every kind of work required on a farm. It is not an

easy life. The work is hard and demands of those engaged in it plenty of muscle, plenty of sweat, dirty hands, but clean and active minds. The agricultural extension work has held out encouragement to the boys and girls of our country for the production of food, building of character, and for making life more attractive to those who till the soil.

The youth of the land should be given the benefit of this program and to stay on the farm. It is essential if we are to produce the food we need and feed a war-torn and distressed world.

My record in the Congress is a record for economy in government. It must be practiced if the fiscal integrity of the Nation is to be preserved. The amount required to carry on the extension work is a modest sum. In my opinion, it has proven to be an excellent investment, which has returned dividends in character, good citizenship, and scientific agricultural methods. Therefore, I shall vote for this bill, H. R. 1690, and hope it will be passed by a large majority.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the Extension Service has done a splendid job and this bill, proposing to increase the scope of its good work, should be passed unanimously in recognition of agriculture's debt to that organization.

The hundreds of thousands of 4-H club boys and girls who have grown up into American citizens of the highest type is the best recommendation for the expansion of this type of service to the farm boys and girls of the United States.

It is my hope that the amendment to be presented by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] will be defeated when that comes up here today for decision. The scope of that proposal is too far-reaching to be decided here on the floor. It should be properly presented to the Committee on Agriculture for full hearings and careful study.

Is a man who for over 20 years has watched the splendid accomplishments of extension work in his own county, it is my sincere hope that here today the House will give this encouragement to, and a vote of confidence in, this great nonpolitical group of men and women who comprise the Extension Service at the present time.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HOPE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, this bill offers a long needed relief for American agriculture. We have thousands upon thousands of young farm boys and girls who are today leaving the farms simply because the program has not been

made attractive to them. The Extension Service, with limited funds and limited personnel, has done more to improve farm life than any other arm of the Department of Agriculture.

The standards of farm life must be improved. There must be further development of individual farm and home plans. The farm people need guidance in the improvement of farm and home building. And, of foremost importance, there must be an additional emphasis laid to work with the rural youth in 4-H Clubs.

The farmers of this country want and are entitled to a fair break with his goods at the market. They have never liked the idea of being recipients of subsidies. A fair price is all that they ask but something they have not had. The authorization contained in this bill will improve marketing facilities and thus tend to make the farmer more independent.

Under present law the Federal Government appropriates almost \$19,000,000 annually for cooperative extension work. This money is matched almost dollar for dollar by the States, although statutory law does not require matching beyond more than about one-fourth of that amount. The funds authorized in this bill must be matched dollar for dollar, with the exception of a small amount to be used more or less as an equalizing fund.

Not a single witness appeared before our committee in opposition to the bill. It has the support of every leading farm organization of the country. All of the witnesses told us that the increased funds were needed if agriculture was to take its place in the post-war world.

Now, I shall not elaborate further on the bill since the general purposes have already been explained to you by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and others but I would like to address myself briefly to the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

We held hearings on this bill for 8 or 10 days. The hearings were public. All persons interested were permitted to appear and state their approval or disapproval of the bill or any parts thereof. All farm organizations were likewise invited to appear and some did appear. During the course of the hearings not a single witness or individual addressed himself to or offered any complaint against the situation which the gentleman proposes to correct by amendment. It was after we had gone into executive session and started reading the bill in committee for amendment that the committee was first apprised of the alleged objectionable activities. Even then no reference was made to these alleged activities but the same amendment which is to be offered was then offered and the committee overwhelmingly voted it down.

Now, it is my opinion that before the House should consider such a far-reaching amendment that its merits should be thoroughly investigated by one of the legislative committees. It should be discussed in open public hearings. The opportunity was afforded but not a single individual appeared or requested opportunity of appearance in behalf of this

amendment. So, with all due deference to my good friend from Oklahoma, I think that when his amendment is offered it should be voted down.

When the bill comes on for final passage it is my hope that all of you will support it.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, if the Members of the House had an opportunity to visit the West Virginia 4-H camp, I am sure there would not be any question about what action would be taken on this legislation. The State has acquired a 1,300-acre tract, the home of Stonewall Jackson, the famous Confederate general. If we were to choose right now between whether you took away our State capitol or our 4-H State camp, I expect we would tell you to take the capitol.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Iowa, who mentioned the matter of appropriating money for airports to the fact that the people of West Virginia appreciate the action that was taken here last Friday. We are for progressive legislation. I am sure every member of the West Virginia delegation is in favor of this legislation. I trust it will be the pleasure of the Congress to provide these funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER.]

(Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENDING AND STRENGTHENING 4-H AND OTHER
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS FOR RURAL YOUTH
IS A SOUND INVESTMENT

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I briefly but emphatically speak for and urge unanimous approval of the funds provided to be expended according to the sound objectives of H. R. 1690, being debated by us this day. By the expressed provisions thereof beginning at line 7, page 2, it provides—

Particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older

out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing.

Therefore this appropriation, gentlemen, may honestly and fairly be considered as a foundation investment in the production of food, and the strengthening of home ties in the necessary development and improvement of farm conditions and of better marketing and distribution of farm products. There is no program which is more fundamental than is the security for a betterment of the rural or farm areas and communities of our Nation. Out of these rural and farm areas have come the most, numerically, of our leaders in the history of our Nation. There is something about rural life—out in God's great outdoors—which not only strengthens the sinews of man but clarifies, purifies, and makes more positive his spiritual understanding and values.

So when we appropriate this money we not only do it to increase, stabilize, and secure our production of farm products in the best technical and modern manner—we not only vote money to improve, extend, and stabilize farm and rural home conditions and surroundings; but we make more attractive the farm and rural life and areas for our young people, and we make it happier and healthier for the elders as well. Therefore this appropriation will be merely an advancement, if you please, to the further and increased production of food for our Nation and the world.

While food is an absolute essential there is another property of intrinsic value entering into this appropriation which is definable and indelible. It is, gentlemen, the character values of rural youth and older out-of-school youth as they develop in these areas. If you say that you cannot count character as you can cash, then I reply that cash without character has no value. Cash dollars are but transitory material things which are so small that they can be counted, while character is so great and so intrinsic and so lasting it cannot be compared with small things. As a nation without character is lost, so an individual without character values is of little worth to his community or to his nation. The fact that the rural and farm areas of our Nation have produced so many million men and women of character and who have placed character values above money worth is the reason so much of the leadership of our Nation has been born and raised in rural areas. Therefore I say that in addition to being an advancement of money for food values and production, this appropriation is likewise an advancement of specific ways and means and programs which have already proved their unlimited value in tangible results, in the creation of and stabilization of character values in young Americans.

It is evidenced that the strategic and known value of the 4-H Club programs of our Nation is well known for both these results, because not one word of criticism have I heard on this floor against the 4-H Club programs and pur-

poses. Any reasonable amount of money sensibly expended is not poorly or unwisely spent.

Perhaps I have had an unusual experience with youth in farm and rural areas, which I should relate, briefly, to you for your guidance and explanatory of my emphatic remarks in support of this appropriation:

For 3 years I was boy counselor, athletic coach, and instructor in government at California Junior Republic, Chino, San Bernardino County, Calif. This is a nationally and internationally known school for boys, fundamentally sound in principles of self-government and self-supporting by the boys themselves, of high-school and junior-high-school age. It consists of a farm of about 500 acres with a prize-winning herd of cattle. Both the products of the farm and dairy have won innumerable prizes at the California State and Los Angeles County fairs in my native State of California. I have seen hundreds of boys leave that splendid school permanently strengthened in character values and which have never been eradicated, thus becoming a distinct asset in some cases of a very probable liability.

There is no comparable program in the development of character for youth to the rural and farm program, unless it be a religious faith and experience itself, as is claimed by some. Now is the time in which to make immediate and adequate provision for this sort of investment in the rural youth of our Nation and in the rural families, home, and conditions of the Nation. This is true because we have been exhausting both the material and the manpower youth resources of the rural and farm areas, as well as every other section of our Nation. Millions of rural-born lads, having been in uniform of one branch or another of our Nation, will have had experiences and contacts with metropolitan advantages and conditions. These advantages and conditions in education, health, social, economic, and recreation, will have been so different, in countless numbers of cases so much more satisfactory, than those they were used to before going into the armed forces, that we must needs immediately improve, by every possible means, every possible condition surrounding rural youth in every possible rural area. It is high time we spent at least as much money and effort in behalf of the youth of our Nation as we do on our livestock—our cattle, our mules, our pigs, and our chickens.

The 4-H Club programs in America has proved its values in dollars and cents and character-building worth. Is there any Member on this floor who can gainsay that statement? Not a one of you denies it, because it cannot be successfully controverted. In the Eighteenth Congressional District in Los Angeles County, in my native State of California, which congressional district I have the honor to represent in this great legislative body, the 4-H Club program in the northeastern end of my district, which is predominantly prosperous on account of a splendid small-farm and dairy activity and population, the 4-H Club program has contributed inestimable value to the

community, county, and the State. I have personal knowledge of that fact. I have observed it and know what I am talking about. I have seen it with my own eyes. I know the leaders. The relatively few paid people are tops in their profession, and the extensive volunteer leadership is invaluable and rich in unselfish contribution to the happiness, character value, and training of youth. The 4-H program deserves—yes; our Nation needs its immediate expansion. We have had to draft and put millions of rural youth into the armed forces; we have unrooted them, their families, relationships, with economic and industrial and educational relationship, too. But we could not help this. We can, however, by this sensible and necessary appropriation counter and offset to some degree at least, the ravages and destruction of war on the economic, social, and educational relationships and conditions in rural areas. By this bill, also, we can sensibly and soundly place a sensible amount of money in the rural areas in the manner and at the time and through the methods which are already proven as ways and means to make such an advance or investment in the youth of our Nation in rural areas.

I repeat, gentlemen, the appropriation of this money is not an expenditure which will not return. It will pay back in terms of actual food and agriculture values and along with it in actual character value of American youth, and which values are indestructible and without which no permanent progress, according to our American way of life, can permanently endure.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title II of the act entitled "An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges," approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the act entitled 'An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture,' approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 percent of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii, by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii, in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940; and

"(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill. According to my way of thinking, no proposal has come to this House in some time which has more merit than the one before us. While we appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars for the Department of Agriculture, I am convinced that we get more for our dollar out of this extension work of the 4-H Clubs than out of anything else for which we appropriate. I remember back through the years when we did not have these. I, too, was brought up on the farm as the son of a tenant farmer and know something about the problems of the farmer the long hours, and the slavish work and very small remuneration.

This appeals to me, as has been suggested, as a character-building, a citizen-building proposition. I know it calls for \$12,500,000, but this is a big country—48 States and our Territories. This administration has spent billions in paying people not to produce. This proposes to train them to produce; it is not a policy of scarcity; but it is to develop a policy of plenty in this country. This is a proposal to develop self-reliance among the

boys and girls and the people of this country. We have heretofore spent billions of dollars to destroy self-reliance in the United States. When we destroy the self-reliance of the boys, girls, men, and women we have done a great injury to them and our Nation.

This teaches them how to produce. It encourages them to produce better and more hogs, poultry, cattle, dairy products, fruits, and other farm products. The girls in the homes, and the mothers, too, are taught not only to can but to can in the proper way, and to can not only plentifully but they are taught how to protect and to preserve it, how to keep house, and how to maintain a home. Except for the war appropriations and appropriations for the defense of our country and for our defenders, no other appropriation has greater appeal to me than this one.

We have made wonderful progress in organizing our boys and girls on the farms. While this was not initiated perhaps by governmental agencies, it was in Abraham Lincoln's administration that it was first given governmental sanction; and in the 1860's or 70's Senator Morrell, of Vermont, got a bill through establishing Federal land-grant colleges; in other words, our State universities; and the Government made contributions from that day to this to the States that would cooperate with the Federal Government.

This great movement crystallized into the 4-H Clubs and it has been recognized and encouraged by Congress. We now have a million seven hundred and fifty thousand boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs. It is impossible to estimate how much the boys have contributed to developing more and better livestock, fruits, vegetables, grains, and dairy products. Last year the girls put up approximately 75,000,000 cans of fruit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And this is not all. In the 4-H Clubs they have sold hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of bonds and savings stamps. And perhaps more than 1,400,000 young men and women have gone into our armed forces. All in all, they have made wonderful progress. It really is a great educational program and a lot of the knowledge developed in these 4-H Clubs by the boys and girls has been absorbed by the fathers and mothers.

It is comparatively a few years ago that American orchardists did not know what a great enemy the San Jose scale was. When I was a young man starting out to practice law, a certain man in my home town sued the electric light company, claiming that the electric-light wires killed his fruit trees. I represented the defendant. We started to investigate and found it was San Jose scale and not the electric-light wires that had killed the plaintiff's fruit trees.

And perhaps some of you still remember when we had a disease known as limberneck among fowls. The farmers and their wives did not know what caused limberneck. I have seen my mother many times swab the throats of fowls with a feather covered with kerosene oil, or run a hairpin down the neck of a chicken suffering with this disease. It appeared to help them. Great numbers of fowls on nearly every farm died of limberneck. Finally the educational program going on amongst the boys and girls on the farms found out what caused this disease. It was brought about by fowls eating decayed flesh. The farms were kept clean of decayed flesh and the limberneck disappeared.

These are only three of the hundreds and hundreds of similar developments that grew out of experimentation and education on the farm.

When I engaged in the practice of law and became president of a national bank, I did not lose interest in the farmers and their problems. Agriculture is the backbone of this country. I had the bank secure 10 thoroughbred young sows. We gave these pigs to 10 farm boys. The bank received 2 of the first litter of pigs and these were given to other boys. That thoroughbred stock of hogs spread like wildfire over the county.

I gave out 300 settings of White Plymouth Rocks to 300 young farm girls in the county and we got wonderful results. I was very much impressed with the great interest manifested by the boys and girls in matters of this kind.

Today we have 138,000,000 people in this country; at least 108,000,000 of these are located in cities or in congested districts and fewer than thirty million are living on farms.

When I was a lad between one-half and two-thirds of the people of this Nation were living on the farms. Today we have fewer than one-fourth living on the farms.

We must spare no pains to improve conditions on the farms, and to make better farmers, and to create an interest in the boys and girls for farm life and to add to their efficiency as farmers. Unless we do something about these matters, our boys and girls will leave the farm and the movement from the farms to the cities and these congested centers, with a consequent increase in the demand on farms for food, feed, and fiber. I know of no agency or group in this country who have contributed more to these laudable purposes than the extension activities of the Department of Agriculture in promoting 4-H Clubs for the boys and girls of the Nation. These clubs not only make better and more efficient and better satisfied farmers, but they teach self reliance, build character, and make better homes, better wives, and better fathers and mothers and husbands, and in all better citizens.

We must not only depend on the farmers for our food, feed, and fiber, but they too, are the bulwark of patriotism of this country and our fighters in time of war. It was the farmers who stopped the British at Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, and who really won the Revolutionary War, and the farmers have been fore-

most in the defense of this country in every war since the Revolution, and nearly a million and a half of our boys and girls are in this present war. It is on the farm that we find love of liberty and the real American way of life, and it affords me great pleasure to speak and vote for this very important and essential legislation.

There is only one condition that Congress desires and that is that politics be not permitted to creep into this wonderful organization of boys and girls. I repeat, I shall continue to support measures that will encourage the farmers. I wish here and now to warn my colleagues that we must stand together in preserving the markets for these boys and girls and other farmers of our country. Let us not forget their long hours of service and the heavy toil they must endure. They are entitled to such prices as will insure them a substantial return on their investments, and real American wages for their work. We cannot build up the farm boys and girls of America if we permit agricultural products from foreign lands produced by peon labor to be shipped into our country without proper restrictions and thereby take away the markets for the products of our farmers and 4-H boys and girls.

The CHAIRMAN. Before other Members are recognized we will have the Clerk report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 12, after the word "including", insert "technical and educational."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 14, strike out the word "assistance."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 19, after the word "in", insert "canning, food preservation and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 4, strike out "and the Territory of Hawaii" and insert "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the committee amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment for the purpose of securing an explanation of why Alaska and Puerto Rico should be added to the Territory of Hawaii as provided in the bill as originally drafted. It is my impression that some of these amendments suggested here deserve a little explanation, and in this instance I think we should have it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The committee went into the question thoroughly. We found that the original Smith-Lever Act, the Capper-Ketchum Act, and the Bankhead-Jones Act either originally or by amendment have been extended to the Territories. We say no reason why the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico should be left out of the present bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is it correct that in the original legislation on extension work Hawaii was the only Territory included, and that Alaska and Puerto Rico received separate treatment?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is not true. They were brought in by amendment passed to the Smith-Lever Act.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; but after the Territory of Hawaii had been carried in the original act; that is, Puerto Rico and Alaska, were not covered in the original legislation.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. They have always been under the act either by the text of the original act itself or by amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This illustrates the importance of considering carefully the language of amendments. In that connection, when the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] was reading his amendment, it occurred to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] that the language proposed there was very inclusive. For instance, it reads:

No portion of said funds may or will be used by said State or Territory to pay all or any part of the salary, wages, or expenses of any person who, during the preceding fiscal year, and while employed to carry out the purposes of this act or any of the acts herein mentioned, has acted as representative, agent, salesman, or solicitor of membership of any business, commercial or farm organization or enterprise—

And so forth. The gentleman from Oklahoma is an earnest and diligent Member. His intent in suggesting the amendment is laudable, but I question whether the proposition can be handled in the way suggested. That language seems to me to say that any man who in 1 year solicits membership in any commercial or farm organization shall be prohibited from receiving wages or expenses in extension work in a succeeding year. In other words, if somebody under the Extension Service solicits membership in a 4-H Club in one year, he will be barred from receiving any expense money in any part of this program in the succeeding year. Take your 4-H Clubs, the calf clubs, poultry improvement associations, your corn clubs, or whatever they may be, if someone solicits membership in them, or acts as a representative for one of these clubs he will be prohibited under the language of the proposed amendment from receiving any wages or expenses out of these funds in a succeeding year. A county agent, for example, could not serve on the membership committee for a commercial club or a county fair association.

For that reason I hope that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Oklahoma will not be adopted in the form in which it was read to the Committee.

So far as the basic resolution is concerned, I think that this is another one of those steps in the right direction. It is an additional step in the right direction which the Congress has previously taken.

This is money that will be spent for a constructive purpose. I hope the bill will be approved without the addition of any crippling amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have just returned from my home district, where I attended a hobby show which lasted for 2 nights. It was my privilege to present the awards and prizes in this show. Five thousand people were at that demonstration. Featured there were exhibitions of every sort to show the initiative and the ability of the individual youth of my section. There was a young man who had raised white mice. He had a whole cage of them at that show. Another had built some remarkable specimens of toy airplanes. Still others had gone in for wood and sheet metal working, and for a thousand different other subjects, all related to vocational work, from which they gained knowledge that will do them a great deal of good in later years.

The point I wish to make is that at that hobby show, out of all the youth organizations, and there were dozens of them, the people in the 4-H Clubs in Broome County, which is my home county, had carried off the honors and had won prizes for having the highest rating in numbers of points in that contest. The distinguishes themselves in such a way that interest in 4-H Club work in my own district has been tremendously stimulated. I say money which is going for work like that is well spent.

In one of the other counties of my district a young man about 12 years of age had taken several courses and had studied extensively in the 4-H Club work. The knowledge he gained from that training had enabled him to advise his parents on agricultural matters so well that they were able to improve the production on their farm. They were able to profit by many of the things he had gained from his studies in that extension work. I say that money spent in this way is spent in the most constructive way in which we can help the farm youth of America.

There was a time when in many sections of the country the farm youth did not have the advantages and did not have access to the opportunities for education that some of the city youth had. They were looked upon as being rather backward. Today, however, due to the improved rural school system and the extension work and studies on other correlated subjects carried on by the 4-H Clubs, the farm youth of America are able to take their place with full equality along with the city youth in building up a greater America than we have ever known before.

It is my sincere hope that the appropriation authorized in this bill will be approved of, and that the great work which the 4-H Clubs of America are doing will be continued and elaborated upon and magnified so that it can embrace every farm youth in the country. There is no question but that the value of this work is beginning to tell in agriculture. As these young people, imbued with enthusiasm and desire for learning and invigorated in mind and body by the benefits they have gleaned from this extension work continue to get more out of these courses, the agricultural picture will improve.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman, of course, will agree with me that the greatest progress can be made along this line by having county agents who are good mixers and agreeable fellows and giving the children leadership, more than the few dollars extra for them to spend. Is that not so?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I agree with the gentleman. In my home district, the county agents are doing a splendid job, and they are specializing in the work that the gentleman mentioned. I think they should do that.

Mr. GROSS. In what way could he use more money in furthering his work? I just do not see the point how money is going to further this work.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I understand there are many county agents who just cannot cover their territory at present. These funds will give additional personnel where it is needed.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I must yield to the gentleman from Michigan inasmuch as he asked for my additional time.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman from New York will agree with me that life on the farm is hard work and that it requires a lot of muscle, a lot of sweat, and dirty hands. But it requires clean and active minds. Anything we can do to encourage the youth of the land to stay on the farm and till the soil ought to be done.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. In reply to the question propounded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the way in which this legislation assists in the 4-H Club work is that it will make possible the employment of 4-H Club agents in many counties which do not have such agents at this time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Right at the present time in my county a fellow is driving around mixing with the farmers, urging them to take time to build up club work, when they ought to be doing constructive work and they ought to be helping the war effort and producing food. I am interested in food and not in a paternalistic plan of just spending money. Food is the issue.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The 4-H Clubs are interested in the production of food. At least it is in my section and I am sure it is throughout the

country. Future generations will do a better job of producing food by virtue of the action we are taking today in making these additional sums for 4-H Club expansion.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in listening to the gentleman from Kentucky. After I heard the fine statements made by the gentleman from Kentucky, and he always has fine, constructive ideas, even if I had been for economy, he would have converted me into supporting this amendment. I do want to say here I am for this program for the reason that it is going to aid and assist the boys and girls on the farms to become so imbued with the idea that they ought to take hold of their 4-H Clubs, their pig clubs, their potato clubs, and their calf clubs, and other clubs on the farms and develop so that they will be so interested in agriculture, they will feel with the knowledge they have gained by this program they will remain on the farms and develop the farms so they can produce the things needed for the benefit of all the people, not only of our own Nation, but of all the world, which is going to be in such need of agricultural commodities. But, on the other hand, they will not be looking to Uncle Sam for a great big subsidy program of \$800,000,000 for the farmers. They will believe they should work for what they receive instead of asking their Government for a gratuity—a hand-out. Something for nothing.

This is the point I want to make: If you want to do the thing that is best for this Nation you will aid and assist the farmer of this country to get a price for his commodity, plus a wage for the time that he spends on the farm producing agricultural products, so that he will not have this \$800,000,000 political farm subsidy program which you have been driving the farmer to take, only to his detriment, because it will only be a year or so until you have to stop these \$800,000,000 subsidies. Then where will the poor farmer of the country be? The farmer will have to pay the taxes to pay the bill. You are only leading the farmer to the greatest fall the farmers of this country and the Nation have ever had, because of the ridiculous legislation which Congress has passed in the last 10 years.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is our hope that this will teach them thrift, economy, and self reliance in their own industry.

Mr. RICH. That is right, and I am in favor of it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I now yield to that great gentleman from Kentucky, who always has something fine, interesting, and practical to say.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. I mean it from the bottom of my heart.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I want to join with the gentleman. Let us

teach the American boys and girls to produce on the farm and then let us not give away their markets to other countries of the world.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is absolutely right. If you will watch these reciprocal trade agreements, these reductions of 50 percent in the tariff, that will be important. As long as these foreign countries are unable to produce, it will be all right, but you just wait until after a while when things begin to come into this Nation, raised by peon labor in many, many countries our farmers will wonder why they do not have even the American markets left for their produce. Then there will be a day of reckoning. That day will not be far off. When that time comes there may be a lot of you fellows who want to come back here to Congress, who will not have the opportunity. I say to you in all sincerity, keep your eyes open for America. Be for the things that are going to build up America. Be for the things that will help American boys and girls to continue to work, so that they know they will have to work for their daily wage and that they are not going to have a munificent government handing them hand-outs all the time, because that hand-out business has got to stop some day. Your treasury will not stand it, you have already gone by that time. If there is anything we ever did to our American people that has been wrong, it was to put a wishbone where their backbone ought to be. Anything worth having is worth working for.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

[Mr. JENSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, almost everybody talks about economy, but nobody does anything about it. A few minutes ago I asked how many additional jobs this bill would add to the Government's pay roll. I have subsequently been told that the number is 2,500—2,500 new jobs will be set up as a result of the passage of this bill. If this country is to avoid national bankruptcy, it must have a balance to its peacetime budget. Mr. Chairman, we are not working toward a balanced peacetime budget when we add 2,500 new jobholders to the millions of officeholders who are now one of our greatest problems.

I hope this bill will not be enacted.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to take just a few moments to compliment this committee for bringing in this bill.

The money we appropriate in this bill will provide for the additional work among the young people of the farming communities of the United States. It provides increased training and education for them at a time when they are in the formative periods of their lives. It is then that we will give them the benefit of new ideas regarding agriculture. In my opinion, it is most important that this bill be passed at the pres-

ent time. It will reach out into the post-war period.

We have had tremendous agricultural problems in the past and we have no reason to believe that the problems in the post-war era, so far as agriculture is concerned, will not be as severe and as difficult as they have been in the past. The money which is provided by the pending bill will, in the post-war period, permit us to go ahead with increased intensity in educating and training the young farm population of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, in my section of the country I envision a great transition in agriculture. In my section I envision, for instance, a marked increase in the use of machinery on the farms and in farming operations; the use of the cotton picker, which will have a tremendous influence upon the cotton farms all over the South. I envision further, Mr. Chairman, a transition, so far as the development of the forests of the country are concerned, on a much larger scale than in the past. I can see in our section a desire on the part of our farming population to cultivate forests in a large measure as they raise cotton, corn, wheat, and other agricultural products.

This appropriation will come to these young people at the very time when the great post-war transition period is at hand and by using this money we can properly advise, counsel, and train these young people to take a large part in that transition period, thereby to help solve the new and critical post-war problems of agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend the committee for bringing in this bill at the present time and giving this small but badly needed addition of money to the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last eight words.

Mr. Chairman, it should not go unnoticed in this discussion that down on the avenue leading from the Capitol to the Agricultural Building there is an arch dedicated to one of Iowa's citizens, Dr. Seaman Knapp. He was responsible for the origin and the development of the Agricultural Extension Service. Those of us in this House representing the State of Iowa are proud to recall that Dr. Knapp played an important and prominent part in making the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture a valuable addition to our agricultural economy.

I join with my colleague [Mr. HOEVEN], from the Eighth Iowa District, in supporting this bill to help improve the Agricultural Extension Service. In the Sixth Iowa District, there is no more important work carried on than the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. I am especially impressed by the work done on behalf of the farm youth of our communities. The Extension Service teaches the young men and women on the farms the advantages, the methods and the means of improving farms and making farm life more interesting, profitable, and enjoyable. Our rural life ought to be more interesting,

profitable, and enjoyable and we should use every means at our disposal to induce our young farm people to continue their interest in agriculture. So that instead of leaving the farms for the congested areas of the Nation they will stay out in the free and open country. The educational methods of the Extension Service are sound, and the results have been excellent.

Following the close of this war it is anticipated by all of us that the farmers of our country will have the impulses and the means to improve farm life. Better living for the farm population means a distinct contribution to the general welfare of all our people.

This legislation has that motive and purpose and I heartily favor it.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last nine words.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER], who has just spoken, had to say about the contribution of Dr. Seaman Knapp to the Extension Service. I think it is well for us as we build this legislative policy to pay tribute to the pioneers in this important work. Many years ago I remember reading letters which Walter Hines Page wrote to Seaman Knapp, and in that day he was envisioning this very thing, the building of a sound educational policy for the farm people of America. We can look back upon the tremendous achievements of the Extension Service with real pride in the imagination and the vision and the patriotism of men of that type.

I was curious to know what the symbol "4-H" stood for, so I asked a member of the Committee on Agriculture a moment ago if he could enlighten me. He told me that it stands for head, hands, heart, and health, so that confirms the impression I had that the program which these splendid Extension representatives are engaged in is a very broad and balanced program, that the mental and the moral and the physical well-being of farm youth is involved.

I was interested in what the gentleman from Ohio had to say about the interpretation of these enterprises which we are engaged in promoting, that is, that farms are something more than food factories, and that the institution of agriculture is something more than a commercial enterprise. To be sure, the economics are vital, production is important, but farming, as many of us see it, is something more. It represents a way of life.

I simply want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I hope the House will give by an overwhelming vote its approval to this splendid measure which the Committee on Agriculture has labored so diligently in formulating.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I heard the gentleman from Virginia say that the authority for this act is based on the Land-Grant College Act, is that correct?

Mr. HAYS. I will yield to the Chairman to answer that question.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Is the authority for this activity based on the Land-Grant College Act?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I said it goes back to the beginning of it, but the first Extension Act was the Smith-Lever Act in 1914. Of course, the land-grant college bill was passed in 1862.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is what I wanted to call attention to. It is part of our program of Federal aid to education which had been going on for 75 years.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman, and I think it is very appropriate to point out that beginning in 1862, perhaps, at least in President Lincoln's Administration, we had the start of this educational program.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Was not the gentleman rather imposed that no one here has expressed any fear of Federal control?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 10 words.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take my 5 minutes, but it seems like the interpretation of this bill is confined entirely to the work being done by the 4-H Clubs under the Extension Service. To get the record straight, the 4-H Club work was promoted many years ago by a private individual—and I have not heard his name mentioned here today—a man whom the United States and agriculture particularly owe a great debt of gratitude—Mr. Tom Wilson. This work has been growing and it has been picked up by the Extension Service, and they are doing a good job with it. We had some hearings about 4 years ago, I think it was, before our Committee on Agriculture. It was those people who originally initiated this work that were most deeply interested. We had before us some witnesses who were 4-H Club members, and we had just recently before our committee some most brilliant youths. But my mind still goes back to those days about 4 years ago when we had before our committee a farmer from Virginia or North Carolina, a brawny, hard, sun-tanned farmer who looked as though he had struggled hard from the days of his youth. With him was his son. The son testified briefly what the 4-H Club had done for him, and then the father testified. He had been a hired farm hand and many years a poor tenant. He had quite a large family. They struggled along but never could make any headway. Then the boy came home one day and said he wanted to join the 4-H Club. The father acquiesced. It was perfectly all right if the boy wanted to. Then the boy came home telling stories of the great things of interest he had learned. He told his father that they were not farming right along certain lines, that they could use a little better stock by selective breeding, that there were ways of improving their way of handling their milk herds, their poultry, their crops and their hogs. The father became interested and finally went along with the boy and sat in at the meetings. He said, "After a few years of this, I can testify to you how much the 4-H Club and my boy have helped me. Today I am paying for my own farm and

have it pretty near paid for." This was 4 years ago in a time of low-farm income.

We are talking today of the work of the 4-H Clubs, and that is the salvation of the future farm home, and agriculture. Things are going to be tough enough when the boys all come back and everybody wants to go farming, while we have been forced into a high state of mechanization.

It has been well said here today that we should stress the great value of this work to our youth in agriculture.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have sat through this debate and am somewhat perturbed to hear some of our very distinguished and able colleagues refer to this bill and the appropriation thereunder as being a subsidy to the farmer. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], hit the nail right on the head when they said it was an educational program. Very definitely, this is the best means we have for bringing to the boys and the girls and the men and women on the farm the agricultural college and the benefits of the educational program of that college.

Some of us lose sight of the fact that agriculture, since it is broken up into so many small components, is actually the greatest industry in this Nation. They lose sight of the fact that the major portion of our other industries stems, to use the words of our distinguished chairman, from agricultural pursuits, from things raised on the farm. Every bit of our food, whether meat or grain or fruit, comes from the farm, as does most of our other livelihood, whatever it may be. The products of the farm in the main furnish most of the raw materials upon which the great industries of this country are based. Therefore, it is only a matter of common sense that by better education and by better methods of production being brought directly to the farm man, the farm wife, the farm boy, and the farm girl, we are going to make for a sounder economy and greater prosperity in this country. In addition, we are going to make for a better, happier, and more equitable life on the farm.

There must be reasonable prosperity. There must be ability to maintain one's self if people are going to stay in any particular industry, trade, or pursuit. If we want this Nation to prosper, then the least we can do is to see to it our farm people have the benefit of the education which the Extension Service through its many activities brings to the people on the farms. I am wholeheartedly in favor of this bill. I want to point out to my economy-minded friend on the left side of the aisle that the entire appropriation of \$12,600,000 plus, and the slight sum above that which is provided by the other bills is less than 10 cents per person per year for the population of this Nation.

This appropriation is not a subsidy. It is a capital investment in better farming, our greatest and most important vocation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent that I may speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a statement in which I am sure all will be interested because it is something especially for the Members of Congress and their families.

The War Department invites the Members of the House, their families and friends to attend the showing of the picture *Two Down and One To Go* in the House caucus room at 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, May 16. That is the day after tomorrow.

Two showings will be made, one at 10 and one at 11 o'clock.

I believe that after seeing this picture you will have a better understanding of the many demobilization and redeployment problems and how the Army is meeting these problems.

This picture explains graphically in great detail how the Army is demobilizing its troops and shifting them to the Pacific theater. Much careful thought and effort has been put into this picture, and it is being shown to all the troops and the public.

I am sure that every Member of the House will enjoy seeing this picture. I repeat that there will be two showings in the House caucus room at 10 and 11 on Wednesday morning; only 27 minutes are required to see this important picture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the Committee and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of the regular order of business.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, in the absence of Senator HATCH, who is in New Mexico at this time, holding hearings for the Committee on Public Lands, I wish to take a few minutes to pay tribute to the county of Curry and the community of Clovis, N. Mex., the Senator's home town, for an act which reflects the typical attitude of the people of my State as a whole, respecting the war effort.

I have in my hand a telegram from Mr. Albert Burran, chairman of the Curry County War Finance Committee, dated at Clovis, N. Mex., on last Saturday, May 12, and which reads as follows:

We wish to let you know that the largest E bond quota ever assigned to Curry County was oversubscribed at noon today for the seventh War-loan drive, 2 days before the official opening. Response indicates that our citizenship feels no complacency because the war in Europe is ended but rather that they are impatient to get on with the war and eager to lend their money and support to get the Japs whipped without further delay.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Agricultural Extension Service has certainly meant much to the farmers of the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri, the district which I have the honor to represent. Perhaps no other action of this Congress dealing with farm problems will more directly affect the farmers of my district than will the provisions of this act.

I simply want to take this time to pay tribute to the fine work already done by the Agricultural Extension Service, by stating that I intend to support this proposed legislation which is designed to extend and enrich this worthy service.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 15, after the word "allotted", insert "without reference to provisions for offset of appropriations."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 17, strike out "and the Territory of Hawaii" and insert "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 22, insert "Provided, That not to exceed 5 percent shall be allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or the Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico in any fiscal year;"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 4, line 2, strike out the words "and the Territory of Hawaii" and insert "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 4, line 6, strike out "and Territory of Hawaii" and insert "the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 4, line 8, strike out the word "and" and all of lines 9, 10, 11, and 12.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 4, line 18, strike out "Territory of Hawaii" and insert "Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 4, line 21, strike out "Territory of Hawaii" and insert "Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 4, line 22, strike out "Territory of Hawaii" and insert "Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: Page 5, line 2, insert the following:

"(d) From and after July 1, 1947, none of the funds authorized by this act shall be used to pay all or any part of the salary, wages, or expenses of any person who, during the preceding fiscal year, and while employed to carry out the purposes of this act or any of the acts herein mentioned, has acted as representative, agent, salesman, or solicitor of membership of any business, commercial, or farm organization or enterprise."

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, whether or not my amendment is agreed to, I certainly will vote for the Extension Service. Having spent about half of my life on a farm, I fully realize the value of the Extension Service. Especially coming from the State of Oklahoma which during the last 19 years has produced seven of the outstanding farm boys of the United States, I can appreciate the good the Extension Service is doing. But, like any other public group, this group of men and women working in extension service cannot do their best if they are controlled in the slightest degree by any group, whether it be the Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union, the Grange, or anyone else.

I have letters here which I will read to you, letters from the National Consumers' League, a letter from Father John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, statements from the Grange, from the Farmers' Union, each of them saying that these funds should not be used for this purpose. I will read same at this point:

THE NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 14, 1945.

Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Representative from Oklahoma,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WICKERSHAM: The proposed amendment to H. R. 1690, prohibiting the use of United States Agricultural Extension Service funds for the payment of wages, salaries, or expenses to persons acting as representatives, agents, salesmen, or soliciting membership for any business, commercial, or farm organization would correct long-standing abuse of public funds.

Sound principles of government have been repeatedly violated over a period of years by allowing a private commercial organization such as the Farm Bureau to use a Government office for its special benefit. It is high time that this practice be ended before it undermines clean government in the public interest in other agencies.

Many instances have come to our attention of the unhealthy influence upon the conduct of the county agent's office created by this extraordinary favoritism. There are cases of small farmers who have been refused advice and assistance from the county agent unless they would join the Farm Bureau. In other cases the county agent is permitted to use his car (paid by the Farm Bureau) only to call upon Farm Bureau members. The very farmers who need the county agent the most are thereby denied his assistance. This is a thoroughly un-American practice and should be stopped.

Congress is permitting a political machine to be built with taxpayers' money at present. This is a dangerous threat to a truly representative form of government. We hope you will use your influence to end the domination of one of our valuable Government agencies by a private organization.

Sincerely,

FLORENCE R. WYCKOFF.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES,

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1945.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have noted the Wickersham amendment to House Resolution 1690 which provides additional funds for the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. On behalf of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, I want to say that the conference favors the Wickersham amendment to H. R. 1690.

The Congress by appropriate legislation has prohibited persons employed by Federal agencies from engaging in lobbying on behalf of their own specific programs. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that State agencies, supported in large measure by Federal funds, have been actively engaged in lobbying in behalf of their own programs. Sometimes their representatives come to Washington and remain for weeks actively engaged in lobbying. Their expenses are paid by funds appropriated by the Congress.

It is very discouraging at times for those who are interested in great social movements to see Federal funds used to oppose these movements. The Wickersham amendment opens up a vital question the solution of which is most important for the maintenance of our democratic institutions. Nobody who is interested in the Extension Service can have any objection to the resolution. Surely the Service cannot sanction the use of Federal funds to promote the programs of private organizations.

I am sure the Wickersham amendment will have the support of all who are interested in promoting a rural economy that is in harmony with the American way of life.

Very sincerely yours,

Rt. Rev. Msgr. JOHN O'GRADY,
Secretary.

Mr. Goss, president of the National Grange, recently said:

We deplore the fact that in some States the Agriculture Extension Service is giving preference to certain farmers and farm organizations, and we urge the land-grant colleges and the Extension Service to take steps to correct this situation, so that the Extension Service shall be free to serve all alike and so that it shall be maintained entirely by public funds. (From the National Grange annual convention held in Winston-Salem, N. C., November 1944.)

Mr. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, recently said:

We know, and we have repeatedly stated, that many—most, in fact—of the employees of Extension are innocent of any improper activity whatsoever; that others abhor the chores assigned to them or undertaken by

others in the Service; that they hope for the day that Extension everywhere will be free to devote all its energy to its chartered field. I know that is true.

I shall later quote from the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture to the same effect. The rules of the Extension Service specifically state that these funds should not be used for such purposes.

The Wickersham amendment to S. 383 or H. R. 1690 will end a misuse of public funds that is a serious threat to democracy. The amendment would prohibit the use of funds appropriated by Congress to the Extension Service for the promotion of the activities of any private organization.

The present situation is that in about half of the States certain private organizations cause county agents, paid at public expense, to call meetings, to send out private organization material under Government frank, to solicit members, or otherwise to assist its growth and activity. It is able to do this because any county agent who does not perform as it wishes risks his job, and because it is politically powerful. If that organization were forced to operate as do other farm organizations, solely out of its own funds, then it would not have this power. By failing to end this practice, therefore, Congress is helping to build a machine that can be turned against Congress itself.

S. 383 and H. R. 1690 are identical bills. They would provide additional funds for the Extension Service, \$4,500,000 next year and \$4,000,000 additional in each of the succeeding years, until the total has reached \$12,500,000 annually. The Extension Service should have the added money. Where it is permitted to perform its true work of education and information, it is invaluable to farmers, and in many instances it is sadly understaffed.

But it should be freed from domination by a private organization.

And I might say this: Many of the Members know of the recent criticism of a mighty fine organization a few weeks ago, the Commodity Credit Corporation. Three men on the inside were charged with using inside information to book futures and making literally thousands of dollars through the information and knowledge they had gleaned from their jobs.

The amendment I have sent to the desk is designed to insure the move effective operation not only of the pending bill but of past acts of Congress relating to the Extension Service.

What the amendment does is simply to require the expenditure of the funds authorized in accordance "with the purposes of this act or of any of the acts" previously adopted by Congress relating to the Extension Service.

The amendment seeks also to assure economy of operation, in that it would prevent the waste of public funds by their diversion to other uses. In this way, it would make sure that the taxpayers of the United States get a dollar's worth of Extension work for each dollar appropriated.

The amendment also is aimed at enabling the Extension Service to perform its true function, that of education, to the

exclusion, as nearly as possible, of the varied activities it has been called upon to assume in late years.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wickard speaking at Chicago some weeks ago said this:

We must see that our Extension people are free to bring accurate and complete information to all the farm people.

Such freedom means Extension workers must not be subject to any pressure which will interfere with their presentation of all of the facts, and nothing but the facts. It means the Extension Service must not be used as a sales, or promotional agent for any particular commercial, political, or farm organization.

There are many instances, Mr. Chairman, where the bureau has used these agencies to its own advantage.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As a member of the Farm Bureau for a number of years I would like to have the gentleman tell the House exactly what is behind this particular amendment.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. As a member of the Farm Bureau myself, I will tell you. Here is a letter written to an individual in Iowa reading as follows:

Mr. P ———,

Paton, Iowa.

DEAR ———: Persons who ordered fertilizer through the Farm Bureau Office and who were Farm Bureau members were allowed a dividend which was deducted from the price of the fertilizer. On Tuesday, March 31, when your men picked up your fertilizer and I filled in the check for the amount, I noted that you were not a Farm Bureau member, the dues for which are \$10 per year. By your not being a member, it was impossible to allow you the dividend of \$12.99.

If you care to become a Farm Bureau member and pay your \$10 membership dues, the county Farm Bureau will still be in a position to send you the \$12.99 dividend; or in other words your fertilizer would only cost you \$107.07 rather than the \$120.06.

This is only one of many things which Farm Bureau members have an advantage in. If you are interested in this, we will be looking forward to a reply from you.

Yours very truly,

LESTER W. JUSTICE,
County Agricultural Agent.

That letter is signed by Lester W. Justice, county agricultural agent, paid for with your money.

Mr. Chairman, I have nothing against the Farm Bureau. Mr. Ed. O'Neal is a fine fellow. The Extension Service in my State operates in a wonderful manner and it is doing a splendid job. I am a member of the Farm Bureau and I am also a member of the Farmers' Union; but regardless of what organization it is, whether public or private, when it starts using public funds for private gain in connection with its own promotion, it is not in your interest, and the city folks who are helping us will not vote for our bills.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I ask this question simply for information, without criticizing the gentleman's amendment; I wonder if the words

"farm organization" might be construed to mean any member of the National Grange or subordinate Grange that happened to be in the district?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. It would prevent any of us from using Government funds for our own private gain. This amendment would prohibit the use of these funds to pay the salary of any Extension Service employee, who during the preceding year acted as organizer or promoter for any private organization. Please bear in mind my amendment does not become effective for 2 years. It does not penalize anyone who might have worked during the past year, but it puts him on notice so that he can get ready next year.

I have talked with members of the Extension Service and although they cannot publicly admit it they think my amendment should be adopted in the interest of the people who are supposed to benefit by this legislation. Toward the \$37,000,000 fund the Farm Bureau contributed \$1,164,379.30 or only 3 cents out of a dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know what is behind this amendment but I do want the membership of the House to know the facts. We held hearings on this bill for 9 or 10 days. Most of the farm organizations appeared in support of the legislation. No one appeared in opposition. If these practices have been going on that the gentleman from Oklahoma complains of, he, being a member of that committee, should have brought the charges to the attention of the committee so they could have been investigated.

As I say, we had completed the hearings. We had gone into executive session and had gotten to the last paragraph in the bill when the gentleman from Oklahoma offered the amendment. I do not charge the gentleman from Oklahoma with not acting in good faith, but it is peculiar that a member of the committee in possession of this information that he now claims to be in possession of would remain silent during the hearings, during the executive session, and wait until the ninth hour and then offer the amendment which was unanimously voted down.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. The gentleman does not mean to say that it was unanimously voted down, does he?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I do not remember any Member except the gentleman from Oklahoma voting for the amendment. Perhaps I am mistaken.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. There were four Members who voted for it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If that is true, I know nothing about it. Probably they did. But I know this, that if these charges are true and if there is any foundation for them, they should be investigated. We cannot investigate them here in the Committee of the Whole. We

cannot afford to take favorable action here on this amendment.

This amendment is directed at the American Farm Bureau. I do not have to stand here and defend that great farm organization. It needs no defense. Its record speaks for itself. I do not know why these charges have been made against the Farm Bureau. I do know, however, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook], on May 10, made a speech here in the House in which he brought certain charges against the Farm Bureau. If the charges are true, a bill should be introduced that will have for its object the correction of the abuses. I know the Committee on Agriculture will give such a bill a fair and an impartial hearing.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The point that I would like to bring to the attention of the House in connection with this amendment is the fact that our Extension Service has done marvelous things for the farm boys and girls in the past 20 to 25 years, and why bring in this amendment that might disrupt the entire proceedings?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I am sure the gentleman knows that as regards boys' and girls' extension work, organizations such as the Holstein-Friesian, Duroc-Jersey folks, and other cattle and poultry organizations have always given premiums or prizes to the boys engaged in this enterprise, as well as to the girls for their canning activities. Under this amendment our good friend Mr. Wilson, who was referred to a moment ago, could not give a dime to the boys and girls engaged in this sort of work, and if the county agent found out, he would be fired at the next board meeting, according to the amendment.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. May I say to the gentleman from Colorado that the original Smith-Lever bill provided that farm organizations could make contributions to the fund that the State had to match. Here is the language of the matching provision:

No payment out of the additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any State until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions made within the State for the maintenance of the cooperative agricultural extension work.

(Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the Wickersham amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin to the amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: "None of the funds authorized by this act shall be ex-

pended except in cooperation with a unit of Government."

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that the discussions of Wickersham amendment have reached the state that they now have, or I might not even have introduced this substitute.

This is nothing new. There is nothing in the issue that anyone should not have known for the last many years. A couple of years ago I talked about it with the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARTER]. I called his attention to the fact that it would be very unwise to make any change during the war.

This is one of the few times I have spoken that I could not go south of the Mason and Dixon's line, because it happens that nearly all this matching money comes from four northern States—Illinois, Iowa, New York, and Kansas. They use over \$1,000,000 of this \$1,164,000. The thing that is involved is the principle. The principle is, Should we as a Congress appropriate money to match funds with any group? It is not any indictment of the Farm Bureau, the way I look at it. But I ask you, if someone brought in an appropriation for \$1,000,000 to go to the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L. or the National Manufacturers' Association or the United States Chamber of Commerce, we might stir up considerable opposition.

I do say that it would be unwise for us at this hour, during this war, to disturb the cooperation in these four leading agricultural States. We have done enough things to them already. They have made enough of a flop out of our meat situation. When we realize that Illinois and Iowa produce one-third of the pork of this Nation, I know I for one do not want to do anything that will disrupt the relationships that exist in the counties in Iowa, Illinois, New York, and Kansas at this particular time. However, I do believe that as a future policy we should not continue to match funds with private organizations and that we should match them only with a unit of government. The Farm Bureau is only one of many units with whom funds are matched. The Farm Bureau matches the most money, but there are several of them. My remarks are not confined to the Farm Bureau in any way.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. I think the gentleman does not want to leave the implication that at least I understood from the first part of his statement, to the effect that we were appropriating money and turning it over to the Farm Bureau for some use other than extension use.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. No.

Mr. RIZLEY. My understanding of the matter is that instead of our appropriating money and turning it over to the Farm Bureau, the Farm Bureau raises funds and turns them over to the Extension Service. Am I right in that?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The gentleman is correct. For example, in

the State of Illinois, according to the official table, the Illinois Farm Bureau contributed \$425,000 out of the total of \$1,164,000 contributed last year.

Mr. RIZLEY. Then instead of our turning money over to the Farm Bureau in Illinois, that Farm Bureau is turning money over to the Extension Service and thus extending the work to the extent of the increased amount they contribute.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The Farm Bureau as an institution matches Federal money, instead of having the units of government in Illinois, as they do in most States. In these States, some nine States, the Farm Bureau matches the Federal funds. That is a policy which cannot be justified, in my humble opinion, because what are we going to do if we had the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., or the National Association of Manufacturers, or any other group, ask us to give them a chance to match funds of the Federal Government.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not a fact that the Farm Bureau is just a vehicle to raise the money which they collect from a good many businessmen in the communities in the various States and that it might be the Presbyterian Church would do the same thing or the Methodist Church or some other organization?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Would the gentleman answer my inquiry? Because the Farm Bureau is a vehicle to gather this money, that is no sign it is not proper to do that.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. No; I tried to state that there are several groups with whom the Federal Government is matching funds. The present law permits it. I am not questioning the legality of this matching of funds, I am questioning the wisdom of so doing. There is one dairy organization I know of in the South. There are several organizations. I am not picking out the Farm Bureau. I am just trying to point to the principle involved.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the distinguished ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. HOPE. Assuming there is some situation which should be investigated, does not the gentleman think that this is rather a poor time for the House to pass on the matter? Does not the gentleman think it would be better to postpone the consideration of it until the Committee on Agriculture can look into it?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I think as far as what is already in operation is concerned, that is true, I will say to

my colleague. But for the additional funds, I do not think we have any justification to go down the road still further and appropriate any additional funds to match with any organization regardless of who it is, except a unit of government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman is raising a very interesting question. I gather from the statement of the gentleman, heretofore the Congress has been appropriating money to be matched by individuals or individual organizations to promote the interest of agriculture. The object of his amendment is to prevent this in the future.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The object of my amendment is to prevent these additional funds being used for that purpose, not the funds of the past, but the additional funds, the \$12,500,000. None of that should be matched with private funds.

Mr. HARE. It should be matched only with some unit of Government?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; with a unit of Government, that is all.

Mr. HARE. Whether it be a municipality, county, or State?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It would be pretty apt to be a State and possibly a county; yes, sir.

Mr. HARE. And not a group of organized individuals?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is right.

Mr. HARE. I think that is a very valuable observation, because I do not know where we would get if we were to continue such a policy indefinitely because there are many desirable things in this country, not only in agriculture, but in business, and as the gentleman from Minnesota suggested, in religion and in society. We might place ourselves under obligation to assist these various groups in a matching process. The sky would be the limit. I think the amendment is worthy at least of discussion.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Has the gentleman any evidence to prove because of the fact that the Farm Bureau or the Farmers Union

or any other type of agricultural county organization of any kind paid some money into a fund to assist in hiring a county agent it desired to direct the program?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. No; I have not said so, I will say to the gentleman from Colorado, nor did I make that approach. I made the approach purely on the basis of public policy as to whether it is a good policy for our Government to match funds with private organizations or whether we should match funds with units of Government. That is the point I have tried to make.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I believe the gentleman is quite correct in the principle he has enunciated. I think also the gentleman's approach to this problem is the right approach. I do not understand there is any opprobrium involved in the discussion of this question but only a matter of public policy.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The gentleman from California is correct. I thank the gentleman. His contribution is appreciated.

The following official letter and table used in the hearings on this bill are as follows:

Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the States		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketchum	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
Connecticut	\$345,097.95	\$133,539.95	\$211,558.00	\$1,620		\$107,119.99	\$24,799.96		\$127,868.00	\$53,000.00	\$30,690.00
Delaware	93,598.21	76,723.21	16,875.00			55,616.39	21,106.82		16,375.00	500.00	
Maine	268,650.82	159,279.75	109,371.07	1,620	\$1,620	129,431.86	24,391.36	\$2,216.53	66,911.07	42,460.00	
Maryland	434,697.34	199,372.21	235,325.13		1,620	171,298.96	26,453.25		132,792.13	102,533.00	
Massachusetts	551,831.26	141,234.87	410,596.39	1,620		115,632.22	23,982.65		138,631.00	271,965.39	
New Hampshire	246,472.27	94,807.48	151,664.79	1,620		70,238.61	21,814.30	1,134.54	82,272.24	69,392.55	
New Jersey	519,626.05	172,649.37	346,976.68	1,620		136,209.13	26,666.64	8,153.60	119,188.76	224,537.92	3,250.00
New York	2,099,814.13	501,467.40	1,598,346.73	1,620	1,620	458,078.79	40,148.61		576,613.58	737,737.96	1,283,995.19
Pennsylvania	1,125,207.00	646,045.80	479,161.20	1,260		595,926.62	48,859.18		354,161.20	125,000.00	
Rhode Island	88,691.25	61,034.47	27,656.78			40,512.19	20,522.28		10,000.00	13,625.00	1,431.78
Vermont	231,857.56	114,300.91	117,556.65	1,620		85,171.59	22,055.51	5,453.81	68,925.65	40,700.00	1,731.00
West Virginia	616,890.89	352,819.29	264,071.60		1,620	319,286.65	31,912.64		191,575.00	67,756.60	1,474.00
Total	6,622,434.73	2,653,274.71	3,969,160.02	12,600	6,480	2,284,523.03	332,713.20	16,958.48	1,885,313.63	1,749,208.42	334,637.97
Alabama	1,387,256.12	698,256.12	689,000.00	1,620	1,620	654,071.94	37,220.03	3,724.15	339,000.00	350,000.00	
Arkansas	932,354.30	530,330.30	352,054.00		1,620	538,543.78	33,217.36	6,949.16	265,000.00	87,054.00	
Florida	535,648.54	229,683.54	305,965.00	1,620		200,645.82	27,417.72		140,465.00	165,500.00	
Georgia	1,187,422.45	735,638.45	451,784.00	1,620	1,620	668,110.80	37,854.95	26,432.70	150,240.00	300,044.00	1,500.00
Kentucky	952,539.49	664,989.49	287,550.00	1,620		625,981.53	37,887.96		170,500.00	117,050.00	
Louisiana	1,050,394.20	469,518.20	580,876.00	1,620		435,848.30	32,049.90		451,422.54	125,753.46	3,700.00
Mississippi	1,156,425.66	696,324.66	460,101.00	1,620		659,454.04	35,250.62		147,326.00	305,855.00	6,920.00
North Carolina	1,409,389.93	856,411.23	552,978.70	1,620		812,167.22	42,624.01		231,032.00	321,946.70	
Oklahoma	938,128.71	554,221.71	383,907.00		1,620	468,568.12	32,688.61	51,344.98	251,200.00	132,707.00	
South Carolina	751,580.24	500,037.33	251,492.91	1,620	1,620	461,957.51	32,487.60	2,352.22	206,500.00	44,392.91	600.00
Tennessee	1,035,977.85	661,564.55	374,413.30	1,620		623,494.36	36,450.19		200,000.00	172,613.30	1,800.00
Texas	2,191,238.53	1,191,069.93	1,000,168.60	1,620		1,056,695.90	50,515.24	82,238.79	365,118.00	631,555.60	3,485.00
Virginia	1,189,044.48	546,823.93	642,220.55	1,620	1,620	508,488.49	35,095.44		440,720.55	200,505.00	995.00
Total	14,717,380.50	8,384,869.44	6,332,511.06	17,820	9,720	7,714,027.81	470,259.63	173,042.00	3,358,524.09	2,954,986.97	19,000.00
Illinois	1,240,904.13	583,329.13	657,575.00	1,620	1,620	531,169.12	38,183.11	10,736.90	225,575.00	7,000.00	1,425,000.00
Indiana	1,051,456.67	468,615.67	582,841.00	1,620		433,581.40	33,414.27		305,050.00	275,891.00	1,900.00
Iowa	1,431,319.41	532,440.72	898,878.69	1,620	1,620	468,515.29	32,664.80	28,020.63	288,165.93	318,912.76	1,291,800.00
Kansas	1,034,724.36	403,995.43	630,728.93		1,620	323,026.48	29,120.22	50,228.73	164,650.00	360,857.60	1,105,191.33
Michigan	1,020,680.36	510,765.36	509,915.00	1,620	1,620	471,836.40	35,688.96		315,290.00	194,625.00	
Minnesota	832,148.21	464,436.21	337,712.00	1,620	1,620	458,932.90	32,213.31		145,712.00	181,000.00	1,110,000.00
Missouri	982,750.45	604,111.45	378,639.00		1,620	564,917.54	35,886.93	1,686.98	165,639.00	213,000.00	
Nebraska	641,115.14	344,778.14	296,337.00	1,620		266,393.57	26,982.76	49,781.81	117,500.00	174,437.00	4,400.00
North Dakota	408,747.65	249,102.60	159,645.05	1,620		184,334.82	24,442.25	38,705.53	37,491.05	122,154.00	
Ohio	1,123,485.46	627,028.46	496,457.00	1,620		585,422.06	39,086.40		232,095.00	260,962.00	3,400.00
South Dakota	381,426.22	260,808.45	120,617.77		1,620	175,125.28	24,223.30	59,839.87	63,840.00	56,777.77	
Wisconsin	941,448.86	488,791.86	452,057.00	1,620	1,620	451,633.76	32,703.17	1,214.93	148,058.00	304,593.00	
Total	11,090,206.92	5,568,203.48	5,522,003.44	14,580	12,960	4,914,938.62	385,509.48	240,215.38	2,209,095.98	2,470,216.13	842,691.33

Footnotes at end of table.

Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945—
Continued

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the States		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
Arizona.....	\$203,620.00	\$117,243.39	\$86,376.61			\$94,410.17	\$22,833.22		\$55,503.81	\$30,872.80	
California.....	1,080,980.00	453,531.62	627,448.38	\$1,620		414,446.82	37,464.80		356,688.38	270,760.00	
Colorado.....	433,909.59	212,271.59	221,638.00	1,260		158,977.29	24,638.47	\$27,395.83	97,400.00	119,738.00	\$4,500.00
Idaho.....	264,807.71	155,807.71	109,000.00	1,620		127,709.65	23,032.55	3,445.51	40,000.00	69,000.00	
Montana.....	411,722.00	174,670.66	237,051.34	1,260		118,162.50	23,030.42	32,217.74	69,950.00	167,101.34	
Nevada.....	149,570.51	74,231.85	75,338.66		\$1,200	40,493.58	20,583.19	11,955.08	43,338.66	32,000.00	
New Mexico.....	371,660.64	142,619.52	229,041.12			119,523.81	23,095.71		92,721.12	136,320.00	
Oregon.....	696,123.80	189,396.87	506,726.93	1,620		162,916.56	24,860.31		330,427.93	176,299.00	
Utah.....	239,699.00	122,130.24	117,568.76	1,260		85,130.44	22,132.33	13,607.42	71,229.76	46,339.00	
Washington.....	553,547.59	239,310.33	314,237.26	1,620		210,598.38	27,091.95		108,349.00	205,888.26	
Wyoming.....	227,781.47	109,642.21	118,139.26	1,260		67,441.38	21,363.92	19,571.91	66,550.76	51,588.50	
Total.....	4,633,422.31	1,990,855.99	2,642,566.32	11,520	1,200	1,599,810.58	270,131.92	108,193.49	1,332,159.42	1,305,906.90	4,500.00
Alaska.....	34,050.00	23,950.00	10,100.00			13,950.00	10,000.00		10,100.00		
Hawaii.....	284,614.49	127,331.25	157,283.24		1,260	88,094.83	21,385.77	16,590.65	157,283.24		
Puerto Rico.....	450,735.19	244,935.19	205,800.00	1,620		243,315.19			205,800.00		
Unallotted.....	3,420.00	3,420.00		340	3,080						
Grand total.....	37,836,264.14	18,996,840.06	18,839,424.08	58,480	34,700	16,858,660.06	1,490,000.00	555,000.00	9,158,276.36	8,480,318.42	21,200,829.30

¹ Farm Bureau.

² Includes \$1,164,379.30 from Farm Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
EXTENSION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1945.
Hon. REID F. MURRAY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MURRAY: Complying with your request, I am sending you herewith a statement showing the sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in each State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the current fiscal year. We have indicated in the last column of the statement the nine States which use farm bureau funds totaling \$1,164,379.30 to help maintain the work.

If you need additional information along this line, please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. H. CONWAY,
Assistant Director.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

As has already been stated by the distinguished chairman of the committee, this question, which could very well have been brought up when this bill was before the committee and which certainly should have been brought up at that time if there was any thought that something should be done about the matter now, was not brought up and was not considered in the committee until just as the committee was ready to report the bill. No evidence was submitted at that time or at any other time. The committee obviously was not in a position, as far as knowledge of the matter was concerned, to do anything about it. The Committee of the Whole now is not in possession of any information which would justify it, in my opinion, in taking any action upon the matter.

I have always felt it was a desirable thing to have local farm organizations take enough interest in this program to make some contribution. In Kansas, as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] just said, the local farm-bureau organizations, some of which are and some of which are not affiliated with the National Farm Bureau Federation, contribute a part of the cost of this work.

In the beginning of the extension-work program, after the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, there was an effort made on the part of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture to get the local farm organizations to contribute to the work and to take part in it. That was before the American Farm Bureau Federation organized. Some of the local farm-bureau organizations later became a part of that organization. I do not think it is any secret at all to say that the reason this amendment is here today is because there are differences of opinion among the farm organizations about this matter. There are some farm organizations which feel that the American Farm Bureau Federation has some advantage in this situation because in some States, such as my own, the local farm-bureau organization, the county organization, contributes something to this program. I know nothing about the matter as it operates in any other State, but I can say I have observed it in my own State and in my own county and I have no reason to believe that the fact that local farm-bureau organizations contribute to the program has had any effect in the least upon the program or has given the farm-bureau organizations any preferential position as far as the extension service programs are concerned. I know nothing about what has happened in other States. I have made no investigation of the matter. I do not want to support this amendment without knowing more about the matter than I do now. I do not believe any member of this committee has had an opportunity to secure sufficient information to enable him to vote intelligently on this question. If there are those who favor either the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], or the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM], who think the matter should be investigated further, I am sure if they will bring the matter up in the Committee on Agriculture, the chairman of the committee will give them time to go into the matter. I think, however,

that is the way the matter should be handled.

I hope the amendment will be voted down and that the matter may be taken up, if it is of the importance which the gentlemen say it is, in the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I just want to correct the gentleman from Kansas because I do not want it to appear in the RECORD that there is anything sinister in this as far as I am concerned. I was sufficiently interested to appear before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, and since that time I have discussed it with out colleague the gentleman from George [Mr. TAYLOR]. I am very much surprised to know that the members of the Committee on Agriculture did not know long before I came here, exactly what was taking place.

Mr. HOPE. I will say in reply to the gentleman that I certainly did not want to give the impression there was anything sinister about the way it was handled.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. I know the gentleman from Wisconsin has mentioned the matter in the committee, but there has been no hearing had in the committee. No evidence has been offered at any time. The Committee on Agriculture and this committee, unless the members have gotten information privately, is without any information on this question.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. If the statements I have here are proven to be true then the gentleman would not favor this type of practice, would he?

Mr. HOPE. I do not know just what the gentleman expects to prove. I will be glad to consider anything he may offer.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. The gentleman would not favor the use of any Federal funds for the private gain of any individual or private organization, would he?

Mr. HOPE. Certainly not. I do not believe any member of this committee would favor that sort of thing.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. If the gentleman will yield for an observation, I have been here, and most of us have been here all afternoon in order to vote on an appropriation that will do something for the 4-H Clubs. I think we had better vote down these amendments and go ahead and proceed to business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I wish simply to pose a question to the gentleman from Oklahoma for further information. I asked the gentleman a question a while ago but I am afraid he misunderstood it. I want to know if the gentleman considers that his amendment would eliminate a member of a subordinate Grange from participation in these funds?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. It would not eliminate any group or individual from contributing to the funds.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. No; I mean from accepting a job in this extension work or in participation in the work.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. It would not only prohibit those who are on the pay roll who have during the past fiscal year acted as promotor or organizer for any of these organizations.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman realizes, of course the importance of the Grange—I do not know how the granges are in his district or whether he has many members, but there are 42 subordinate granges in the 3 counties I represent. They make up the backlog of the farmers throughout my district, and they are spread throughout the State of New York. If such an amendment were to operate in that way it would be of grave concern to the people in my district.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I may say to the gentleman that the Grange has endorsed my amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the question propounded by the gentleman from New York simply illustrates the fact that this House should not accept either one of these amendments at this time but should let the Committee on Agriculture go into a thorough hearing of the subject.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, as I have said, the Granges throughout the country, particularly in New York State, are very extensively organized. The farmers in practically every small town, in every rural section in the States, are members of the Grange. It is definitely looked upon as a farm organization, and many of the folks consider it a farm fraternity where they go twice a month and exchange their views. They know a lot about agriculture and some of the leading questions, and I think it would be disastrous if any curb were put upon their participation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I read the amendment it appears to me that any man who is a member of the National Grange, who might be on the pay roll, would have to sever his connection with the National Grange or any other organization; otherwise the Federal funds would not be forthcoming.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That is what I gathered, but I was simply trying to get the information more definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with great interest to the discussion with reference to this particular piece of legislation because I am exceedingly interested in the Extension Service and the 4-H Clubs; but my interest in the Extension Service and the 4-H Clubs does not permit me to become so exuberant and so enthusiastic that I do not want to have full knowledge and information as to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM]. As is so often exemplified on the floor of the House and in the Committee of the Whole House, we have a good illustration this afternoon of an amendment being offered which has provoked confusion in the minds of the Members who are prepared and willing to vote for authorization of funds necessary to extend the work of the Extension Service and to extend the work of the 4-H Clubs.

I confess I do not quite understand this amendment. Certain charges have been made to the effect it appears that certain representatives of the Farm Bureau, a great farm organization, have utilized Federal funds provided under the Smith-Lever Act in order to obtain benefits for their own organization that are denied to other similar or business organizations. That is the purport of the charge we find leveled at the Farm Bureau by the gentleman's amendment.

Going back to the original act itself, we find that the Congress provided that

agricultural, commercial, or business organizations may make contributions to the Extension Service which would form the basis of matching by the Federal Government. In other words, if the Farm Bureau Federation in my State observed that the State and county units of government were not appropriating the money to match Federal funds, they could go out on a solicitation campaign as could the chambers of commerce or any one else, and raise money to be used to match the Federal funds that would aid in the prosecution of the Extension Service. That is in the law.

Now, what I cannot understand is why and how does the Farm Bureau Federation obtain any benefits peculiar to it because they have patriotically gone out in certain States and raised the money to pay into the Treasury in order that Federal funds might be available as a matching fund in order to extend the work of the Extension Service? I am in a state of confusion mentally as a result of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM]. It is not clear to me, and I do not think it is clear to very many Members. What he is seeking to do is to say if I were a member of the Farm Bureau and went out and solicited funds so that those funds might be turned into the Federal Government for matching purposes, and if perchance I was appointed a farm agent or representative under any of these programs, I could not draw any pay from the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, I have read the gentleman's amendment three times and if it does not mean that, it does not mean anything. On a matter submitted to the Committee of the Whole at this late hour, it seems to me that we should have trust and confidence in the committee that has charge of the legislation pertaining to agriculture and reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma. I can well understand that the substitute offered by my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is intended to deal with a matter which I believe the Agricultural Committee should give immediate study to. I am inclined to agree with him that Federal funds should only be used to match funds raised by units of government. It may well be that the provision found in the original Smith-Lever Act, which permits private sources to provide matching funds, should now be re-examined by the Congress. I trust that the Committee on Agriculture will give consideration to the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] and conduct hearings which may disclose the necessity for legislation in harmony with the spirit of his substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the

gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKER-SHAM].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming: Page 4, line 8, after the semicolon, insert the following: "Provided, however, That each of the several States shall receive no less than three-tenths of 1 percent of said remaining sum so appropriated upon proof of need thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture."

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of this legislation. I think this is money well spent. However, I am compelled to disagree with the amendment which the committee wrote into the bill providing that not to exceed 5 percent of the \$500,000, shall be allocated to any one State by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems as determined by the Secretary. I am hopeful that in conference that provision will be eliminated or at least the amount that the Secretary might allocate in his discretion will be raised from 5 to 10 percent.

Mr. Chairman, as I see it, this bill is not fair and equitable to States like my own where the rural population is low. The expenses of administration are much higher in States like Wyoming where some sections of the county are 100 miles from the county agent's office. Under the present program, Wyoming spends \$227,781.47 on extension work. Of this amount \$109,642.21 are Federal funds and \$118,139.26 are funds raised within the State. Three of our 23 counties do not have county agents. Fremont and Goshen Counties, being 2 of our largest agricultural counties, are without the services of assistant county agents, 4-H Club agents or assistant county home demonstration agents. Fifteen of our counties have no home demonstration agent to work with women and girls. A supervisor of county extension agents is needed, two subject-matter specialists are needed to assist the county agents and train them in the latest results of research carried on by the University of Wyoming and the United States Department of Agriculture. Now in order to render that service to the people of my State, we will need a total of \$96,000 additional funds which can be itemized as follows:

Wyoming:

3 county agents.....	\$9,000
15 county home-demonstration agents.....	39,000
2 assistant county agents or 4-H Club agents.....	4,800
2 assistant home-demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents.....	3,800
1 supervisor.....	3,600
2 subject-matter specialists.....	6,600
2 clerk-stenographers.....	3,000
Total salaries.....	70,800
Travel expenses.....	16,200
Salary adjustment, training and other.....	9,000
Total.....	96,000

Under the provisions of this bill, Wyoming would get \$27,919.61 out of the \$11,750,000 to be allocated to the States. My amendment provides that the least amount that any one State could get out of the \$11,750,000 appropriation after 3 years would be \$35,190. If such a floor is placed under this appropriation, then my State could match this \$35,190 and if we received the limit of \$25,000 on the \$500,000 appropriation, we could carry on our extension program reasonably well. I think that this floor putting a minimum which each State must receive from this appropriation is fair and equitable, and I am sure that the committee feels that in States like mine where the rural population is low and consequently the costs of administration high, that some provision should be made to overcome that situation.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I wish to compliment the gentleman upon the fine statement he made before the committee and which he is making now on behalf of the State of Wyoming. I have had this feeling, however—being convinced, of course, by the gentleman's effective statement—that we do have a difficult situation. I still feel that this \$500,000 fund, some of which undoubtedly will go to the gentleman's State, should take care of the situation. Does not the gentleman think that he will be able to get enough out of that fund to take care of his situation?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. May I say to the gentleman from Kansas that I took the matter up with the people in my State, and they have advised me that Wyoming would hardly be able to extend this program as it should be with the limitation of not more 5 percent of the \$500,000 fund to any State. Because the committee has placed that limitation on that part of the appropriation it seems to me that it would be only fair to put a floor of \$35,000 on the amount which any State could get out of the twelve million appropriation. That is all my amendment does.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, suppose that the committee in conference should increase the limit of the amount that might go to any one State from 5 to 10 percent, would that afford the gentleman some relief?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That would help out considerably and I am pleased that my colleague, the ranking Republican Member as well as the distinguished chairman of the committee have been kind enough to suggest such action in conference.

However, I think that the distribution of the \$500,000 fund should be left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture but most assuredly it would improve the situation greatly if the limitation were raised from 5 to 10 percent.

Mr. HOPE. That would help the situation?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That would help some, provided we got the money.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I desire to offer what may be a practical solution of the problem. It is necessary to understand that the gentleman from Wyoming appeared before the Committee on Agriculture and made an excellent speech on the situation, which is a very difficult one, in the State he represents. There then appeared before the committee a representative of the Extension Service, who made certain statements regarding the amount of money which Wyoming needed. Looking back, I am afraid that the gentleman's statements were inadequate. Several members of the committee, myself included, have placed in the record statements which would make it appear that these figures were given us by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. That has caused this difficulty.

My suggestion is that it is a difficult thing to pass upon this amendment at the moment, because it requires figuring. The gentleman from Kansas has suggested that it might be proper to raise the limit of 5 percent contained in a preceding amendment. It seems to me that perhaps the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming might be adopted and taken to the committee of conference, where the bill must go necessarily, and let the committee of conference figure whether it is necessary to put a floor under it, as the gentleman says, or to raise the limitation previously placed. That would be the easiest and fairest way out of the present difficulty.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from Wyoming just how much money his State needs?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. According to Director Bowman of our Extension Service, we will need \$96,000 additional.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I thought it was \$54,000.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. No, the amount we will need is \$96,000.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Half of that would be Federal funds?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. No. Under my amendment, if we got \$35,000 at the end of the third year we would match that, and that would give us \$70,000. We are hopeful that we will get at least \$25,000 of the \$500,000, which would give us \$95,000.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. There are other States situated somewhat as is the State of Wyoming, but if we should adopt the gentleman's amendment we would tear the whole allocation scheme to pieces. The allocation of these funds are based upon the farm population of each State in proportion to the total population of the United States.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. My amendment simply puts a floor under the amount any State could get. I talked to people who should know, and they told me it will not disturb the present formula in the least.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think the gentleman from Kansas made a wise sug-

gestion. I am perfectly willing to go into it in conference. If we can solve the gentleman's problem by raising the 5-percent limitation on the \$500,000 of free money, I am perfectly willing to go along, but I do think it would be unwise to adopt the amendment, because we are following the same method of allocation in this legislation that has been followed in every extension bill we have passed since the original Smith-Lever Act.

I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Sec. 2. Section 21 of such act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out "(other than appropriations under this section)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section conclude in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I previously addressed the Committee this afternoon and indicated my strong support of this measure. It would seem to me a movement of this kind should in all cases be free and independent. In that respect I find myself in accord with the gentleman from Oklahoma as well as the gentleman from Wisconsin. I believe only such funds as are made available to them by the Congress of the United States matching the money from the public sources of the several States. I believe the Wickersham amendment, though proposed belatedly, presented an attempt to correct this situation, as well as the Murray amendment. I am inclined, Mr. Chairman, to suggest to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture that he in his wisdom appoint a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture for the purpose of making a judicious and careful study of this involved question, the same to be completed and the report made before the next appropriation for the Extension Service as completed by the Appropriations Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. RANDOLPH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 1690, pursuant to House Resolution 253, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BUCK) there were ayes 95 and noes 6.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there was no quorum present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 286, nays 13, not voting 133, as follows:

[Roll No. 80]

YEAS—286

Abernethy	Domengeaux	Kean
Adams	Dondero	Kearney
Allen, Ill.	Doughton, N. C.	Kee
Allen, La.	Doyle	Keefe
Andersen	Drewry	Kefauver
H. Carl	Durham	Kelley, Pa.
Anderson, Calif.	Dworshak	Kerr
Anderson	Eberhart	Kilburn
N. Mex.	Elliott	Kilday
Andresen	Ellis	Kling
August H.	Ellsworth	Kinzer
Angell	Engel, Mich.	Kirwan
Arends	Engle, Cal.	Knutson
Arnold	Ervin	Koppiemann
Auchincloss	Fenton	LaFollette
Bailey	Fernandez	Lardis
Baldwin, Md.	Flannagan	Lanham
Barrett, Wyo.	Folger	Larade
Bates, Ky.	Callagher	Latham
Beckworth	Gardner	Lea
Bell	Gary	LeCompte
Bennet, N. Y.	Gathings	LeFevre
Bennett, Mo.	Gearhart	Lesinski
Bishop	Geelan	Lewis
Blackney	Gibson	Link
Bland	Gillespie	Ludlow
Bolton	Gillette	Lyle
Bonner	Gillie	McConnell
Boykin	Gordon	McCormack
Brehm	Gore	McCowan
Brooks	Gorski	McDonough
Brown, Ga.	Gossett	McGehee
Brown, Ohio	Graham	McKenzie
Bryson	Grant, Ind.	McMillan, S. C.
Buckley	Gregory	McMillen, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Griffiths	Mahon
Bunker	Gross	Maloney
Burch	Gwynne, Iowa	Manasco
Burgin	Hagen	Mansfield,
Butler	Hale	Mont.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hall	Mansfield, Tex.
Byrnes, Wis.	Edwin Arthur	Martin, Iowa
Camp	Hand	May
Canfield	Hare	Michener
Cannon, Mo.	Harless, Ariz.	Miller, Calif.
Carlson	Harness, Ind.	Miller, Nebr.
Carnahan	Harris	Mills
Case, N. J.	Havenner	Monroney
Case, S. Dak.	Hays	Morrison
Celler	Hedrick	Mott
Chapman	Henry	Mundt
Chelf	Heseltun	Murdock
Chenoweth	Hill	Murray, Tenn.
Chipherfield	Hinshaw	Murray, Wis.
Church	Hobbs	Neely
Clason	Hoch	Norrell
Clements	Hoeven	O'Brien, Ill.
Coffee	Holmes, Wash.	O'Brien, Mich.
Cole, Kans.	Hope	O'Hara
Cole, Mo.	Howell	O'Konski
Colmer	Huber	Outland
Combs	Hull	Peterson, Fla.
Cooper	Izac	Peterson, Ga.
Courtney	Jackson	Phillips
Cravens	Jenkins	Pickett
Crawford	Jensen	Pittenger
Crosser	Johnson, Calif.	Ploesser
Cunningham	Johnson, Ill.	Plumley
Curtis	Johnson, Ind.	Poage
Daughton, Va.	Johnson	Price, Fla.
Dawson	Luther A.	Price, Ill.
Dolliver	Jonkman	Rabaut

Rains	Sadowski	Tarver
Ramey	Sascer	Thom
Ramspeck	Schwabe, Mo.	Thomas, Tex.
Randolph	Schwabe, Okla.	Thomason
Rankin	Scrivner	Tibbott
Reed, Ill.	Shafer	Tolan
Reed, N. Y.	Sheppard	Traynor
Rees, Kans.	Short	Trimbe
Resa	Sikes	Voorhis, Calif.
Rich	Simpson, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Richards	Slaughter	Vursell
Riley	Smith, Maine	Wasilewski
Rivers	Smith, Va.	Weaver
Rizley	Smith, Wis.	Weichel
Robertson,	Snyder	Welch
N. Dak.	Spence	Whitten
Robinson, Utah	Springer	Whittington
Robison, Ky.	Starkey	Wickersham
Rockwell	Stefan	Winstead
Rodgers, Pa.	Stevenson	Wolcott
Roe, Md.	Stigler	Wolverton, N. J.
Rogers, Fla.	Stockman	Wood
Rooney	Sullivan	Woodruff, Mich.
Rowan	Sumner, Ill.	Woodrum, Va.
Russell	Taber	Zimmerman
Ryter	Talle	

NAYS—13

Buck	Goodwin	Martin, Mass.
Puffett	Herter	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Jones	Wigglesworth
Elston	Judd	
Gamble	Luce	

NOT VOTING—133

Andrews, Ala.	Fuller	O'Neal
Andrews, N. Y.	Fulton	O'Toole
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gavin	Pace
Bardeen	Gerlach	Patman
Barrett, Pa.	Gifford	Patrick
Barry	Granahan	Patterson
Bates, Mass.	Granger	Pfeiffer
Beall	Grant, Ala.	Philbin
Bender	Green	Powell
Biemiller	Gwinn, N. Y.	Powers
Bloom	Hall	Priest
Beren	Leonard W.	Quinn, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Halleck	Rabin
Bradley, Pa.	Hancock	Raynel
Brumbaugh	Hart	Reece, Tenn.
Campbell	Hartley	Robertson, Va.
Cannon, Fla.	Healy	Roe, N. Y.
Clark	Hebert	Rogers, Mass.
Cochran	Heffernan	Rogers, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Hendricks	Sabath
Coolcy	Hess	Savage
Corbett	Hoffman	Sharp
Cox	Holifield	Sheridan
Curley	Holmes, Mass.	Simpson, Pa.
D'Alesandro	Hook	Somers, N. Y.
Davis	Horan	Sparkman
De Lacy	Jarman	Stewart
Delaney	Jennings	Summers, Tex.
James J.	Johnson	Sundstrom
Delaney	Lyndon B.	Talbot
John J.	Johnson, Okla.	Taylor
Dickstein	Kelly, Ill.	Thomas, N. J.
Dingell	Keogh	Torrens
Dirksen	Kunkel	Towe
Douglas, Calif.	Lane	Vinson
Douglas, Ill.	Lemke	Wadsworth
Earthman	Lynch	Walter
Eaton	McGlinchey	Welss
Elsasser	McGregor	West
Fallon	Madden	White
Feighan	Marcantonio	Wilson
Fellows	Mason	Winter
Fisher	Morrow	Wolfenden, Pa.
Flood	Morgan	Woodhouse
Fogarty	Murphy	Worley
Forand	Norton	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Hess.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
 Mr. Robertson of Virginia with Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. John J. Delaney with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Boren with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. Hook with Mr. McGregor.
 Mr. James J. Delaney with Mr. Brumbaugh.
 Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Dirksen.
 Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Fellows.
 Mr. Marcantonio with Mr. Gifford.
 Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Fuller.

purpose and to provide seeds and seedlings, to produce and purchase seed, to sell seeds and seedlings at cost, as determined by the Secretary, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise such land and water rights as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, and public agencies in carrying out the purposes of this act, and all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work shall be permanently available for such work without regard to the provisions of any other laws relating to the disposition of funds collected by offices or agencies of the United States.

Sec. 4. The Secretary may exercise the authority conferred on him by this act through such agency or officer of the Department of Agriculture as he may direct and in conformity with such procedures and such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to prescribe, including the terms, conditions, and manner in which benefits are to be made available, and is authorized so to limit the contracts entered into each year as to reasonably insure that not more than 100,000 acres of guayule shrub will be harvested during any one year.

Sec. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of section 1 of this act in advance of the appropriations therefor.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Amend section 2 by adding a new sentence to the end thereof to read as follows:

"The Secretary is authorized to continue and develop a program of experimentation and research in connection with kok-saghyz and any other rubber-bearing plants."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, and public agencies in carrying out the purposes of this act, and all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work shall be permanently available for such work without regard to the provisions of any other laws relating to the disposition of funds collected by offices or agencies of the United States.

Sec. 4. The Secretary may exercise the authority conferred on him by this act through such agency or officer of the Department of Agriculture as he may direct and in conformity with such procedures and such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to prescribe, including the terms, conditions, and manner in which benefits are to be made available, and is authorized so to limit the contracts entered into each year as to reasonably insure that not more than 100,000 acres of guayule shrub shall be harvested during any one year.

Sec. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of section 1 of this act in advance of the appropriations therefor.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the gentleman from California to return to section 1 that he may offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ANDERSON of California: On page 2, line 2, after the word "exceed", strike out "forty" and insert "one hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a column and an editorial.

Mr. SHEPPARD asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some newspaper comments.

Mr. BUNKER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Clem Walker.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper story.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three places, one to include an editorial, in another some correspondence, and in the third instance a radio address.

Mr. ADAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article from the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press under date of May 3.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and to include certain letters.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PRIEST (at the request of Mr. KEFAUVER), for 2 days, on account of illness.

To Mrs. NORTON (at the request of Mr. MCCORMACK), for 4 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. KINZER), indefinitely on account of illness.

To Mr. EARTHMAN (at the request of Mr. GORE), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. KERR), indefinitely, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a table.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO and Mr. PATRICK asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances: In the first to include a statement by Mr. C. C. Teague, of California; and in the other to include a statement by the California Farm Bureau Federation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3070. An act to extend the provisions of the act of November 29, 1940 (Public Law 884, 76th Cong.).

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3070. An act to extend the provisions of the act of November 29, 1940 (Public Law 884, 76th Cong.).

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 15, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Tuesday, May 15, 1945)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will meet in open hearing at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, May 15, 1945, in the committee room, 356 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, May 15, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, May 15, 1945, to begin public hearings on H. R. 3170, a bill to provide Federal aid for the development of public airports and to amend existing law relating to air-navigation facilities.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, May 16, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold a hearing at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, May 16, 1945, on H. R. 714, H. R. 1350, H. R. 2299, and H. R. 2650.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Wednesday, May 16, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10:30 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday,

Mr. Torrens with Mr. Beall.
 Mrs. Douglas of California with Mr. Fulton.
 Mr. Rabin with Mr. Sundstrom.
 Mr. Healy with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Towe.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Hoffman.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Corbett.
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Hartley.
 Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Bender.
 Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Halleck.
 Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Rogers of New York with Mr. Hancock.
 Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Bloom with Mr. Gwinn of New York.
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Lemke.
 Mr. Lynch with Mr. Kunkel.
 Mr. Fisher with Mr. Powers.
 Mr. Quinn of New York with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
 Mr. Stewart with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Horan.
 Mr. Philbin with Mr. Talbot.
 Mrs. Douglas of Illinois with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.
 Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Andrews of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 383) an act to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title II of the act entitled "An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the act entitled 'An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, assistance in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in nutrition, and for the nec-

essary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 percent of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary;

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940; and

"(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

SEC. 2. Section 21 of such act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out "(other than appropriations under this section)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of the bill just passed, H. R. 1690, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which the bill, H. R. 1690, was passed were vacated and that bill laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members

be given 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

DOMESTIC NATURAL RUBBER

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 245 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2347) to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 245, if adopted, will provide for the consideration of H. R. 2347, to provide for the further development of the guayule rubber experiment.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side and I am informed the minority has no requests either. Accordingly, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 2347) to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber, and for other purposes, be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to encourage the establishment of a permanent source of natural rubber in the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, hereinafter called the Secretary, is directed to support by loan, purchase, or other operation a fair price to growers and processors of guayule shrub based upon a price of 28 cents per pound at the mill for processed, crude guayule rubber for shrub harvested before June 30, 1956: *Provided, however*, That in any one year the price support benefits to any grower shall be limited to the guayule shrub harvested from an area of not to exceed 40 acres, and that the total price support benefits provided for by this act shall be limited as to all growers to the shrub harvested from a total of not to exceed 400,000 acres.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to continue and develop a comprehensive program of guayule research and experimentation and to establish and maintain nurseries for this

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1690

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 23, 1945

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 1, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italics]

MAY 14, 1945

Laid on the table

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for re-
4 search into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture
5 and to provide for the further development of cooperative
6 agricultural extension work and the more complete endow-
7 ment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,
8 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following new section:
10 "SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooper-

1 active extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled
2 ‘An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension
3 work between the agricultural colleges in the several States
4 receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July
5 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United
6 States Department of Agriculture’, approved May 8, 1914
7 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341–343, 344–348), particularly
8 for the further development of county extension work, there
9 are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money
10 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose
11 of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in
12 agriculture and home economics, including *technical and*
13 *educational* assistance to farm people in improving their
14 standards of living, ~~assistance~~ in developing individual farm
15 and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm
16 products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older
17 out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving
18 farm and home buildings, development of effective programs
19 in *canning, food preservation, and* nutrition, and for the
20 necessary printing and distribution of information in connec-
21 tion with the foregoing, the following sums:

22 “(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
23 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

24 “(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
25 ing June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

1 “(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
2 ing June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

3 “(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
4 shall be paid to the several States ~~and the Territory of~~
5 ~~Hawaii~~, *the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto*
6 *Rico* in the same manner and subject to the same con-
7 ditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated
8 under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act),
9 except that—

10 “(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum ap-
11 propriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year
12 shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension
13 Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

14 “(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each
15 fiscal year shall be allotted *without reference to pro-*
16 *visions for offset of appropriations* among the States
17 ~~and the Territory of Hawaii~~, *the Territories of Hawaii*
18 *and Alaska, and Puerto Rico* by the Secretary of Agri-
19 culture on the basis of special needs due to population
20 characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or
21 other special problems, as determined by such Secretary:
22 *Provided, That not to exceed 5 per centum shall be*
23 *allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or*
24 *the Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico*
25 *in any fiscal year;*

1 “(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for
 2 each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States ~~and~~
 3 ~~the Territory of Hawaii, the Territories of Hawaii and~~
 4 ~~Alaska, and Puerto Rico~~ in the proportion that the
 5 farm population of each bears to the total farm popula-
 6 tion of the several States ~~and Territory of Hawaii, the~~
 7 ~~Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and Puerto Rico,~~ as
 8 determined by the census of 1940; ~~and~~

9 ~~“(4) the several States and the Territory of Hawaii~~
 10 ~~shall not be required to offset or match the funds allotted~~
 11 ~~from sums appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (1)~~
 12 ~~of subsection (a) of this section.~~

13 “(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section
 14 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums
 15 appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended
 16 and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agri-
 17 cultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the
 18 ~~Territory of Hawaii Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or~~
 19 ~~Puerto Rico~~ for any fiscal year from the appropriations
 20 herein authorized shall be available for payment to such
 21 State or the ~~Territory of Hawaii Territories of Hawaii or~~
 22 ~~Alaska, or Puerto Rico~~ only if such State or the ~~Territory of~~
 23 ~~Hawaii Territories of Hawaii or Alaska, or Puerto Rico~~ com-
 24 plies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference
 25 to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under

1 this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural
2 extension work.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is
4 amended by striking out “(other than appropriations under
5 this section)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(other than
6 appropriations under this section and section 23 of this
7 title)”.

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

JANUARY 23, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 1, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

MAY 14, 1945

Laid on the table

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.95

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 16, 1945, for actions of Tuesday* May 15, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House reported emergency flood-relief bill. Senate received interim report on food investigation. Rep. Flannagan introduced a bill creating an Agricultural Credit Agency. Senate extension-work-bill conferees appointed.

HOUSE

1. BEEF SUPPLY. Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., urged removal of the WOOrder establishing livestock-slaughter quotas in federally inspected plants which has "cut off supplies of meat in areas where the retail markets get their beef from local packers" (p. 4736).
2. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Talle, Iowa., spoke favoring the re-establishment of REA as an independent agency (p. 4720).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. Committee reported with amendment S. 938, to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods (H.Rept. 581) (p. 4737).
4. WATER UTILIZATION. Received Bureau of Reclamation's report of the negotiation of the compact for division of the Yellowstone River waters. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 4737.)
5. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Received from the President WPB's report covering operations under the Property Requisition Act of 1941, for the period from Oct. 16, 1944 to Apr. 15, 1945. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 4694.)
6. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Hobbs, Ala., spoke opposing FEPC legislation (pp. 4729-35).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. As reported this bill, H.R. 3199, includes appropriations for the Wage-Hour Division, Food and Drug Administration, further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, for liquidating the program for Education and Training of Defense Workers.

(including farm laborers, etc.), Public Health Service, Social Security Board, Employees' Compensation Commission, and WMC.

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates (see Digest 94) to increase the salary and expense item in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion budget by \$1,637,000 (H.Doc. 176) and to provide \$8,055,000 for construction of the Lytle and Cajon Creeks flood-control projects under "Flood control, general" by the War Department (H.Doc. 175).

SENATE

9. PAY BILL. S. 807, the Federal-pay bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 4682-4

10. FOOD SUPPLY. Received the Agriculture and Forestry interim report on investigation of production, distribution, and consumption of food (S. Rept. 270) (p. 4663)

The report includes the following recommendations: (1) An increase in the return to feeders to increase weight of cattle; (2) program to increase marketing of grass and unproductive dairy cattle; (3) raising support price of hogs; (4) assurance of notice on lowering of support prices and ceilings on livestock; (5) a reasonable margin of profit for processing livestock; (6) withdrawal and reduction in slaughtering licenses for normal interstate distribution; (7) extension of Federal inspection to small slaughterers above local farm and retail level; (8) limiting of lend-lease purchases of meat products; (9) removal of price controls and regulations as soon as supply warrants; and (10) creation of a supreme Food Administrator with supervision over both OPA and WFA.

11. EXTENSION WORK. Sens. Bankhead, Bilbo, Ellender, Capper, and Shipstead/were appointed conferees on S. 383, to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work (p. 4665).

12. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Cass County (N. Dak.) Bar Assn. resolution favoring legislation to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure (pp. 4662-3).

13. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Great Northern Turkey Cooperatives Inc., resolution favoring S. 555, establishing an MVA (p. 4662).

14. NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2907. Sens. Overton, Glass, Thomas (Okla.), Green, Walsh, Bridges, Brooks, and White were appointed as conferees. (pp. 4666-78.)

15. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 3038, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, so as to extend the time during which freight forwarders and carriers by motor may operate under joint rates (pp. 4678-82). This bill will now be sent to the President.

16. MILITARY TRAINING. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an American Legion Post No. 8 resolution favoring peacetime military training (p. 4662).

17. NOMINATIONS. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported favorably on nomination of David Lillienthal to be a member of the board of directors of the TVA (p. 4684).

Banking and Currency Committee reported favorably on nominations of Maury Maverick, Patrick W. McDonough, James T. Howington, Lawrence F. Arnold, and C. Edward Rowe to be members of the Smaller War Plants Corporation (p. 4684).

5. That the Price Control Act be amended to require and direct the Office of Price Administration to give processors of livestock a reasonable margin of profit for processing each species of livestock.

6. The withdrawal of all slaughtering licenses and permits and a sharp reduction in the number reissued together with restrictions on slaughter by use of quotas so that meat will be directed into the normal interstate channels of distribution. The refusal to issue new slaughtering licenses and permits to known violators of governmental regulations and the concentration of enforcement efforts on fundamental major problems instead of marginal technicalities.

7. The extension of Federal inspection and set-aside orders to small slaughterers above local farm and retail level.

8. The limiting of lend-lease purchases of meat products consistent with domestic civilian supply.

9. That the Price Control Act be further amended to direct the Administrator to proceed without delay to remove all price controls and regulations from any and all commodities just as fast as any such commodity becomes sufficiently plentiful so as to permit the law of supply and demand to operate to keep the price of any such commodity within the range of the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

10. The committee recommended that a supreme Administrator for Food be created to have supervision and jurisdiction over both the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. TYDINGS (by request):

S. 1002. A bill to provide for the submission to the people of Puerto Rico of alternative forms of political status to the end that, by mutual agreement between the people of Puerto Rico and the Government of the United States, a permanent political status may be established in Puerto Rico mutually satisfactory to both; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1003. A bill to permit members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy certain Government housing facilities on a rental basis without loss of rental allowances; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1004. A bill to authorize the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills to cut and remove from certain public lands in Snohomish County, Wash., certain timber purchased and paid for by it; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 1005. A bill granting a pension to Emma Areta Perry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1006. A bill to provide for the release of certain persons over the age of 38 from military or naval service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 2347. An act to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 2875. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION—ADDRESS BY JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley before the annual meeting of the Hazleton, Pa., Chamber of Commerce on May 9, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

POST-WAR ERA BIG CHALLENGE TO DAILY PRESS—ARTICLE BY AGNES E. MEYER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Post-war Era Big Challenge to Daily Press," written by Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer and published in the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

F. E. P. C.—A CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY: ARTICLE BY RICHARD J. ROCHE

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "F. E. P. C.—A Challenge to Democracy," written by Richard J. Roche and published in America, issue of April 14, which appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT ON BONNEVILLE POWER PROJECT

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Paul J. Raver, administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, and certain editorial comments on the labor-management agreement between the Bonneville Power Administration and the Columbia Power Trades Council, which appear in the Appendix.]

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. BILBO, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. CAPPER, and Mr. SHIPSTEAD conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, as a result of the investigation conducted on the trip to Europe, the report on which was made today, I have had several invitations to make addresses in different cities, primarily in Seventh War Loan drives. I ask unanimous consent that I may be absent from tomorrow night until the 1st of June.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRIGGS in the chair). Without objection, the leave of absence is granted.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that members of a subcommittee of the Mead committee, consisting of the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL], and myself may have leave of absence from

the Senate for a period of 15 days on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and leave of absence is granted.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have an engagement to make a delayed Jefferson Day address in Knoxville, Tenn., on Thursday. I ask unanimous consent to be excused from the Senate from tomorrow afternoon until my return, which will probably be on Friday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Tennessee is granted.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF OPERATIONS UNDER SECTION 409 OF THE INTER- STATE COMMERCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3038) to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have Senate bill 807, a bill reported from the Committee on Civil Service, dealing with the salaries of workers in the Government, made the unfinished business for next Thursday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRIGGS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the freight forwarders bill is the unfinished business. I would not like to have it interfered with. The law expires on the 16th of May, which is tomorrow. If the bill is to be enacted, it is necessary to enact it at once. I would not like to give consent to take up another bill on Thursday unless consideration of the pending bill were finished. I have no objection to taking up the Senator's bill on Thursday if the pending bill is then out of the way.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, yesterday the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], who is in charge of the naval appropriation bill, stated on the floor of the Senate that he was very anxious to obtain consideration for that bill as soon as possible. In fact, he is rather insistent that the Senate consider that bill some time today if possible. The appropriation bill should be considered as soon as it is reasonably possible to do so.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I wonder if it would be agreeable to the majority leader to have Senate bill 807 made the unfinished business for Thursday, provided the pending bill is disposed of by that time, and provided also that the naval appropriation bill is disposed of. Would it be agreeable to the majority leader for me to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Senate bill 807 on Thursday, provided the two measures which have just been mentioned are disposed of before that time?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a little out of the ordinary to give consent for the consideration of a bill on a certain day in the future, with one or two bills still to be disposed of. What would be the advan-

tage in obtaining unanimous consent today? I anticipate no difficulty about the consideration of the bill of the Senator from California.

Mr. DOWNEY. I am concerned because the time is growing short. The bill must go to the House of Representatives. Action must be taken during the present fiscal year.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall be glad to cooperate with the Senator on Thursday, or even tomorrow, if we should complete consideration of the pending bill and the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Would the Senator prefer not to have me ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill on Thursday?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not like to establish that precedent.

Mr. DOWNEY. Very well. I withdraw the request.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have an engagement uptown at 2 o'clock this afternoon. I wonder if I may have consent to be absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, consent of the Senate is granted.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, through the courtesy of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], I am prompted now to make a motion temporarily to lay aside the unfinished business—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to know what is happening over on the majority side. Is the Senator from Colorado proceeding with his bill at this time, or does the naval appropriation bill have the right of way?

Mr. OVERTON. I was about to make a statement in explanation.

The Senator from Colorado has stated that he has no objection to my now making a motion temporarily to lay aside the unfinished business and to proceed to the consideration of House bill 2907, the Navy Department appropriation bill.

I was about to make a motion to that effect.

Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2907, the Navy Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The first

amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Naval Establishment—Office of the Secretary—Miscellaneous expenses," on page 3, line 18, after the word "and", to strike out "not to exceed \$28,000."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, in presenting the pending bill to the Senate, I wish to say that this is the fourth consecutive annual appropriation bill for the Navy Department that I have submitted to the Senate on behalf of its Appropriations Committee. I consider it quite an honor that I have been privileged to report each of these supply bills since our entrance into the present gigantic conflict. The first bill that I handled on the floor of the Senate was in January 1942, being the annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943. That bill carried a sum total of appropriations of \$23,000,000,000, representing an increase of appropriation over the preceding fiscal year of approximately \$20,000,000,000.

A dastardly attack on Pearl Harbor had occurred the preceding December. Our Nation leaped promptly to arms. The Congress responded to the recommendations of President Roosevelt and the Navy Department and provided, as rapidly as expenditures could be made, the funds to retrieve the disaster of Pearl Harbor and to build our Navy into the greatest sea force in the annals of history.

Each year since 1942 the Congress of the United States has increased the annual Navy Department appropriations. Last year the bill amounted in cash items to the sum total of \$27,569,798,301 and was the largest allocation for the Navy Department in the history of our Nation. It will probably remain the largest during the present war at least. I say this, Mr. President, because we have constructed such a fleet of combatant ships, auxiliaries, and small craft that today we have attained the goal of having steaming across the world's oceans by far the most powerful navy in the history of any nation. In surface vessels we possess today a navy stronger than the combined navies of the rest of the world. We are now at war only with Japan; our naval strength is ten times the strength of the Japanese Navy. Consequently, there will not be in the foreseeable future the necessity to lay down additional tonnage in the vast quantity with which our resources, management, and labor have startled the world. We are well up with our program of construction. We have by naval engagement and aerial bombing depleted the strength of the Japanese Navy by at least 60 percent. Furthermore, we have, for all practical purposes, almost wiped her merchant marine from the high seas. In subsequent appropriations the main item will not be for construction, but it will be for maintenance and operation.

I make the observation unhesitatingly, Mr. President, that the moneys that we have appropriated for our fleet have been

well and wisely expended. The results speak for themselves. I congratulate our Secretary of the Navy and the officers and men handling our ships and Navy planes upon the successes, unparalleled in the annals of naval warfare, which they have achieved and are still achieving to the eternal glory of America and American arms. Never before, Mr. President, since the advent of modern arms, and particularly since the rise of aviation, has a fleet, at such tremendous distances from its home bases, been able to assault and carry the bastions of an island empire and defeat its fleets and shore-based aviation in the home waters of the enemy.

TOTAL PROGRAM

It may be interesting to note that since June 30, 1940, the total cash appropriations and contract authorizations for the Navy Department, including the items in the present bill, aggregate the sum total of \$139,000,000,000. By the end of the coming fiscal year there will have been obligated against this total amount \$134,000,000,000, and there will have been actually disbursed between one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and nineteen billions of dollars. The Navy currently is spending at the rate of approximately two and one-half billions of dollars a month. Of the entire program to date 40 percent is shipbuilding, 17 percent is aviation, 17 percent is military personnel, 9 percent is ordnance, 8 percent is public works, and 9 percent is miscellaneous.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF 1946 BILL

I now present, Mr. President, a brief summary of the 1946 bill. The largest single item in the pending measure is pay of personnel, including Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, amounting in round figures to \$7,000,000,000 or 29 percent of the total.

The shipbuilding appropriations account for \$2,870,000,000, or 12 percent of the bill. This is a marked reduction from the amounts devoted to shipbuilding in the past few years. For example, in 1945 the appropriation for this purpose was \$8,000,000,000, and for 1944, \$9,000,000,000. No shipbuilding program is initiated in the 1946 estimates.

In this bill is contained a cash appropriation of \$2,481,000,000 for aviation, plus \$425,000,000 in new contract authority, representing another 12 percent of the total.

The bill makes provision for the matériel for the construction of additional public works, amounting to \$1,274,000,000, of which approximately \$1,000,000,000 is for off-shore installations, and \$288,000,000 for continental construction, a total of 10 percent of the bill.

Eleven percent of the cash appropriations are for maintenance, Bureau of Ships, amounting to \$2,790,000,000.

Another 12 percent, or \$3,000,000,000, goes for ordnance and ordnance stores.

Nine percent is for subsistence of the Navy, transportation of personnel, freight charges, fuel, and the maintenance activities of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, including disbursing and accounting.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 22, 1945, for actions of Monday, May 21, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House food-investigation committee submitted report. House passed flood-relief bill. House conferees appointed on extension-work bill. Senate confirmed Lillienthal's nomination. Sen. Barkley inserted Director Vinson's food-program press release.

HOUSE

1. FOOD SUPPLY. Select Committee to Investigate Food Shortages submitted a report pursuant to H.Res. 195 (H.Rept. 602) (pp. 4936, 4948).
2. FLOOD RELIEF. Passed, 127-1, as reported S. 938, to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods (pp. 4921, 4930-5). The House version does not include Sec. 4 of the Senate version which reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. The Committee report stated that "this constituted an appropriation, and appropriations are not within the jurisdiction of the" Flood Control Committee. (This appropriation is included in H.J. Res. 190.)
3. EXTENSION WORK. Reps. Flannagan, Zimmerman, Pace, Hope, and Kinzer were appointed conferees on S. 383, the extension-work bill (p. 4937). Senate conferees were appointed May 15.
4. SUBSIDIES. Passed over S. 502, to continue RFC subsidies on minerals, flour, butter, and meats, at the request of Rep. Barden, N.C., since "a rule has been granted on this bill." Rep. Patman, Tex., discussed RFC's surplus-property work and its relation to small business. (pp. 4921-3)
5. LATIN AMERICA; STATISTICS. Discussed and passed over H.R. 688, to amend the act providing for U.S. membership in the Inter-American Statistical Institute at the request of Rep. Rogers, Miss. (pp. 4917-8).
6. REPORTS. At the request of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R. 2504, to discontinue certain reports now required by law (includes ones for FS, AAA, and condition of work) (p. 4909).

7. POSTAGE RATES. At the request of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R.2502, to read-just fourth-class postage rates (p. 4909).
8. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2907; and acted on it in disagreement (pp. 4895, 4908). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. TRANSPORTATION; FREIGHT RATES. Reps. Bryson, S.C., and Patrick, Ala., commended the "progress" being made in the elimination of the "freight-rate discrimination" against the South and West (p. 4937).
10. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H.J.Res. 23, to establish the first week in Oct. each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week (H.Rept. 598)(p. 4948).

SENATE

11. FOOD SUPPLY. Majority Leader Barkley, Ky., inserted Director Vinson's (WMR) release on the Government program for increasing beef-cattle feeding, encouraging maximum cattle and hog slaughter, and improving meat distribution (pp.4867-8).
Sen. Aiken, Vt., discussed and inserted R.R.Farquhar's (Frozen Food Locker Manufacturers and Supply Association) statement protesting OPA's campaign against community-locker plants in the Midwest (pp. 4877-9): In discussing the statement Sen. Aiken stated, "I do not question that some meat may have been hoarded in community-locker plants...but I seriously question the wisdom of OPA engaging in any campaign which will result in a lower production of meat and higher costs to the consumer."
Sen. Johnson, S.C., discussed the effect in his State of a recent OPA meat-control order and inserted S.C. Agricultural Commissioner Jones' report on the subject (pp. 4886-7).
12. IMPORTS. Received Tariff Commission's report on import trade of the U.S. and production of related items (S.Doc. 38). To Finance Committee. (p. 4868.)
13. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted sundry Kans. petitions urging changes in the price-control laws 'to increase' the supply of food available, eliminate black-markets, and simplify OPA regulations (pp. 4870-1).
14. EDUCATION. and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 122, favoring U.S. participation in an International Office of Education (S.Rept. 286)(p. 4872).
Sen. Camper, Kans., inserted sundry letters and petitions favoring S. 619, to provide vocational education and retraining, including part-time training and work-experience programs for occupational adjustment (pp. 4871-2).
15. R.F.C. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. J.Res. 65, to transfer to RFC the functions, powers, duties, and records of the Defense Plant Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, and the Disaster Loan Corporation (S.Rept. 285)(p. 4872).
16. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be a member of the TVA board of directors (pp. 4895-9, 4905). Sens. McKellar and Stewart of Tenn. spoke in opposition to the nomination.
17. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES. Agreed to Sen. Overton's (La.) request to postpone hearing on S. 737, to create a Savannah River Authority (p. 4876), and to postpone hearings on S. 555, to create an MVA, "until the return of" Sen. Murray, Mont. (pp. 4876-7).

administration of public projects. The miracle is that so much good work is done so well. When inefficiency creates widespread public resentment an investigation is in order, but the investigation must be fair, thorough, and pointed at eliminating the causes of criticism.

It was apparent from the beginning that House investigation of the Veterans' Administration would suffer from lack of a fair attempt to get down to the rock-bottom facts and really correct the conditions causing criticism. It is obvious from this Deutsch incident that the real issues were to be clouded by an attempt to indict the people who had the courage to offer evidence.

The result is that Congress is being made the butt of ridicule.

It is a great comfort to the American people to know that so many Members of Congress, members of the investigating committee included, have announced that they will not support the contempt action should it reach the House for a vote.

It should be voted down so emphatically that no Member of the American Congress will ever attempt it again. It should be voted down so emphatically that every member of a congressional investigation committee will always hold before him the real issues at stake and not seek an opportunity to get personally even with some newspaper news reporter or person who differs with him in principle or in method.

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FLANNAGAN, ZIMMERMAN, PACE, HOPE, and KINZER.

FREIGHT RATES

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, every fair-minded citizen of the United States, and I am sure by far the greater number of our people fall into that classification, rejoices to learn of the progress being made in the elimination of the age-old policy of freight-rate discrimination against the South and West.

Long before I came to Congress I began studying freight rates as they applied to our section of the country as compared with those applicable to other sections. At each session of the Congress in which I have been permitted to serve I have introduced bills seeking to correct this unjustified policy of freight-rate discrimination.

It was good to learn the Supreme Court some weeks ago assumed jurisdiction of the controversy, and now it is of special interest that the Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered what is referred to as "the most important decision in its history," which will lift this unjustified burden from southern and western sections of our great country.

I hope the decision will make unnecessary further consideration of my bill now pending in the Seventy-ninth Congress as H. R. 1272.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter he received from the California Wine Institute.

FREIGHT RATES

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the South is pouring out its gratitude, and many from my district have asked that I express the profound appreciation of the people of that entire area in the elimination of the internal tariff wall which has been established for so long as an inequality of transportation rates throughout the Nation.

This long-awaited adjustment was made possible by the Transportation Act of 1940, coauthored by Senator LISTER HILL of Alabama and the gentleman from Georgia, Congressman ROBERT RAMSPECK. Section 5-B of that act directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to study the rate between the rate territories and take action against unfair inequalities. Section A was amended so as to make it unlawful to discriminate between regions.

The first speech made by me after my arrival here as a part of the Seventy-fifth Congress was on the subject of unjust transportation rate discriminations, and, of course, it is now a great joy for me to report that it was my committee through which Mr. HILL and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] brought this legislation into the House and I helped to get it to the floor and helped to pass it into law. It is so good to see that we did not labor in vain.

The discrimination removal was announced last Saturday and this action of high authority has come as the answer to a long and sincere prayer from the Southland.

We are supremely thankful to Governor Arnall and other Governors, along with the Governor of our State, Governor Sparks, whose work was so important in getting justice done under this legislation.

PEACE OR ONLY AN ARMISTICE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 1945, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 55. That resolution reads as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that it shall be the policy of the Government and its agencies and representatives (a) to employ such means as may be necessary to prevent the economic, financial, or technical resources of nations which are or have been at war with the United States in the Second World War from finding a haven or an opportunity for the direct or indirect rebuilding of the future war potential of such enemy nations in any neutral nation or any other nation; (b) to take such means as may be necessary to prevent any citizens, organizations, or corporations of the United States taking any action which would contribute, through cartel agreements or otherwise, to the rebuilding of the future war potential of such enemy nations.

I have asked for this time in order to explain to the House the urgent reasons which prompted me to introduce this resolution and which led me to urge with all of the earnestness and vigor at my command that the Foreign Affairs Committee act promptly and favorably upon it.

JUST IN TIME

Mr. Speaker, from several sources I have heard the report that VE-day came just in the nick of time, that Germany was on the point of developing a new and yet more terrible weapon which even at the last hour might conceivably have turned our victory into defeat had General Eisenhower not pressed every advantage, thrown all his resources into the fight and brought about the defeat of Nazi Germany when he did.

Whether or not these reports are accurate in every detail, we know that German science, devoted as it was to devising ever more terrible weapons of destruction, was making terrifying progress all through the war period. We also know that in the period between the First World War and the Second World War, the one most important development which led to World War II was the growth of German war industries and the extension of the control of German cartels over the economies of other nations. For without these things Hitler might have shouted all he pleased and still his power to make war would have been insufficient to enable him to embark upon a career of aggression. We know also that in the building up of this war potential of Germany the German industrialists did not have to work alone. To our shame be it said that they had plenty of help, some of it no doubt inadvertent, from banking houses, monopolies, and the huge industries of France, Britain, and the United States, and a number of other countries.

At the outset of this speech I want to make my own general position clear. I have stated in previous speeches that in my judgment the only circumstance under which the breaking up of Germany into a number of small states would make sense would be if a general European federation were going to be formed. Neither would I advocate any policy which would deliberately impose want

and destitution upon the common people of Germany, although I certainly believe that Germany should be required to the extent of her ability to rebuild what has been destroyed in other countries and in the period of rehabilitation the needs of the people whom the Nazis have conquered and oppressed should certainly come ahead of the needs of Germany itself. I do not think it is possible or practical to render Germany merely an agricultural nation nor do I want my speech to be interpreted as proposing to take from Germany the means of support or a balanced economic order. I simply believe that the revival of German military power must be prevented by every means at our command. And certainly it is going to be impossible to accomplish this purpose unless the Allied Powers know what they are dealing with—unless German industry is prevented from utilizing its old methods to spread itself all over the continent of Europe and beyond the seas, thus leaving an utterly uncontrollable task confronting the Allied occupation authorities and later the Allied bodies which must seek to prevent the rearmament of Germany. Furthermore, there is all the difference in the world between a balanced domestic economy in Germany on the one hand and the fantastic power which German cartels exerted over the economies of most of the nations of the world in the period between the two World Wars. I am not speaking today against the first of these things, but I am speaking with all the emphasis at my command against the second one.

WHAT MADE HITLER POSSIBLE?

For the second time in a generation the world has been drenched in blood by German political and military ambition. But neither Hitler nor any other would-be superman would have dared bring on World War II had he not been effectively backed by and had his military power not been based upon German industrial, scientific, technical, and financial genius. Even this would not, in all probability, have been sufficient to launch Germany on her course of attempted world conquest had German war preparations not been aided and abetted by the almost insane desire on the part of powerful interests in the United States, England, and other countries to fortify their monopolistic positions. In a recent column in the Washington Post, Paul Winkler accurately sets forth the role of the German industrialists:

But the fact is that the entire history of the Nazi regime is closely interwoven with the activities of the leading industrialists, who put the Nazis into power and cooperated closely with them thereafter, not only as individuals, but particularly through their official industrial organizations. It would be less accurate to describe their relations afterward as having been characterized by the acceptance of Nazi objectives on the part of the industrialists as by the acceptance of the industrialists' objectives by the Nazis. For in the blood purge of June 1933, carried out after Hitler had gone to the Rhineland to consult with his industrialist backers, he cleaned out of his movement the elements which had begun to worry the industrialists, and thereafter he followed faithfully the path of nationalistic aggrandizement which

had distinguished these industrialists long before any Nazi movement existed.

The question that confronts us today and the question that we must answer correctly if World War III is to be avoided is whether we are going to permit history to repeat itself. Those in many countries who believe in "business as usual," even with the late enemy, are already busily at work, and have been for a long time. It will take, in my judgment, all the earnestness and determination of patriotic Americans to prevent another throttling of world commerce by German-dominated cartels and another building up of Germany's power to make war by the very same methods that were employed after World War I.

TWO MEETINGS

Out in San Francisco, representatives of the nations of the world are at this very hour wrestling with the problems of world peace, attempting to form an organization which can be depended upon to prevent aggression and war in the future. But over against the San Francisco meeting we must, unfortunately, put the story of another meeting held in Lisbon, Portugal, not so long ago. This meeting took place in May and June of 1944. One of the moving figures behind the Lisbon meeting was, it appears, one Daniel Heineman, an American citizen and chief representative in the United States of the Sofina Co. (Societe Financiere de Transports et D'Enterprises Industrielles). A huge public-utility holding company founded in Brussels in 1923, registered at present in Panama, keeping its books in Cuba, its managerial offices in New York, its technical staff in Lisbon. There is substantial, if not controlling, German interest in most of the public utility concerns which belong to the Sofina group. They are scattered over Europe, South America, and other parts of the world.

There were in attendance at this Lisbon meeting representatives of British, French, German, American, Italian, Spanish, and Swiss manufacturers. Some of the most outstanding industrial firms in these countries were represented there. Among the German companies which were represented are I. G. Farben, Rhein Metall, Roechling, and Krupp. In some instances Portuguese, Spanish, and Swiss agents represented these German companies. Some of the largest of American concerns were presented probably by their European agents. From Spain came Juan March, whose extensive holdings in Spain are now controlled by I. G. Farben Industry. Generally speaking, the Spanish representatives who attended the meeting are connected with Daniel Heineman and Sofina, which for many years has been managing and protecting German-owned or at least partially German-owned companies located all over the world. Just before the war Heineman was living in Brussels. For a number of years he was closely connected with the Deutsche Bank and the German electrical trust. One week before the invasion of Brussels, Hitler himself provided a special guard to enable Heineman to get away from Brussels carrying important documents, securities, and large amounts of cash. The ostensible

purpose of this Lisbon meeting was to get the affairs of the Sofina Co. in proper order, particularly its subsidiaries located in western Europe and Latin-America, but another very evident purpose of the meeting was to facilitate the protection of German interests in neutral countries or even in Allied countries outside the borders of Germany. For it is significant that the Lisbon meeting was held just prior to General Eisenhower's landing on the Normandy beaches and therefore just in the nick of time to enable the Germans to complete their arrangements for operation from such a vantage point as Spain and to keep their cartel agreements intact. For as I shall show as I go along in this speech those cartel agreements have in most instances been only suspended for the duration of the war, not denounced or nullified by the fact that a world of human beings has been engaged in a life-and-death struggle around the globe. Neither political boundaries, nor battle lines, nor declarations of war, nor peace treaties, nor national governments have affected in the past or are affecting today this worldwide struggle for economic monopoly power.

STEPS TO WAR

We have sworn that it shall not happen again. But it is happening and apparently it is happening according to plan. The Junker generals have already, judging from press dispatches, succeeded in shifting almost completely blame for the war onto the Nazis and have emerged as the only coherent powerful group in all Germany. Not only that but the German General Staff may even succeed in making itself the liaison between the Allies and the German people. General Eisenhower's sharp rebuke of a few days ago with regard to the treatment accorded Hermann Goering and other high-ranking German officers was indication that the general sees clearly the danger in this regard.

I cannot believe that our memories are going to prove so short that we will fail to recognize the real war danger of the future. On November 16, 1944, the Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs issued its report, No. 4. In that report we can read the story of what happened to turn apparent military defeat of Germany in the First World War into industrial, economic, and technical victory and to make Hitler's mad career possible. The report tells of the plans of the German cartelists after World War I. To quote one paragraph:

The industrial and military renaissance of Germany which the cartelists promoted involved related objectives. The cartel groups were vitally interested in resuming international relationships in order to recapture profitable world markets in such industries as dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and military optical goods. They wished to consolidate their position at home by cutting out their domestic competitors from any share of international trade and by strengthening their monopoly hold on production and employment. The munitions industries which had built up profitable and efficient methods of production during the war desired to preserve their techniques, know-how, and skilled personnel by resuming immediately military production. And, finally, the car-

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 28, 1945, for actions of Saturday, May 26, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed trade-agreements bill and received conference report on extension-work bill.

HOUSE

1. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 3240, to continue the trade-agreements program, by a 239-153 vote (pp. 5223-60). (For bill's provisions see Digest 102.)

Rejected numerous amendments, including the following:

- By Rep. Knutson, Minn., to extend the program for 2 years rather than 3; by a 135-152 vote (p. 5223). Later rejected a motion by Rep. Knutson to recommit the bill with instructions that the committee report it with this amendment; by a 181-212 vote (pp. 5258-9).
- By Rep. Knutson, to strike out the authorization for the President to reduce rates, under this program, by another 50%; by a 174-197 vote (pp. 5223-42).
- By Rep. Pace, Ga., to prohibit agreements which would permit importation of agricultural commodities at less than tariff duty plus domestic value under the price-support program for domestic commodities (pp. 5247-9).
- By Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to provide for quota controls on imports; by a 110-135 vote (pp. 5256-7).

2. EXTENSION WORK. Received the conference report on S. 383, the bill authorizing additional appropriations for extension work (pp. 5222-3).

The conference report follows the Senate language providing that the funds appropriated pursuant to the bill shall be apportioned among the States and Hawaii (House language provided for participation also by Alaska and Puerto Rico). The Senate requirement that the \$500,000 special-need money be matched, was retained. The conferees retained and increased to 10% the House provision limiting the percentage of the special need money which may be allotted to any one State or Territory in any one year. Retained the House requirement for the matching of the \$4,500,000 authorization by the States.

3. GOVERNMENT-PAY INCREASES. Rep. Lane, Mass., spoke in favor of pay increases for

white-collar Government workers (pp. 5261-2).

4. PAPER-PULP INDUSTRY; TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Murray, Wis., spoke against tariff reductions on paper and pulp under the trade-agreements program (pp. 5262-5).
5. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 28 (p. 5265).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., May 28.

6. SAVANNAH VALLEY AUTHORITY. Agreed to Sen. Overton's (La.) request to remove the time limit for reporting S. 737, to establish the Savannah Valley Authority (May 24, p. 5100).
7. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Discussed Sen. Overton's (La.) previous request for postponement of hearings on S. 555, to establish a Missouri Valley Authority (May 24, p. 5100).
8. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Russell, Ga., inserted a statement of a group of Senators representing the Military Affairs, Appropriations, and Naval Affairs Committees relative to investigations on furnishing food, clothing, etc. to European countries by UNRRA (May 24, p. 5102).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. STATE INSPECTIONS. H.R. 3321, by Rep. Hannagan, Va., to provide that the several States shall continue effective measures of control and protection against the importation, introduction, and spread of noxious weeds, injurious insects, and animal and plant diseases, and to guarantee that purchasers or recipients of seeds, livestock, and poultry feeds, nursery stocks, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals shall have the protection guaranteed them under the laws enacted by the several States. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5265.)
10. HOUSING. H.R. 3322, by Rep. Lanham, Tex., to amend the act "An act to expedite the provisions of housing in connection with national defense," approved Oct. 14, 1940. To Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. (p. 5265.)
11. ORGANIZATION. H.R. 3325, by Rep. Manasco, Ala., to provide for reorganizing agencies of the Government. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 5266.)
12. PUBLIC LANDS. H.R. 3326, by Rep. May, Ky., to prohibit the sale or disposal of real estate owned by the Government of the U.S. and under control of the War Department without the consent of Congress. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 5266.)
13. CREDIT UNIONS. H.R. 3327, by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to amend the Federal Credit Union Act. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5266.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Rivers, S.C., inserted Director Amos E. Taylor's (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) address relative to foreign trade and post-war employment, production, and national income (pp. A2705-6).



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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1945

No. 104

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 28, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1945

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Creator and Benefactor, we are again coming unto Thee through the old and familiar way of prayer. We rejoice that this way is never closed, for Thy heart always opens with love in response to those who seek Thee.

We pray that Thou wilt kindle within us Thy divine light that we may see our duties more clearly, understand them more wisely, and perform them more faithfully. Give us a vivid and discriminating perception of life's real and enduring values. May we be motivated by an all-consuming passion to build these spiritual values into the life of the world.

Let Thy grace and favor rest upon our beloved country, our President, our Speaker, and all who share in the difficult task of ministering to a confused and bewildered generation. Keep Thou our Nation true to its historic ideals of integrity and unselfish service to needy humanity.

Grant that all our leaders, whom we revere as the very first men in the life of our Republic, may also be our very best men, noble in character, faithful to their high vocation, courageous in spirit, and ruling in the fear of the Lord.

In the name of the Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I expect to make today and include certain excerpts and other material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD by publishing a letter written by Judge Samuel H. Sibley, senior judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, to Mr. Jesse F. Orton, of Jackson Heights, N. Y.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article from the New York Post and in the other to include an editorial from the Home News.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House today for 20 minutes after the completion of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter and a resolution from the Oklahoma State Legislature regarding the global alphabet.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution adopted by the American Legion, First District, Indiana.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a set of resolutions from an American Legion post.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a short statement.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Northeastern States Development Agencies.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial which appeared in a newspaper in his congressional district.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therewith a poem written by a very distinguished Army officer.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some quotations.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a concurrent resolution from the Indiana Legislature.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and to include a short editorial in each instance.

Mr. RAMSPECK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include a letter from Marvin Jones to the President of the United States and the President's reply.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after the disposition of the legislative business on the Speaker's desk and any other special orders that may have been heretofore entered, I may address the House for 30 minutes on the subject The Part that the Technical Service Commands Have Played in Combat in the European Theater and Elsewhere in the World.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after the disposition of the legislative business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 87]

Baldwin, Md.	Gary	Peterson, Fla.
Bell	Graham	Powers
Bender	Grant, Ala.	Rabaut
Bloom	Hall	Reece, Tenn.
Boren	Edwin Arthur	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Hancock	Roe, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Hart	Rowan
Bradley, Pa.	Healy	Sabath
Bunker	Hébert	Savage
Case, S. Dak.	Hess	Slaughter
Celler	Hoffman	Somers, N. Y.
Chapman	Hook	Stefan
Cole, N. Y.	Hope	Stewart
Cooley	Johnson	Stigler
Cox	Lyndon B.	Wadsworth
Earthman	Johnson, Okla.	White
Eaton	Kee	Wilson
Fisher	Murphy	Winter
Gamble	O'Konski	Worley

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 362 Members have answered to their name. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. FLANNAGAN from the Committee on Agriculture submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its disagree-

ment to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That title II of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges', approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum shall be allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That these funds shall be matched by the State or Territory receiving them, on the same basis as other funds under this Act; and

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and

supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work.'

"SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out '(other than appropriations under this section)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title).'

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

J. H. BANKHEAD,
THEO. G. BILBO,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative agricultural extension work. While the amendment of the House struck out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substituted the text of a House bill which had been considered by the House, there were few substantive differences between the provisions of the Senate bill and the House amendment. These differences and the action recommended by the conference committee with respect thereto are explained below.

The Senate bill provided that the sums appropriated pursuant to this authorization should be apportioned among the several States and the Territory of Hawaii. The House amendment provided that some of the funds should also be apportioned to Alaska and Puerto Rico. The conference agreement follows the Senate bill in this respect.

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided that \$500,000 of the funds appropriated for each fiscal year should be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs. Under the Senate bill these funds would have to be matched by the States on the same basis as other funds. Under the House amendment, matching was not required in the case of these funds for special needs. The conference agreement provides that these funds shall be matched by the State or Territory receiving them on the same basis as other funds under the act. The House amendment contained a provision, which was not in the Senate bill, providing that of these funds for special needs not to exceed 5 per cent should be allotted to any one State or Territory for any fiscal year. This provision is retained in the conference agreement, except that the 5 per cent limitation is raised to 10 per cent.

The Senate bill provided that \$4,500,000 of the funds authorized for each fiscal year was not to be subject to the requirement for matching by the States. The House amendment required the matching of these funds.

The conference agreement follows the House amendment in this respect.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PAGE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

FOREIGN-TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3240) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3240, with Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD, and that the bill be open to amendment in its entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, the purpose, as stated by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] is to expedite consideration of the bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. Exactly.

Mr. COOPER. It is understood that it may be considered in order to offer amendments to any section of the bill. Is it also agreeable to the gentleman that we may limit debate to a reasonable time on each amendment?

Mr. KNUTSON. There is no disposition on this side of the aisle to needlessly delay consideration of the bill and bring it to final vote. The gentleman from Tennessee realizes that this is Saturday. Many Members have already made reservations to leave the city this evening for the purpose of returning to their homes for Memorial Day. It is for the purpose of expediting consideration that I am prompted to make this unanimous-consent request.

Mr. COOPER. We are not disposed to object to the request on this side, but of course we can gain more time by limiting debate to a reasonable period of time on each amendment. With the understanding that the gentleman will cooperate with us in that way we have no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I am just wondering, with the bill open to amendment as suggested, how we will know when we are through with amendments to any given section; I am just wondering about that.

Mr. KNUTSON. It was my thought, I may say to the gentleman from Texas, that when an amendment was offered the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means would move to limit debate to such time as would appear to the committee to be reasonable.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield under his reservation?

Mr. RAYBURN. I just wanted to clear the situation up so we would know when we were through with any given section.

Mr. COOPER. Let me ask the gentleman from Minnesota if he will modify his request to this extent: that amendments to section 1 shall first be considered.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am perfectly agreeable.

Mr. COOPER. In other words, that we shall consider amendments to the sections of the bill in the order in which they appear.

Mr. KNUTSON. I think that is a good suggestion.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would it not be in the interest of orderly procedure if we agreed that all amendments that are to be offered be sent to the desk and that no more will be offered after that time? Everybody who has an amendment has it prepared and knows what he is going to say about it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I do not think that would be a good suggestion.

Mr. KNUTSON. There seems to be some objection on this side to that suggestion.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, a few gentlemen on each side have consumed all the time in the 3 days of debate. There are quite a number of Members who desire to say something. If this is a plan to rush this thing through I would remind the leadership that no more important legislation could come before the House than this bill and the Members who desire it ought to have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. KNUTSON. May I say to the gentleman from Kentucky that I made the suggestion to the majority that this would expedite consideration; but I also told them that there were a number of amendments to be offered and that there were a number of Members who were not able to get time under general debate because we could not sit the other evening. The gentleman from Tennessee, as well as the distinguished chairman, will recall that I told them at the time I made the suggestion that there were a number of Members on this side who wished to speak on the bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I desire to have some time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, the bill to be open to amendments to any section, the sections to be disposed of in the order in which they appear in the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Minnesota has asked us to read the entire bill and that amendments may be in order to any part or portion thereof. The gentleman from Tennessee has asked for a modification which the gentleman from Minnesota has accepted to the effect that the bill be read by sections

and amendments considered by sections. If that is done we do not require any unanimous consent whatsoever.

If the gentleman from Minnesota is going to consent to that modification, I object.

Mr. KNUTSON. Did the gentleman object?

Mr. GEARHART. I objected.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the period during which the President is authorized to enter into foreign-trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended and extended, is hereby extended for a further period of 3 years from June 12, 1945.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNUTSON: On page 1, line 6, strike out "3 years" and insert "2 years."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KNUTSON) there were—ayes 135, noes 152.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) The second sentence of subsection (a) (2) of such section, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. IV, title 19, sec. 1351 (a) (2)), is amended to read as follows: "No proclamation shall be made increasing or decreasing by more than 50 percent any rate of duty, however established, existing on January 1, 1945 (even though temporarily suspended by act of Congress), or transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists."

(b) The proviso of subsection (b) of such section (U. S. C., 1940 ed., sec. 1351 (b)) is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That the duties on such an article shall in no case be increased or decreased by more than 50 percent of the duties, however established, existing on January 1, 1945 (even though temporarily suspended by act of Congress)."

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KNUTSON: Page 1, line 8, strike out all of section 2.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, section 2 is the crux of this whole fight. We on the minority side—and I am sorry to see that we are very much in the minority as the result of circumstances over which we had little control—are very, very apprehensive that if the State Department is granted the authority vested in section 2, to cut tariff rates another 50 percent in addition to the 50-percent leeway they now have, to do this will very seriously upset our economy once the war is over and the countries of the world get back to normal production.

I need not remind the membership of the House, especially those who were Members of the Sixty-sixth Congress,

what happened following the last war. At that time we were operating on a very low tariff basis. The rates then in effect were the lowest they had ever been in all the history of the Republic; and when peace returned following World War I the countries of Europe feverishly rehabilitated themselves and soon began to ship the products of their farms and factories to America, which offered the best market in all the world. You older Members will recall that those imports attained such a volume that it was necessary for the Congress to pass the so-called Emergency Tariff Act. This, we fear, will happen again. We must soon get ready to disband the great majority of those who are in the armed forces, amounting to something over 12,000,000 people. We have something like 20,000,000 of our citizens now engaged in war work who will also have to be provided with peacetime jobs, as well as those who will be discharged from the services. But how are we going to find those 60,000,000 jobs that the American people, the boys in the service and those engaged in war work, have been promised following the cessation of hostilities if we do not maintain a reasonable degree of protection for the American laboring man and the American farmer? The farmer, as we all know, has as great buying power as any one class of our citizens, and perhaps greater. Destroy his market through the importation of competitive products, and you will destroy his buying power. That would immediately be reflected in loss of sales, which in turn would be reflected in the loss of jobs through decreased production. We do not want that to happen. As a matter of fact, many of us on the Committee on Ways and Means thought right up to the middle of March that all the State Department would merely ask for would be an extension of the existing law. We were not only surprised; we were shocked when the State Department came up here and asked for 50 percent additional bargaining power.

I have here the International Labor Review, and I want to call your attention to some of the wage scales in a competing country. By the way, this is published by the League of Nations. I ask you to note the vast difference in the cost of production in the flat-glass industry. I am sure that if my good friend from West Virginia could have read this report before he addressed the House last evening he would not have taken the position he did.

The value of the Belgian franc, through a written agreement with the sterling bloc, is set at 176% Belgian francs to the pound sterling. In Belgium they are paying the glass workers about 20 cents an hour for skilled workers, when we pay on an average of from 80 cents to a dollar. I have been assured that the equipment they use in Belgium is just as modern and has just as great productive capacity as has the equipment in the American glass factories. In addition, our production is saddled with the unemployment-insurance tax, the Fair Labor Standards Act, with unemployment insurance, and with the 40-hour-week limit, which we all hope to return to once the war is over.

I ask you in all seriousness to stop and think and reflect, How are we going to compete with the foreign countries where they do not have 40-hour weeks, where they pay one-fourth and less the wages we do; where they have just as good equipment as we have; and where they are not saddled with all these extra taxes? Today American industry is being taxed up to 95 percent of its excess profits.

Mr. Chairman, it cannot be done. It has been tried before, and it has never worked, and it is not going to work now.

I plead with you to deliberate and consider these angles before you vote against my motion to strike out section 2, because, just as surely as I stand here, if we retain section 2 it is going to rise to haunt those who voted to retain it. It will bring unemployment and business stagnation. Again I plead with you to act in the light of past bitter experiences.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with the statement of my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, that section 2 is the crux of the bill.

We certainly have made considerable progress by bringing the minority, especially the minority members of the Committee on Ways and Means, as far as we have in approving the adoption of the reciprocal-trade program. For 4 weeks when the committee was conducting its hearings, led by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, the minority members of that committee anathematized the entire reciprocal-trade program from Dan to Beersheba. Everything about it was wrong. There was nothing good in it. It produced unemployment and it penalized labor, they claimed. Some even went so far as to say it brought on World War II. The English language was almost exhausted and the vocabulary of the minority was exhausted in renouncing and denouncing the whole reciprocal-trade policy and program. That cannot be denied. Now realizing that the overwhelming sentiment of the country is in opposition to the position they took on the reciprocal-trade program, realizing that the country favors the reciprocal-trade program, they now come in and are willing to extend it for 2 years. My friends, if you have a lawsuit, you do not let the opposing counsel manage your case. This amendment has come from the minority which has opposed the entire reciprocal-trade program. But they realize they cannot defeat it by a frontal attack and so by an attack from the rear or a flanking movement they hope to destroy it by this crippling amendment and possibly by other crippling amendments. That is the sole purpose of this amendment. The purpose of the amendment is not to implement the law, not to make it more workable, not to carry out its ordained purpose. The purpose of the amendment is to emasculate and weaken the act, to destroy and cripple it by amendments. Always beware of amendments offered by those opposed the policy. Beware of any proffered help from those who are op-

posed to this entire program. If this bill is to be perfected and strengthened and to be implemented so as to carry out its ordained purpose, any amendment to so perfect and strengthen and implement it should come from those who are favorable to the policy and favorable to the reciprocal-trade program and not from those who have inherently and traditionally and at all times, everywhere and under all circumstances have been opposed to entire reciprocal-trade program. However, realizing they cannot successfully defeat the bill and realizing that the overwhelming sentiment of the country is against them and that they could not successfully make an open attack on the program, they come in now and attempt to destroy and cripple it by such crippling amendments as the one that has just been offered. I warn my friends of the minority side and on the majority side if you are in favor of the program and in favor of its ordained purpose, if you approve that which it has accomplished and will accomplish, if you want to see its worthy and worth-while purposes carried out, stand up and defeat this and all other crippling amendments. My friends, it is not the purpose of this amendment to help or to strengthen this bill. The purpose of this crippling amendment is not to implement the bill. The purpose is to cripple and destroy the bill. There is no question about that.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. I do not yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. That statement is unfair.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. I believe it is a fair statement. It is not an unfair statement, because the gentleman will not deny that in the committee the minority denounced and renounced almost every line of the Reciprocal Trade Act.

Mr. KNUTSON. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent the situation from arising which arose 25 years ago.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Any thinking man knows when amendments are offered by those opposed to the policy of the bill that the purpose of the amendment is to destroy the bill. The gentleman will not deny, he cannot deny, that he has been opposed to the program all the way through. When the committee was holding its hearings, the gentleman cannot deny that the English language was almost exhausted and the vocabulary of the minority was almost exhausted in denouncing the whole reciprocal-trade program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(Mr. DOUGHTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may have five additional minutes, the same time given to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

* MAY 26, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 383]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:*

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lerer Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary: Provided, That not to exceed 10 per centum shall be allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year: Provided further, That these funds shall be matched by the State or Territory receiving them, on the same basis as other funds under this Act; and

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out "(other than appropriations under this section)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)".

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,
Managers on the Part of the House.
J. H. BANKHEAD,
THEO. G. BILBO,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

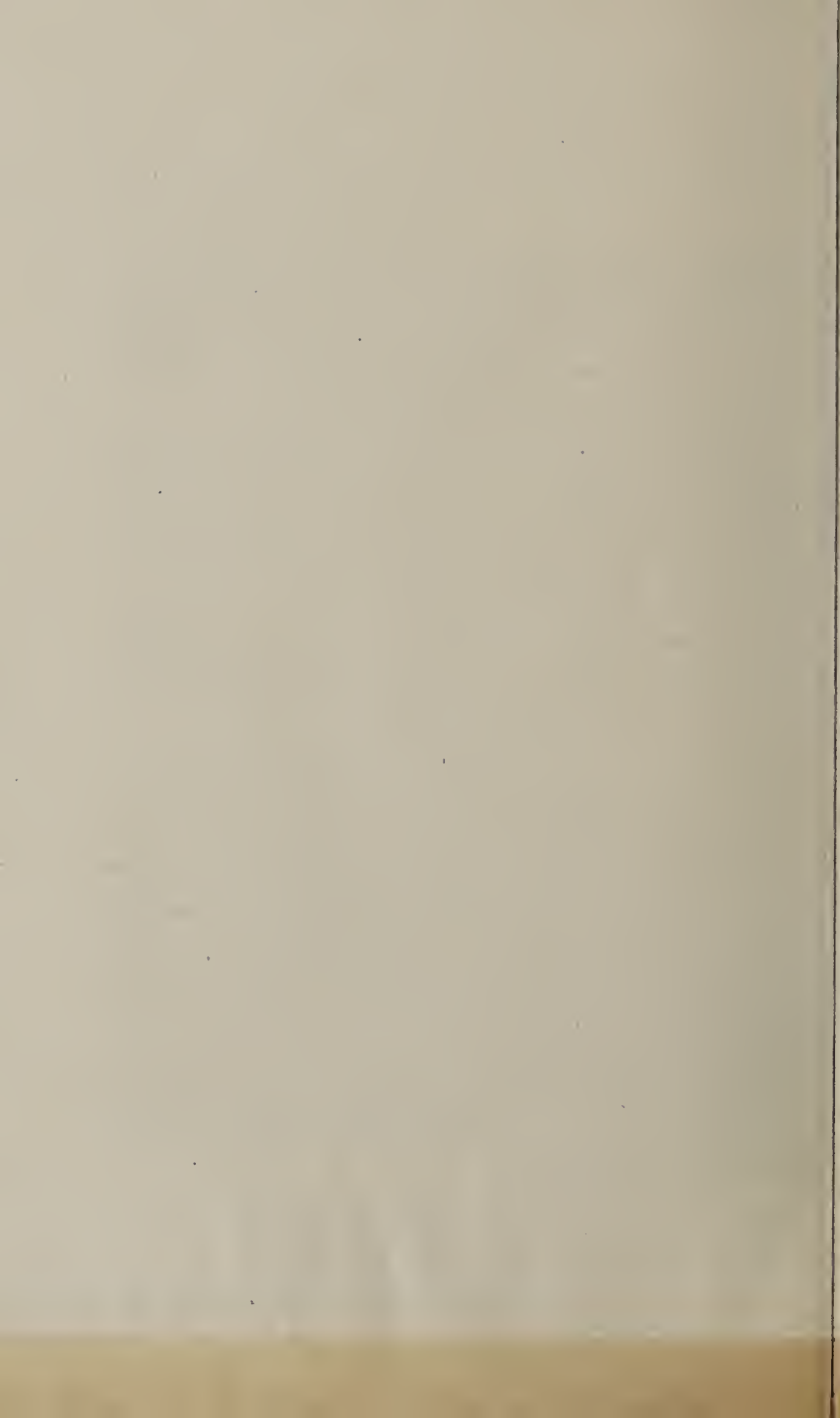
The purpose of this bill is to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for cooperative agricultural extension work. While the amendment of the House struck out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substituted the text of a House bill which had been considered by the House, there were few substantive differences between the provisions of the Senate bill and the House amendment. These differences and the action recommended by the conference committee with respect thereto are explained below.

The Senate bill provided that the sums appropriated pursuant to this authorization should be apportioned among the several States and the Territory of Hawaii. The House amendment provided that some of the funds should also be apportioned to Alaska and Puerto Rico. The conference agreement follows the Senate bill in this respect.

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided that \$500,000 of the funds appropriated for each fiscal year should be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs. Under the Senate bill these funds would have to be matched by the States on the same basis as other funds. Under the House amendment, matching was not required in the case of these funds for special needs. The conference agreement provides that these funds shall be matched by the State or Territory receiving them on the same basis as other funds under the act. The House amendment contained a provision, which was not in the Senate bill, providing that of these funds for special needs not to exceed 5 percent should be allotted to any one State or Territory for any fiscal year. This provision is retained in the conference agreement, except that the 5 percent limitation is raised to 10 percent.

The Senate bill provided that \$4,500,000 of the funds authorized for each fiscal year was not to be subject to the requirement for matching by the States. The House amendment required the matching of these funds. The conference agreement follows the House amendment in this respect.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,
Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 29, 1945, for actions of Monday, May 28, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate completed Congressional action on emergency flood-relief bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on extension-work bill; now ready to go to President. House passed bill continuing RFC subsidies and agreed to resolution providing additional funds for food investigation.

HOUSE

1. EXTENSION WORK. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 383, authorizing additional appropriations for extension work (pp. 5269-70, 5317). (For provisions see Digest 104.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. SUBSIDIES. Passed with amendment S. 502, to continue RFC subsidies on rubber, meat, butter, flour, petroleum, and certain metals (pp. 5273-95).
Agreed to Rep. Sundstrom's (N.J.) amendment to relieve slaughterers of the obligation to repay subsidy payments unless convicted of willful violation of contract (pp. 5291-3).
3. EMPLOYMENT; SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message urging Congress to "take emergency action to widen the coverage of unemployment compensation and to increase the amount and duration of benefits--at least for the duration of the present emergency period of reconversion"--for nonagricultural workers, Federal employees, small business workers, and maritime workers. To House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee. (pp. 5272-3, 5304-5.)
4. FOOD INVESTIGATION. Agreed to the resolution providing \$15,000 additional for the House Special Committee Investigating Food Shortages (pp. 5267-8, 5301).
Agreed to the resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the House Special Committee Investigating Food Shortages (pp. 5268-69).
Rep. Patman, Tex., commended the food program (p. 5268).

5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., commended the nomination of Claude R. Wickard to be REAdministrator (p. 5272).
6. TERRITORIES. Rules Committee reported a resolution directing the Territories Committee to conduct a study and investigation of various questions and problems relating to the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska (p. 5301).

SENATE

7. FLOOD RELIEF. Agreed to House amendments to S. 938, the emergency flood-relief bill (p. 5311). (For provisions see Digest 99.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee authorized to report this bill, H.R. 3024, during recess (p. 5348).
9. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 3109 (pp. 5317-48). Conference were appointed (p. 5348). Sen. Overton, La., discussed the communications and travel expenses for Government employees in connection with the Little Steel Formula (p. 5321).
10. MILITARY TRAINING. Received H.H. and N.C. Legislature resolutions memorializing Congress in connection with post-war military training (p. 5306, 5308).
11. PUERTO RICO. Received a Puerto Rico Legislature resolution favoring an increase in Federal relief grants for Puerto Rico (p. 5307).
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to H.R. 3240, the reciprocal-trade bill, to provide "that Congress should be permitted to participate in fixing the rates which might be agreed upon in any such agreement" (p. 5311).
Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 935, to continue until June 30, 1946, the Export Control Act (S. Rept. 313) (p. 5310).
13. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Tobey, N.H., inserted a Church of Christ paper favoring the Bretton Woods proposals (p. 5309).
14. AGRICULTURE PROGRAM. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted his statement, "Agriculture in the War and in the Future" (pp. 5315-7).
15. NOMINATION. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., commended the nomination of Judge Lewis B. Schwollenbach to be Secretary of Labor and included a Spokesman-Review editorial on the subject (p. 5348).
16. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Received the RFC report for Feb. 1945. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5306.)
17. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Cooper, Kans., inserted a Kans. State C of C resolution opposing the establishment of an MVA. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (pp. 5309-10.)
18. SAVANNAH VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received a Charleston, S.C., C of C resolution opposing S. 737, to establish a Savannah Valley Authority. To Commerce Committee (p. 5307.)

great that it was felt desirable to supply the people who have been asking for them.

Mr. RANKIN. What I want to know is whether Members of Congress who are not members of that committee will be supplied, or permitted to secure a number of copies of this report.

Mr. JARMAN. They will be furnished by the committee if they are available. This is the usual procedure. When any investigating committee desires extra copies of their report, they are furnished to the committee rather than scattered all about the House.

Mr. RANKIN. The protests I am receiving are not such as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] referred to, but they are discriminations which are apparent under everybody's nose, who goes into a market or the various eating places, and the attempts that are being made to hold down and prevent the small packers and the small businessmen throughout the country from operating as they are entitled to operate under the circumstances.

Mr. JARMAN. I refer the gentleman to the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSITION OF NAVAL VESSELS AND FACILITIES

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 267), relating to the disposition of naval vessels and facilities necessary to the maintenance of the combatant strength and efficiency of the Navy (Rept. No. 619), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 3180, a bill to impose certain restrictions on the disposition of naval vessels and facilities necessary to the maintenance of the combatant strength and efficiency of the Navy, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ORGANIC ACTS OF THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND ALASKA

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 236), dealing with various important questions relating to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii (Rept. No. 620), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Whereas the recent trend of world affairs, including rapid changes in methods of com-

merce, transportation, and communications, have brought to the forefront vitally important questions relating to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; and

Whereas the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii are evidently bound to play an increasingly important part in the various phases of the life of our Nation; and

Whereas there is growing demand for a revision of the Organic Acts under which these Territories are governed; and

Whereas constant requests are being made on the part of the citizens and legislative bodies of these Territories for changes in various features of their legislative, judicial, and administrative laws; and

Whereas many inquiries are being made as to the availability within the Territories of areas suitable for homesteads; and

Whereas this question of providing homesteads within the Territories, especially Alaska, for men now in the armed forces of our country, as well as for others interested in settling within the Territories, is one of growing importance and is deserving of careful and immediate attention; and

Whereas immediate inquiry seems to be essential into the matter of establishing small businesses in Alaska, and in determining new opportunities in fishing, lumbering, fur farming, and mining industries, as well as other industrial and agricultural opportunities; and

Whereas all these matters, as well as other important questions relating to these Territories which will most likely arise during the years immediately following the termination of the war, warrant a most careful study of the laws and policies by which these Territories are governed and the need for revision of these laws and policies in order to meet changed conditions; and

Whereas it has been many years since the Congress has had a thorough survey made of the conditions generally as they prevail in these Territories; and

Whereas, in order for the Congress to give proper consideration to all of these matters, it appears most advisable that the Congress have a more intimate knowledge of the existing conditions within the Territories: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Territories, acting as a whole or by a subcommittee or subcommittees, is authorized and directed to conduct a study and investigation of the various questions and problems relating to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session), as soon as practicable during the present Congress, the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee, or of any subcommittee, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman.

INVESTIGATING CERTAIN SHORES AND BEACHES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SLAUGHTER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 256) authorizing an investigation and survey of certain shores and beaches in the United States with a view to determining if legislation should be enacted providing for protection against erosion by storms, waves, currents, and other causes (Rept.

No. 621), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation and survey of certain shores and beaches in the United States with a view to determining if legislation should be enacted providing for protection against erosion by storms, waves, currents, and other causes.

The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as are deemed desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any members thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] I ask unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks in the RECORD in several instances, inserting editorials from the New York Sun, the New York Herald Tribune, the Brooklyn Daily Sun, the Boston Globe, and also a report of the American Bar Association, and an address by Vice Admiral Land.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. NORTON asked and was given permission to extend her own remarks in the RECORD and include a sermon at the Memorial Military Field Mass, Arlington National Cemetery, Sunday, May 27, 1945, by the Most Reverend Michael J. Ready, D. D., bishop of Columbus.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND] may include in an extension of his remarks an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 26, 1945.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does that mean that all funds that are designated for contribution to the States must be matched by the States?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Dollar for dollar.

Mr. RICH. Every dollar. Then you increase from 5 percent to 10 percent the amount any one State can receive.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. In cases of special need, such as brought to our attention by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. A special fund of \$500,000 is set aside for this purpose.

Mr. RICH. Suppose now we had nine States asking for 10 percent, what would happen when the balance of the States would not get anything? It would be very small at any rate.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Only a few States will need to secure funds under that provision. The purpose of the provision, as I have stated, is to take care of the States that cannot be adequately taken care of under the general provisions of the bill.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman will not be asking for additional funds for this purpose, will he? The Secretary of Agriculture will see that this amount is distributed equitably among all the States.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Among the States according to need.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentlemen yield me some time?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time for the purpose of discussing one feature of this conference report that is of interest to some of the Members, particularly those representing Western States. I have reference to the provision relating to the \$500,000 which is to be distributed under a different formula than the remainder. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] I know was very much interested in this matter. It will be recalled that when the bill was before the House the gentleman made out a very strong case for removal of the 5 percent restriction which the committee had put on the allocation of that fund. I know the gentleman from Wyoming is very much interested and he knows already that the conference report increases from 5 percent to 10 percent the amount that can be allotted to any one State.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. In addition to that, the conference report provides that all moneys paid under the equalization fund shall be matched by the States?

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. As I understand it, the representatives of the Department of Agriculture have indicated that they will allot to my State the full amount possible under this limitation; is that right?

Mr. HOPE. I may say to the gentleman that I have discussed the matter with officials in the Extension Service who will have the duty of allocating the funds, and they have advised that the State of Wyoming will be entitled to the full 10 percent under the apportionment that will be made. Of course, a certain formula is outlined in the bill which will be followed, and under this formula and the 10-percent limitation the State of Wyoming will receive \$50,000, so I am informed.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. This report puts the bill in much better shape and on a sounder basis from our standpoint, and, in my opinion, the conferees should be commended for bringing this in in its present form.

Mr. HOPE. I am sure the people of Wyoming will be glad to know that the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] was instrumental in having this change made. It was due to his able and untiring efforts and the fine showing he made as to the great need for increased funds in his State that the change was made.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This includes wheat, cattle, and things of that sort? Everything is included in it?

Mr. HOPE. It provides for an expansion of the work of the Extension Service, which includes all farm activities.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. A gentleman who recently had the floor said he had gained 20 pounds since he came back. He has been eating too much bread and too many potatoes instead of meat. That is the cause of his gaining weight.

Mr. HOPE. The nutritionists will no doubt agree with the statement of the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. In connection with payments of subsidies under the agricultural bill, I note that we are going to have a bill called up here on the floor in a few minutes that will give subsidies of \$595,000,000 for meat, \$100,000,000 for butter, and \$190,000,000 for flour. Those are coming in under another bill for subsidies. I thought we took care of all of that in the agricultural bill.

Mr. HOPE. This is an entirely different type of subsidy. I think the gentleman knows that this is not a subsidy to agriculture, but a subsidy to the consumers of the country.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman not think that we should stop these subsidies pretty soon?

Mr. HOPE. May I say to the gentleman that he and I both voted against them in the past, but we were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered. The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative business of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JARMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from yesterday's Washington Post.

Mr. WEISS (at the request of Mr. PRICE of Illinois) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MANASCO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday I asked unanimous consent and was given permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. I had not obtained an estimate from the Public Printer. I am now advised by the Public Printer that the manuscript will run two-thirds of a page over, making the total two and two-thirds pages, at a total cost of \$138.80. I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD, and include an editorial.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I note in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Saturday that part of the remarks I made on that date have been omitted and others transposed. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD may be corrected and that I may be permitted to extend my remarks and to insert same in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday we shall observe Memorial Day. As Americans we are immensely more confident and self-assured of our national strength than we were on Memorial Day 1 year ago. Then we were in doubt as to the success or failure of our proposed landings on the European Continent.

We need a national agricultural policy, planned by Congress on a long-range basis. And we must plan now so that our farmers, who have done so much in war and in peace, can look with calmer faith toward a future in a great expanding America. Two billion dollars is a lot of money, and no doubt it is necessary to maintain parity in the post-war years, as we have provided, but it is not a solution to the farm problem. It is merely an expensive stopgap.

We must declare it as a national policy to produce fully so as to consume properly and to round out our farm program with positive legislation to assure industrial use of future surplus farm products. In only 3 years out of the past 24 have farm prices been above parity, and those 3 years were 1942, 1943, and 1944—war years when the farmer couldn't buy what he needed or wanted, no matter how good his prices or how great his efforts.

I hope the Senate will soon consider legislation making it possible for the formation of an adequate national agricultural policy that will be carried out faithfully. I stand ready to join with others of both political parties to sponsor legislation which will emphasize the need, and point to the way for an expanding use of agricultural raw materials by industry. Such a program, I am sure, will be of tremendous benefit to our entire Nation—and, ultimately, to all the nations of the world.

RETROCESSION OF SOUTH TYROL TO AUSTRIA—ADDRESS PREPARED BY SENATOR LANGER

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Retrocession of South Tyrol to Austria," prepared by him for delivery in New York City, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH—ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

[Mr. BAILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. R. Gregg Cherry, Governor of North Carolina, at the dedication of the health center at Monroe, N. C., on May 14, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—ADDRESS BY DAVID A. SIMMONS

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Reorganization of the Federal Government," delivered by David A. Simmons, of Houston, Tex., president of the American Bar Association, which appears in the Appendix.]

BLESSED IS THE PEACEMAKER—TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT BY FULLER WARREN

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Blessed is the Peacemaker," by Fuller Warren, a tribute to the late President Roosevelt, which appears in the Appendix.]

PLANTING BY AIRPLANE—ARTICLE BY TOM ASHLEY

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Planting by Airplane," by Tom Ashley, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FIRST PEACE ISSUE—EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. ELLENDER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The First Peace Issue," published in the New York Times of May 28, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its read-

ing clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That title II of the act entitled 'An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges', approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the act entitled 'An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective program in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among

the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum shall be allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That these funds shall be matched by the State or Territory receiving them, on the same basis as other funds under this act; and

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

"SEC. 2. Section 21 of such act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out '(other than appropriations under this section)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)'."

And the House agree to the same.

J. H. BANKHEAD,
THEO. G. BILBO,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] to the committee amendment on page 2, line 1.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, since the amendment was offered the Senate Committee on Appropriations met this morning and authorized me to present a modification of the pending Senate committee amendment. I shall modify the amendment, but before offering the modification I should like to proceed without interruption to make a factual statement, after which I shall be glad to yield to any Senator for any question in reference to the modified amendment, or any question relating to the business before the Senate.

Mr. President, it will be recalled that on last Thursday afternoon, after considerable discussion with respect to the pending amendment, it was suggested by

the majority leader, and concurred in by the Senate, that there should be a recess of the Senate until today in order that there might be afforded opportunity for a conference dealing with the measure before us between representatives of the Senate and representatives of the House to see whether or not there could be framed a provision which would be agreeable to both Houses and which might be presented to the Senate, and in turn to the House, after conference.

Accordingly, Mr. President, the able senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is the ranking member on the minority side of the Senate conferees who will be appointed to handle the bill, and I met with Mr. O'NEAL, who is the ranking majority member of the House Appropriations Committee, who will be a member of the conference on the part of the House, and Mr. TABER, who is the ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee. We met in order that we might ascertain whether mutual and satisfactory agreement could be reached.

The Senator from New Hampshire and I laid before the House Members not only the committee amendment but also the various amendments which had been proposed, including the substitute offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], and also stated to them the various views expressed by Senators which had not taken the form of amendment.

We received a very courteous hearing from the gentleman representing the House. However, they were firm in the one conviction that the Senate should not undertake to alter the language of the House. They took the position that the Senate should not eliminate the House provision with reference to the expense allowance for Members of the House which applied, as Senators know, to Members of the House only, and should not undertake to amend that provision. I am frank to say, Mr. President, that I find myself in sympathy with that position. The House Members with whom we met said that the House should have the privilege of regulating the expense allowance for Representatives and other matters such as compensation to be paid House clerks, without any interference on the part of the Senate, and that that has been in the main, if not altogether, the rule which has been followed by the Congress. However, that may be, I am simply acquainting the Senate with the fact that the Representatives who will be House conferees apparently will not yield to any amendment by the Senate which eliminates or modifies the House provision with reference to the expense allowance for Representatives.

Then the Senator from New Hampshire and I prepared and submitted to those who will be conferees the language which I shall offer in a moment as modification of the Senate committee amendment and shall send to the desk and have read. The House Members advised us that this was a very satisfactory provision, and that if adopted by the Senate I understand they will agree to it.

After that was done the Senator from New Hampshire and I laid the modified amendment before the Senate Appropri-

ations Committee at a meeting this morning and the Senate Appropriations Committee, by an overwhelming vote, approved the amendment and authorized me to modify the Senate committee amendment.

I now offer the modification, in the form of a substitute, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the committee amendment on page 2 it is proposed to insert the following:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income-tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State for which or in which he is chosen, or in the Territory or possession, as the case may be.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I shall now proceed with a presentation of the modified amendment and shall be glad to yield to any Senator for any question in reference to it. It will be noted that down to the proviso, that is, from line 3 to line 11, the provision of the modified amendment is exactly in the language of the provision that is in the House bill with reference to the expense allowance for Representatives. The only change is that the word "Senator" is substituted for "Representative." After that there follow a proviso which declares—

Provided, That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State for which or in which he is chosen, or in the Territory or possession, as the case may be.

The purpose of this modified amendment is to define the residence of a Senator and Representative as the Constitution declares it shall be, and the language inserted in the modified amendment is copied verbatim from the Constitution of the United States, because the Constitution of the United States declares that a Senator shall be elected from the "State for which he shall be chosen." It declares that a Representative shall be elected from the "State in which he shall be chosen." Therefore the Constitution fixes the residence and domicile of each Senator and Representative in the State in which or for which he has been chosen.

The further purpose of the provision is to correct what I consider to be an erroneous ruling on the part of the Bureau of Internal Revenue which has declared that none of the expenses which Senators incur in Washington are deductible because Washington is their home. The Bureau has made the same ruling with reference to Representatives.

We discussed that provision in the Senate last Thursday. I read the revenue law, and it states that all expenses

for travel, maintenance, and subsistence are deductible when incurred away from home in the discharge of one's business or profession or the functions of one's office. Therefore in this modified amendment we simply declare that the home of a Senator—referring to the language, of course, of the revenue law—instead of being in Washington, shall be where the Constitution places it, and that is in the State in which he has been elected.

Mr. President, with reference to the first provision, making an allowance of \$2,500 to assist in defraying expenses, it will be noted that the modified amendment makes this change with respect to the original amendment proposed by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate: The original amendment declared that the \$2,500 should not be regarded as gross income, and therefore should not be subject to taxation, upon the theory that the average expense of a Senator is \$2,500, that the allowance would simply be a reimbursement of expenses, and therefore ought not to be taxable, and there should be no necessity of returning it in the income tax returns, as it is not now necessary, and has not been for the past 3 years, under a modified ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to make any return whatsoever upon the mileage which a Senator or Representative receives. However, we have eliminated the provision that the \$2,500 shall not be considered as gross income. In my opinion it is gross income. In my judgment a Senator or Representative, in making his income tax return, should charge himself with the \$2,500, and then make such deductions as are allowed by law, or will be allowed after this amendment has been adopted.

Mr. President, it has been said that this is a subterfuge. It has been said that it is a back-door entrance to increased compensation. With all due respect to those who entertain that view, I differ with them. There is no subterfuge about it. The House did not indulge in any subterfuge, and, in my opinion, it did not undertake to effect a back-door entrance into an increased salary for Representatives. Both the House provision and the Senate committee amendment, as modified, clearly and unequivocally declare that this is merely an expense allowance. It is not an increase in salary.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senate should adopt the amendment now suggested, is it the purpose of the Senator to move to amend the House language so as to make it applicable in the same way to Representatives?

Mr. OVERTON. In what respect? The Senate committee amendment as modified tracks the House language.

Mr. BARKLEY. It does up to the proviso; but the House language in regard to the payment of income tax—

Mr. OVERTON. There is no such provision as that in the House language. That was merely an expression of opinion on the part of the committee making the report.

Mr. BARKLEY. It seems to me that the provision, whatever it is, about de-

[PUBLIC LAW 76—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 175—1ST SESSION]

[S. 383]

AN ACT

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective programs in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum shall be allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That these funds shall be matched by the State or Territory receiving them, on the same basis as other funds under this Act; and

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

SEC. 2. Section 21 of such Act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out "(other than appropriations under this section)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)".

Approved June 6, 1945.